Administration Report
of the
Central Provinces

1900-1901 & 1901-02

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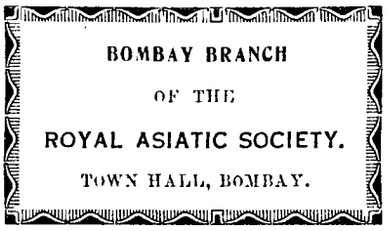


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# REPORT

ON THE

# ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

# CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR

**1900-1901.**

133979

BY

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. H. L. FRASER, C. S. I.,
OFFICIATING CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

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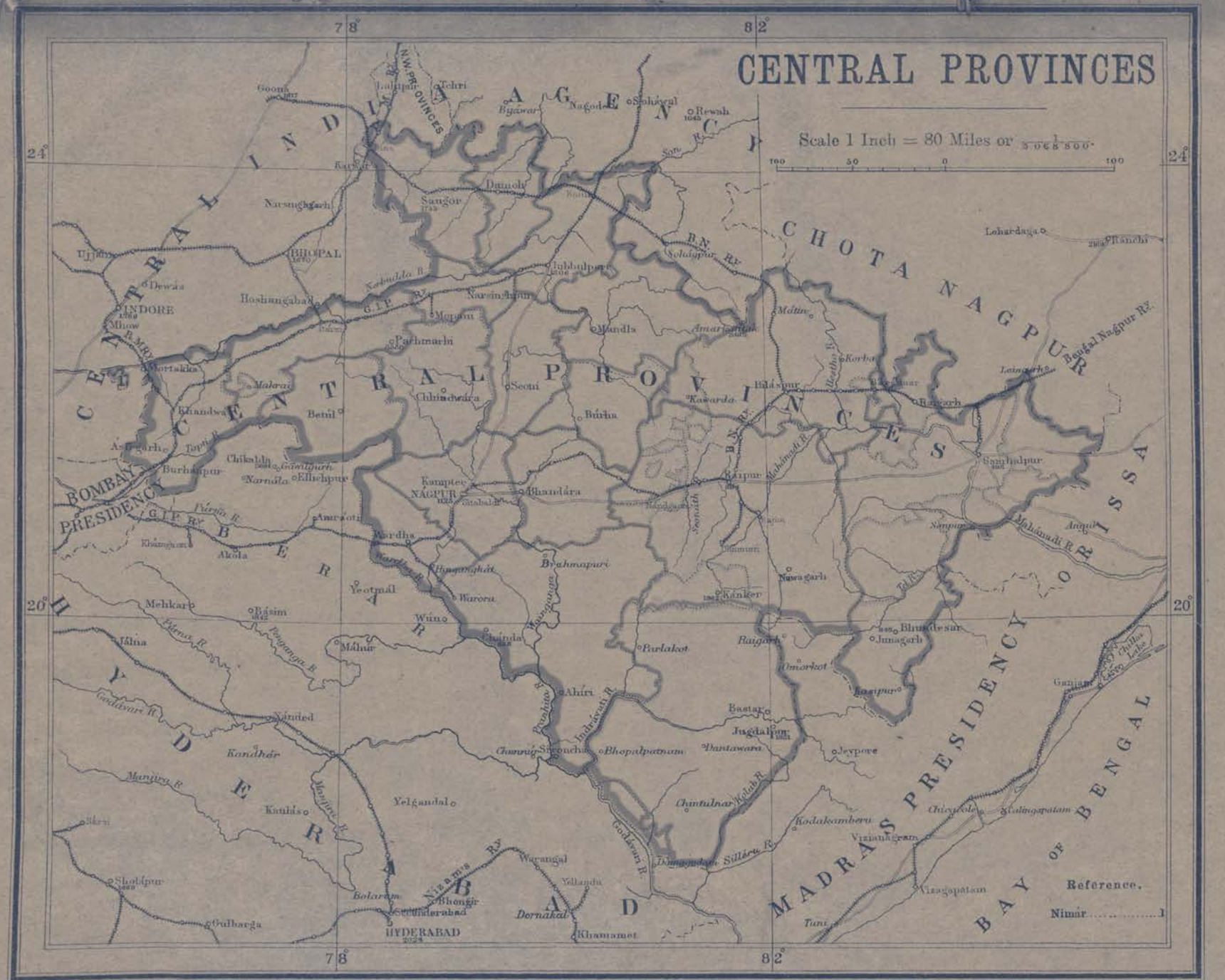


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# ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

# CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR

THE YEAR 1900-1901.

## PART I.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Administration Report of the Central Provinces for 1900-1901 is, in the main, a chronicle of the last stages and after-effects of the famine, and of the gradual recovery therefrom towards the end of the year. General features.

The monsoon of 1900, though late in appearance, was fortunately copious, and fairly widespread. The conditions were thus favourable for kharif crops. Rice, juar, kodo, and kutki were generally up to the average, and the two latter in some districts produced a full yield. The year was very favourable to cotton, which gave a bumper harvest. Tur was the only important kharif crop that was not successful. The distribution of the winter rains was very unusual, and this, together with rust and caterpillars, combined to reduce the rabi crops to considerably below their normal outturn. Wheat, gram, and linseed were all below the average.

The year under report witnessed the closing scenes of the famine. Gratuitous relief continued to be given during the rains, pending the results of the kharif harvest, but by the end of December the relief list was finally closed.

The continually recurring agricultural distress of the last few years has naturally greatly increased the difficulties of the revenue administration. Wholesale remissions of rent and revenue and large takavi advances have played a most important part in the scheme of relief; and not only has the Government income been materially reduced in consequence, but the revenue-paying conscience of the people has been weakened. It only requires, however, a return of normal seasons, and, when they return, a firm administration of the revenue, to restore a more healthy state of feeling.

2. The only incidents of importance in the family history of the Feudatory Chiefs were the death of the Raja of Rehrakhol and the succession of his grandson. During a period of probation the latter will rule by the advice of a Government Diwan. In the Patna State, in consequence of misgovernment, it Relations with Feudatory States.

was found necessary to remove the control of the police from the Raja, and to institute a supervision by the Political Agent of his financial administration. With these exceptions there was no change in the conditions of administration. In all the States, except Patna, famine relief measures were promptly started and efficiently carried out; and, again with the exception of Patna (where there was a serious outbreak of organized dacoity), in none of the States did crime present any very abnormal features. Public works were almost exclusively directed to furthering the work of relief, and mainly took the form of road-making and of construction and repair of wells and tanks. The improvement in communications should increase trade, which was not as injuriously affected by the conditions of the year as might have been expected. The traffic has mostly been in imports, but the exports of rice in certain tracts were by no means unimportant. Despite the famine, over 75 per cent. of the current revenue demand was collected without any undue coercion. The relations between the Feudatory Chiefs and the officers of Government continue cordial, and, notwithstanding the many difficulties of the year, the administration of the States was generally successful.

Survey and Settlement

3. Settlement operations were resumed in the Chanda district, and in Sambalpur, Raipur, and Bilaspur map-correction, preparatory to re-assessment, was recommenced. In the Raipur district it was decided to proceed only with the re-settlement of the summarily settled area and to postpone the revision of the settlement of the remainder of that district and of the whole of Bilaspur, in order to give the people time to recover from the effects of the famine.

Waste lands.

4. The allotment of waste lands has been in progress in seven districts. In Nagpur the demand continues steady, while all the other districts show an increase. The regular settlement in ryotwari fashion of three villages in the Chanda district was sanctioned during the year, while proposals for the similar settlement of 13 villages in the Balaghat, Nimar, and Hoshangabad districts have been approved since its close.

Estates under Court of Wards.

5. The number of estates under Government management fell from 170 to 163. As was to be expected in a year of acute agricultural distress, the financial results are not very satisfactory. The position of many of the estates is hopeless, and orders have issued for the thorough examination of the finances of all estates, with a view to the relinquishment of those whose further management can secure no good results.

Police.

6. There was a considerable increase of crime during the year, but the bulk of it was of a petty character. All offences against the person except murder have decreased. In spite of the large increase of reported offences, the improvement in the matter of abstention from investigating petty crime has been more than maintained, while the number of successful investigations has increased by 6 per cent.

Beyond what was entailed by the famine, extra work was thrown on the police by the presence of plague in Nagpur city, and by the serious outbreak of crime in Sambalpur. The force has met these additional demands in a very satisfactory manner, and without any considerable increase in strength.

Criminal Justice.

7. There has been a large rise in the number of offences against property dealt with by the criminal courts. The large percentage of persons punished

with whipping only, illustrates the continued prevalence of petty thefts. Despite the extra work imposed on the magistracy in their executive capacity, there has been an improvement in the duration of police cases.

Prisons

8. The number of prisoners confined in the jails of these Provinces has increased by nearly 50 per cent., but is still much smaller than that of the previous famine year of 1896-97. Though famine conditions have always a tendency to strain the accommodation of the jails far beyond its utmost limits, this difficulty was successfully met by executive orders impressing on the subordinate magistracy the inappropriateness of short sentences of imprisonment in cases of grain-looting and petty theft. It is also satisfactory to note that the experience of the year has shown that jail is not necessarily the first resort of the distressed population in times of famine.

In spite of the fact that 1900 was, with one exception, the most unhealthy year ever recorded, the daily ratio *per mille* of sick remained the same (27) as in the previous year, an unusually healthy one. In some jails it is probable that admissions to hospital, especially of under-trial prisoners, were too infrequent; but the results as a whole point to an improvement in the physique of the jail admissions as compared with those of 1897. The decrease in the average cost per prisoner was inconsiderable: this was chiefly due to the high price of grain, which temporarily counteracted the economy which should have been effected by recent changes in the staple of diet.

Civil Justice.

9. Civil litigation has still further declined during the year. The decrease is to be primarily attributed to the prevailing distress and the consequent insolvency of debtors, but liberal remissions of revenue made conditional on like remissions of rent also tended towards this result. The despatch of business suffered through the pre-occupation of the Administration with the famine, and the frequent transfers of presiding officers. In order to improve the disposal of Civil work, it has been decided to establish as far as possible a separate Judicial service, the members of which will be able to devote their whole time to the trial of Civil cases.

Registration

10. There has been a small increase in the number of documents registered. The general decrease in registration during the two years of the present, as compared with those of the last famine, is probably to be accounted for by the amount of takavi distributed.

Municipal Administration.

11. The number of Municipalities remained unaltered. Despite the unfavourable conditions of the year, and the depression in trade, there has been a slight recovery in receipts. This is mainly due to an increase in the income from octroi, consequent on an unusually large importation of grain, and unusually large purchases by the villagers in the vicinity of Municipalities, in quantities too small to admit of a refund. Two Municipalities had closing balances below the fixed minimum, and a third (Wardha) had none at all. On the whole, however, the management has been reported to be fairly efficient.

District Councils and Local Boards.

12. The number of District Councils and Local Boards remained the same throughout the year, and the number of members was practically unchanged. Six districts closed the year with a deficit owing to the reduction of their income by suspensions and remissions of Provincial rates. The limitation formerly imposed upon the allotments of the District Councils for education has now

been removed, and the control of their expenditure on this object is now, so far as it exceeds the education cess, fee receipts, and private subscriptions, vested in the district officer, subject to the general supervision of the Divisional Commissioner. The curtailment of the Councils' general expenditure, though necessitated by the fall in income, has, it is to be feared, been attended by some loss of efficiency, especially in the matter of sanitation. With the return of normal seasons, however, there is no reason why the Councils should not be restored to a sound financial position. It is satisfactory to note that the cost of the few improvements which were undertaken was in several cases, both in the districts and within municipal limits, largely defrayed by voluntary contributions.

Agriculture.

13. The total area under crops during the year was 15,250,582 acres. This is a recovery of three per cent. from the position in 1899-1900, when the lowest level ever recorded was reached. The present cropped area is still, however, five per cent. smaller than that of 1898-99, the year following the previous famine. That the falling-off has not been much greater is due to the liberality with which loans and grants were given out to the cultivators. The area under rice shows a still further serious shrinkage of 740,865 acres. The decrease is mainly due to continuous heavy rain at sowing time, together with scarcity of seed. There has been a satisfactory revival in the cultivation of wheat: the area under this crop has increased by 423,553 acres, but, unfortunately, the grain was injured by rust induced by unseasonable showers. The area sown with juar is the largest ever recorded, and shows an increase of 191,874 acres upon the area thus cropped in 1899-1900. The effect of the famines has been largely to substitute this grain for wheat; and the general tendency has been followed by some of the jails, where juari has taken the place of wheat as the principal stapal of food.

Weather and crops.

14. The monsoon of 1900, though late in setting in and early in withdrawal, was above the normal and was, on the whole, favourable to kharif crops. The cotton crop was unusually plentiful, and the yield of rice was generally up to the average. The distribution of the rainfall in the second half of the year was very exceptional, and the absence of rain in October and the unseasonable falls in February and March did much damage to the rabi crops, especially wheat. Gram too was much injured by caterpillars, and the outturn of linseed was exceptionally poor.

Horticulture.

15. The results of the management of district gardens are disappointing. The financial position is not even as satisfactory as that of last year; for the percentage of receipts on expenditure has fallen from 47 to 44. The financial results of the Government gardens at Nagpur and Pachmarhi generally show an improvement, but the Pachmarhi garden still gives very little return for the money expended on it.

Nagpur Experimental Farm.

16. The most important experiments made were those connected with manures, and the success of the Meagher system is satisfactory from a sanitary as well as from an agricultural point of view. Egyptian cotton grown as a rabi crop has given very good results, and considerable success has been attained in the preparation of ensilage. The latter is the first experiment of the kind, and the results show that the process is specially applicable to juar and maize. The investigation of the means of preventing rust has not met with much result, and the success obtained in Australia with certain varieties of grain has not been secured

as yet in this country. It is satisfactory to note that, as a direct outcome of the Farm, some small progress has been made towards the adoption of more scientific methods by the agricultural community of the Provinces.

17. The forest area of these Provinces decreased during the year from 19,096 to 19,019 square miles. Survey parties were at work in both circles, and accomplished the detailed survey of 1,556 square miles. Some progress was made in the preparation of working-plans, but owing to the failure in demand resulting on the prevailing agricultural depression, the plan already approved could not be fully carried out in either circle. Forests.

Fire-protection was very fairly successful, and there is a satisfactory decrease in the amount of incendiarism, especially in Raipur.

18. The output of the Warora Colliery has increased by 6,936½ tons. The cost of raising has still further decreased, and the financial results generally are the most satisfactory ever realized. Mines and Quarries.

19. The balance of trade is against the Provinces owing to the agricultural failure, which, besides considerably reducing exports, necessitated a very large importation of grain. The principal article exported was cotton, and the quantity despatched from the Province only falls short of the highest on record by 72,000 maunds. A new departure in the trade of the Province is the export of manganese quarried in the Nagpur district. This commodity is mainly responsible for the rise in exported metals. It is satisfactory evidence of the recuperative power of the population, that imports, apart from grain, actually show an increase. Trade.

20. The total amount expended by the Public Works Department during the year was Rs. 1,21,05,626, of which sum no less than Rs. 1,03,88,984 was devoted to Imperial Famine Relief. The Provincial expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,03,502, as compared with Rs. 14,63,965 in the previous year. Public Works.

21. The abundant crop of cotton gave a remarkable stimulus to the ginning industry, and 13 new factories were opened during the year. Owing to the pressure of work entailed by the famine, inspections were not as frequent as could have been desired. It is reported, however, that proper attention is paid to sanitation; and adequate measures appear to be adopted to safeguard the lives of the operatives. Industries.

22. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 1,21,02,311 as compared with Rs. 1,31,80,386 in the previous year. The decrease mainly occurred under Land Revenue, Excise, and Provincial Rates. There was a recovery under several heads, principally Forests and Registration. The aggregate increase, however, was not very important. Revenue.

23. The direct expenditure on famine relief in the Civil Department was Rs. 1,82,36,061 and in the Public Works Department Rs. 1,03,88,984. Provincial revenue and expenditure amounted to Rs. 91,75,949 and Rs. 73,39,702 respectively, as compared with Rs. 81,79,997 and Rs. 68,57,163 in the previous year. The increase in revenue is mainly due to forest receipts, and, apart from this, to a special grant in aid of the Provincial revenue which was made from Imperial funds. Expenditure.

There has been a still further decrease in land revenue, amounting to Rs. 10,59,822. Large remissions and suspensions in consequence of the famine are responsible for this result.

Census

24. The fifth general census of the Province was taken on the 1st of March 1901. In the 10 years that have elapsed since the last census the population has decreased by 1,071,776 persons or by 8·3 per cent. The figures are eloquent testimony to the disastrous effects of the recurring years of famine and scarcity. The Province has undergone no expansion since 1891, but a more correct survey shows an increase of 113 square miles upon the area as then recorded. It is satisfactory to note that the work of the census, though with very few exceptions gratuitous, was generally regarded as a public duty to be discharged with energy and thoroughness.

Vital statistics.

25. The birth-rate for the year was 31·9 *per mille*. There has been a considerable falling-off since 1899, but the decrease is partly robbed of its significance by the fact that the birth-rate of that year was abnormally high. Still, as was only to be expected in view of the conditions of the year, the decline is marked, and the birth-rate for the year is below the decennial mean. The death-rate rose to 56·75 and was considerably in excess of the birth-rate. The mortality, though naturally high, compares very favourably with that of 1897.

The year under report was in marked contrast to that which preceded it, and was, with one exception, the most unhealthy ever recorded. Cholera, small-pox and dysentery were all in epidemic form, and fever accounted for more deaths than all of them put together. Plague was also present in the Nagpur district, but was successfully stamped out by the end of May.

Medical relief.

26. The apparent large increase in the number of dispensaries is illusory, and is due to a change in classification and to the incorporation in the annual returns of the statistics of several hospitals not previously included. The actual increase is two only.

There has been a very considerable rise in the number of patients (both in-door and out-door) treated in the Khalsa and Zamindari dispensaries, irrespective of the large numbers who received medical relief in the Mission dispensaries and Famine-relief Camp hospitals. There has been a decrease in the number of important operations performed, though general surgical work has increased. Income and expenditure have both somewhat fallen, but the financial position of the dispensaries continues satisfactory.

Lunatic Asylums.

27. The total population of the two asylums increased from 340 to 393, an unusually high figure. The health of the inmates was not quite as good as in the previous year, and the death-rate slightly rose. The vital statistics of these institutions, however, only reflect the general hygienic character of the year.

Vaccination.

28. The total number of operations decreased by 46,939. The falling-off is entirely on account of primary vaccinations, and is due to the low birth-rate and high infant mortality, which considerably reduced the number of children available. The closing of the relief camps also lessened the facilities, which had existed in the previous year, of vaccinating large numbers of children at a time. There has been a satisfactory increase in the number of re-vaccinations, and the percentage of success in both cases has slightly risen.

29. The effects of the famine on the cause of education were fortunately not so disastrous as might have been anticipated. The only serious falling-off has been in the case of Vernacular Primary schools, where there has been a decrease of 4,273 scholars. It was only natural that these schools, drawing as they do their pupils from the poorer classes, should suffer most from the prevailing distress, and the Province may on the whole be congratulated that the results were not much worse. Female education was not very adversely influenced. This was only to be expected; for the children attending these schools are mostly the daughters of well-to-do people. It is to be regretted that the results of examinations were not very good, but this is mainly due to irregular attendance consequent on the various epidemics that were prevalent. The vexed question of the expenditure by District Councils on education has been decided during the year. As explained above, no hard-and-fast limit will be set, but the amount of the contribution so far as it exceeds the sums specifically devoted to education or resultant therefrom, will be determined by the discretion of the district and divisional authorities. Education.

The Rajkumar College and the Agricultural School have continued to do good work throughout the year. The raising of the educational standard has somewhat affected the attendance of the latter institution, but produces a much better type of student. Meanwhile a purely Vernacular Class for agriculturists is being also established.

NAGPUR:
*The 19th December* 1901.

# PART II.

# CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY, &c.

At pages 1 to 56 of the Administration Report for 1892-93 will be found an account of the following subjects drawn up for standard reference:—

1.—PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE, &c.
2.—HISTORICAL SUMMARY.
3.—FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.
4.—CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES.
5.—SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.
6.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

7.—DETAILS OF THE LAST CENSUS—TRIBES AND LANGUAGES.

2. See below (Chapter VI, paragraph 1, page 59).

8.—CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

Chief Commissionership.

3. The Honourable Mr. A. H. L. FRASER, C. S. I., held charge of the office of Chief Commissioner throughout the year.

9.—RELATIONS WITH FEUDATORY STATES.

General.

4. The only political event of any importance during the year was the serious outbreak of organized dacoity in the Patna State, of which an account is given below.

Statements I-B, 1 and 2.

Famine.

5. The history of the year is completely dominated by the famine, which has affected almost every branch of the administration in the States visited by it. The Eastern States, with the exception of Patna, were not severely affected, but those in the west suffered considerably. Relief measures were undertaken in time, and, under the advice and guidance of the Political Agent, they were conducted so as to provide for the wants of the people with as little sacrifice as possible of the funds at the disposal of the States. Patna was the only State in which the true position of affairs did not come to light in time to prevent the occurrence of severe distress, for the relief of which no sufficient provision existed.

The financial position in most of the States is such as to require the utmost economy of administration. With normal conditions and due regard to economy, however, the restoration of general financial prosperity should not take more than a few years.

Condition of the people.

6. The condition of the people has naturally been far from satisfactory during the year. The deterioration that occurred last year in the agricultural position of Kawardha and Nandgaon has been to some extent arrested by the more favourable conditions of the monsoon of 1900. There has been some slight increase of cropping; but the increase has for the most part been in kharif at the expense of rabi, in kodo at the expense of rice, or in gram at the expense of wheat and linseed. One of the most serious signs of impoverishment is perhaps the evidence generally of land remaining unsown for want of seed. In the Binjhalti pargana of the Patna State the Political Agent found villages half deserted and the village lands more than half untilled owing to the want of seed, capital, and, it must be added, of men. It is estimated that in this pargana

only one-fourth of the normal area was sown last year, and in the Kondhan pargana only about 40 per cent. of normal. In Bastar the estimate is 60 per cent. and from several other States considerable shrinkages are reported owing to the scarcity of seed-grain.

Conditions of the administration.

7. The Feudatory Chief of Rehrakhol, Raja Bishnu Chandra Jenamoni, died during the year, after a rule of about 75 years, and was succeeded by his grandson Raja Gour Chandra Deo. The young Raja's succession has been recognized subject to the condition that he accepts a Government Diwan and conducts his administration in accordance with the advice of that officer during a period of probation. There were no other changes in the conditions of administration during the year. But towards the end of the year, in consequence of mal-administration in the Patna State, it became necessary to restrict the Maharaja's authority by giving his Diwan wider jurisdiction in judicial affairs and complete control over the police administration, and by requiring the Maharaja to conduct his financial administration in accordance with the advice of the Political Agent.

Rainfall and crops.

8. The rabi crop is of importance only in Nandgaon, Khairagarh, Chhuikhadan and Kawardha The rabi of the spring of 1900 was virtually a failure in Nandgaon and Khairagarh, the area sown being small owing to the unfavourable conditions prevailing at seed time, and the outturn all-round being at the most a quarter of an average. In Kawardha and Chhuikhadan the outturns were rather better, gram yielding an 8-anna crop and wheat about 6 annas, but the area under crop was much smaller than usual, especially in Kawardha. The monsoon of 1900 was on the whole favourable, and the rice and kodo crops, which are by far the most important, fared well, yielding generally a full average outturn or more. Til'i suffered from excessive rain and cotton from prolonged rain in September. These crops gave an outturn of about 8 annas each. They are not of importance except in the four Western States.

Trade.

9. By the commencement of the year exports of food-grain had almost entirely ceased, and had been replaced by a large import trade, chiefly in Bengal rice, and in some of the southern States in *mandia* from Jeypore and Ganjam. This import trade continued on a large and increasing scale throughout the hot weather. The exports of the year have consisted almost entirely of tilli from the western States and Kanker, and of forest produce, particularly lac and harra, from Bastar and Kanker. But it may be noted that exports of rice from Raigarh and Sarangarh, though much smaller than usual, were by no means insignificant in amount and continued for the first few months of the year. Trade was much hampered in Bastar in the hot weather by scarcity of fodder and water, and by the epidemic of cholera. Nevertheless, food-grain was largely imported from Jeypore, Madras, Chanda, and other places. The abolition of the cart-tax in this State should encourage trade, and the opening of the Raipur-Dhamtari Railway may have an important influence on the commerce of the State. Bamra was the only State in which there was any interference with trade; the prohibition by the Feudatory Chief of Bamra of the exportation of the food-grain continued in force throughout the year.

Prices.

10. The prices of food-grains have been high throughout the year. Famine rates prevailed generally until September or October, and at the end of the year prices were still above normal. With some local exceptions, prices have been virtually governed from Bengal and determined by the cost of importing rice from that province.

Public health.

11. The year was a most unhealthy one apart from the visitation of famine. Cholera has been prevalent in all the States and small-pox in many, and both diseases have claimed many victims. The unusual prevalence and malignance of fevers is also very marked, but cannot altogether be dissociated from the famine conditions of the year. The first three or four months of the year were fairly healthy and showed no unusual excess over the normal death-rate. There was no very excessive mortality until the rains, but it then became very high. The number of deaths from privation appears to have been small.

Land Revenue.

12. Considering the circumstances of the year the land revenue collections in most of the States were larger than might have been expected. Excluding Bamra, for which State figures are not available, the aggregate realizations of the year represent upwards of 77 per cent. of the current demand. But there is nothing to indicate that undue pressure was exercised to enforce payment of land revenue, although advance collections were realized on a considerable scale in Raigarh and Khairagarh, and the result is good evidence of the lightness of the assessments generally.

Law and Justice.

13. All States show considerable increases in the number of cases brought to trial. The increase has occurred chiefly in petty thefts and house-breakings, and is directly due to the unusual conditions of the year. In most of the States the crime has not presented any unusual features, there being generally little or no organized crime, and judging by the results of police action the administration has been fairly efficient. But a serious exception must be made in the case of the Patna State. In that State there was a serious outbreak of organized dacoity, originating in the inadequacy of the State measures of relief and fostered by the apathy and inefficiency of the State police, who completely failed in their attempts to deal with it. The outbreak spread into British territory and necessitated the despatch of a special force of Government police under Mr. Fagan, Assistant Superintendent of Police. This force succeeded in breaking up the gangs of dacoits and in capturing the leaders and principals, who have since been tried and convicted.

Civil litigation has decreased in every State except Bamra. The decrease is to be attributed to the prevailing distress.

Medical and Vaccination.

14. There has been no change in the number of State dispensaries. Most States show an increase in the number of patients, and there can be no doubt as to the general efficiency and growing popularity of nearly all the institutions. Vaccination work has decreased in the majority of cases. This is attributable to the special circumstances of the year.

Education.

15. As might have been expected there has been some retrogression in the matter of education. This, however, has been confined to a reduction in the number of primary schools and pupils. It is perhaps matter for surprise that the deterioration was not greater. As judged by the number of passes, the standard of tuition has been more than maintained, a larger number of candidates having passed at every examination.

Public Works.

16. The Public Works of nine States were in the Executive Engineer's charge as in 1899, but no works were carried out in Raigarh during the year. The expenditure has decreased from Rs. 3,49,798 to Rs. 2,37,147. A large part of this expenditure was on famine relief-works, only such works being executed as would afford relief to unskilled labour or had to be continued to avoid loss to the States.

Large sums were spent, particularly in the Nandgaon, Bastar, and Kawardha States, on the construction and improvement of tanks. In these States and in Sarangarh and Chhuikhadan road-making was carried on for purposes of famine relief. There was considerable activity in the construction of buildings in Bastar and Kalahandi. Some progress was made with the Jagdalpur-Chanda Road, but not as much as might have been possible but for the famine.

Excise.

17. There has been a general decrease in the excise revenue of the States. This is noticeable under nearly every head. Opium and ganja sales have fallen off generally, except in Khairagarh, where there was a slight improvement under these heads. These results are mainly due to famine, but have been partly contributed to by smuggling, which is reported to have been rife in some of the States.

# CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

## 1.—SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

**Assessment Reports.**

The review of the Commissioner of Settlements on the final report of the revision of assessment in the Narsinghpur district has been submitted during the year to the Secretariat. Of the districts of which the completed assessments have yet to be reported to the Government of India, final reports on the revision of the settlements have been received by the Commissioner of Settlements from the Settlement Officers of Wardha, Seoni, Chhindwara and Balaghat; these are awaiting review in the office of the Commissioner of Settlements. The orders of the Government of India on the Damoh Settlement were received at the beginning of the year, and on the Jubbulpore Settlement quite recently. The final reports on the revision of the assessment in the Saugor and Hoshangabad districts have been received and are in the press.

**Progress of Assessment**

2. Settlement operations were resumed in the Chanda district, and map-correction work preparatory to assessment was re-commenced in Raipur and Bilaspur early in January and continued in the Raipur zamindaris. The Settlement Officer of Chanda joined the district in the early part of December 1900, but the bulk of the staff was not relieved of their famine duties till the early part of January 1901. The work accomplished during the field season was the attestation of 135 villages in the Chanda tahsil and the re-attestation of 558 villages in the Warora tahsil. The survey of three ryotwari villages was also undertaken during the year. During the office season the records of 53 villages in the Chanda tahsil, which were inspected during 1900-1901, were completed as well as the correction of the records of the Warora tahsil, and the fairing out of the first records of 212 villages of the Brahmapuri tahsil attested during 1898-1899 and of 171 villages in the Chanda tahsil, which were attested in 1900. Of the 558 villages of the Warora tahsil which were re-attested, rent-rates for 311 villages have been submitted by the Settlement Officer. The Settlement Officer inspected 65 villages in the Haveli tract of the Chanda tahsil and made a prolonged tour in the Warora tahsil. The Settlement Officer in charge of the Raipur zamindaris submitted Assessment reports for three groups, comprising 125 villages, the revised assessments of which will result in an enhancement of Rs. 8,578 in the Land Revenue. In the khalsa portion of the Raipur district, the correction of the maps of 396 villages, covering an area of 676 square miles, was accomplished. The advisability of proceeding with the revision of the Land Revenue settlement of the district was carefully considered after the effects of the famine of 1899-1900 had been ascertained. It was decided, with the approval of the Government of India, to postpone for a period of three years all settlement operations in the regularly settled portions of the district, at the end of which time the condition of the district would again be examined to see if it had recovered from the deterioration caused by the famines. In the summarily settled portion, consisting of the Drug tahsil and portions of the Simga and Dhamtari tahsils, it was decided to at once revise the assessment, making a moderate enhancement of rents and revenue for a short-term settlement of eight years. In accordance with this scheme, the Settlement Officer has submitted Rent-rate reports for 229 villages comprising an area of 361 square miles. In the Bilaspur district the maps of 288 villages, covering an area of 416 square miles, were dealt with. It has been decided with the approval of the Government of India to postpone the revision of settlement for a period of three years owing to the deterioration caused by the famines. During the year the assessment of a small group of 27 villages was

sanctioned and announced, in which the Land Revenue was reduced from Rs. 2,036 to Rs. 1,400. Map correction was carried out in the Sambalpur district in 760 villages, covering an area of 1,234 square miles, *viz* :—

| | | Villages. | Area in square miles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bargarh ... | Khalsa ... | 386 | 628 |
| | Zamindari ... | 26 | 44 |
| | | 412 | 672 |
| Sambalpur ... | Khalsa ... | 235 | 366 |
| | Zamindari ... | 113 | 196 |
| | | 348 | 562 |
| Total ... | | 760 | 1,234 |

Traverse survey.

3. During the field season, 1900-1901, the Officer-in-charge of the party deputed by the Imperial Survey Department to undertake traverse surveys of these Provinces, surveyed an area of 867 square miles.

Survey of ryotwari and jagirdari tracts.

4. The progress made in the cadastral survey of the ryotwari tract in Nimar and the ryotwari and jagirdari tracts in Chhindwara is shown below :— Statement I-E.

| District. | | No. of villages. | Area in square miles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nimar ... | ... | 47 | 73 |
| Chhindwara ... | Jagirs ... | 90 | 244 |
| | Ryotwari ... | 76 | 36 |

The expenditure incurred on these operations amounted to Rs. 7,274 in Nimar and Rs. 8,454 in Chhindwara.

Abatements of rents and revenue in Hoshangabad and Nimar.

5. In accordance with the orders of the Administration, the abatement of rents and revenue in the Hoshangabad district was entrusted to Mr. C. E. Low, I. C. S., Settlement Officer of Bilaspur. The work was commenced on the 7th December 1900. The areas over which Mr. Low's operations extended, embrace the district as it originally stood before the transfer of the Charwa tract to Nimar. The operations were completed in the open season, the revised rents and revenue being announced by the Settlement Officer. A permanent reduction has been made for the period of settlement and a still larger temporary reduction has been given for a period of three years commencing from 1900-1901. The effect of the reduction is shown below :—

| | | Hoshangabad. Rs. | Nimar. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Permanent reduction in ... | Assets ... | 1,58,828 | 12,037 |
| | Revenue ... | 75,733 | 5,677 |
| Temporary reduction in ... | Assets ... | 2,64,507 | 17,539 |
| | Revenue ... | 1,27,941 | 8,335 |

The relief given to the district by this measure is thus very substantial. In addition to these abatements the Settlement Officer was entrusted with the task of granting remissions for the year 1900-01 on account of the considerable failure of all crops. The remissions so made amount to Rs. 79,879.

## 2.—WASTE LANDS.

6. The allotment of waste lands has been undertaken in seven districts, *viz.*, Damoh, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Nagpur, Chanda and Balaghat.

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The subjoined table shows the progress made during the year ending the 30th September 1901 in the allotment of these lands in regularly settled villages:—

| Name of district. | Allotted previously. | | Allotted during the year. | | Relinquished during the year. | | Allotted at close of the year. | | Balance for allotment. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area. | Revenue. | Area. | Revenue. | Area. | Revenue. | Area. | Revenue. | Area. | Revenue. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. |
| Damoh ... | 5,652 | 3,232 | 2,272 | 1,137 | 480 | 218 | 7,444 | 4,151 | 9033 | 4257 |
| Mandla ... | 152,280 | 47,429 | 10,378 | 2492 | 3,804 | 1,258 | 158854 | 48663 | 205663 | 64355 |
| Hoshangabad | 12,864 | 5,962 | 672 | 620 | 421 | 417 | 13,115 | 6,165 | 18468 | 3,636 |
| Nimar ... | 144,531 | 95,916 | 15,279 | 9,482 | 6997 | 4438 | 152813 | 100960 | 56708 | 26,085 |
| Nagpur ... | 1,744 | 1,206 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,744 | 1,206 | 256 | 94 |
| Chanda ... | 23,342 | 8,425 | 1,210 | 366 | 8 | 3 | 24544 | 8,788 | 28129 | 7,706 |
| Balaghat ... | 85,016 | 18,218 | 9,015 | 1,732 | 4,269 | 928 | 89762 | 19122 | 77,161 | 14833 |
| Total ... | 425,429 | 1,80,388 | 38,826 | 15829 | 15979 | 7,252 | 448,276 | 188965 | 395418 | 120966 |

Up to the present land paying an annual revenue of Rs. 1,88,965 has been allotted. During the year the revenue demand has advanced by Rs. 2,114. The demand in Nagpur continues to be steady, while all the other districts show increases.

Settlement.

7. Rent-rates for three villages in the Nagri-Lohara group in the Warora tahsil of the Chanda district have been sanctioned and rent-rates for one village (Mauzah Gorja) have been received.

Proposals for the regular settlement in ryotwari fashion of eleven villages in the Balaghat district, for one village (Mauzah Bichola) in the Harda tahsil of the Hoshangabad district and for another (Aser Khas) in the Burhanpur tahsil of the Nimar district have been sanctioned since the close of the year. In the Charwa ryotwari tract abatements in revenue amounting to Rs. 11,730-9-0 out of a total assessment of Rs. 65,270-2-7 have been sanctioned as detailed below:—

| Name of district. | Amount of abatement. | Total assessment. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Hoshangabad villages ... ... ... | 571 6 0 | 4,525 13 0 |
| Singaji group of Nimar ... ... ... | 2,333 12 0 | 10,692 2 7 |
| Charwa group of Nimar ... ... ... | 8,825 7 0 | 50,032 3 0 |
| Total ... | 11,730 9 0 | 65,250 2 7 |

The abatement was given because the assessment originally made on the total area of each survey number was somewhat excessive in the cases where a large proportion of the area was left uncultivated by the ryot. The abatement was originally ordered to be made for a period of three years ending the 30th June 1902 when the period of settlement expires; but as two out of the three years have already expired the amount of the abatement for these two years has been struck off the arrears outstanding against each Government ryot. It has also been decided that if the abatement should exceed the amount of outstanding arrears in any single case, no allowance will be made for the abatement by refund or by crediting the balance to advance collections.

8. The progress made in the Chanda district in the construction and repair of tanks in villages held under the rice rules has been satisfactory. Out of Rs. 24,282 promised to be spent, Rs. 22,516 have been expended up to date. A few of the lessees have broken their promise wilfully, and there is little hope that these men will redeem their promises, but they will receive consideration. This work has been thrown back by the famine and it has been necessary to show great leniency in many cases.

9. Proposals for the excision of several small culturable plots have been sanctioned during the year. Excision.

## 3.—WARDS ESTATES.

10. At the close of the year 1899-1900 there were 163 estates under Government management, of which 159 are under the Court of Wards and four are managed by the Collector as guardian under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890. This is seven less than in the preceding year, the management of nine estates having been relinquished during the year, and only two having been brought under the Court of Wards. Assumption of management.

11. Looked at financially the management of the Court of Wards during the year 1899-1900 cannot be considered wholly satisfactory. The total gross income was Rs. 10,68,663 as compared with Rs. 16,28,154 in 1899-1900, and the total gross expenditure Rs. 9,37,902 as against Rs. 14,36,761. Financial results.

There has been a general decrease under every head of income amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 5,59,491. Under every head, too, except "profits of sir land," the figures compare unfavourably with those of the previous famine year 1896-97. As contrasted with that year the general decrease amounts to Rs. 5,18,884. The falling-off is most noticeable in the case of rents. In this instance, however, a large portion of the demand has been suspended, and as details of the unsuspended demand are only given for the districts of the Jubbulpore division and the districts of Chhindwara and Hoshangabad, it is impossible to give a general account of the unsuspended rent collections. In all these districts, except Chhindwara, where with liberal suspensions only 48 per cent. of the unsuspended demand was collected, they have been satisfactory. Receipts.

12. The total forest receipts for the year were Rs. 1,51,602, of which the Chhattisgarh division contributed Rs. 91,761. These figures though of course smaller than the normal, go far to show that large landholders in the famine did not suffer such a complete loss of forest income as is sometimes imagined. Forest receipts.

13. The estates derive their incomes from land and agriculture, and with a wholesale failure of crops, a considerable reduction in income was only to be expected. A corresponding reduction in expenditure, save in the solitary items of payments to Government on account of land revenue and cesses, could not be secured at such sudden notice. The establishment required for management in prosperous times could not be dispensed with, and the expenses in connection with the education and maintenance of wards, which in the case of indebted estates are already fixed as low as possible, were incapable of any great reduction. It is therefore not surprising to find that with a few exceptions, the expenditure of the year was often barely met by the receipts, and in some cases even exceeded them. Expenditure.

It has, however, been possible to effect a reduction in the total expenditure to the amount of Rs. 4,98,859. This was mainly due to a liberal suspension of the revenue demand, under which head there was a saving of Rs. 2,29,715 as compared with the previous year.

The cost of management decreased by some Rs. 17,000, but the great reduction in receipts caused the percentage of this expenditure on the gross income to rise from 15 to 21. This subject demands very careful attention. There is a tendency to assume that every estate requires its own special local establishment, and that only the Sadar establishment can be maintained jointly for the estates as a whole. There is good reason to consider

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that this principle is unsound, and to believe that considerable economy could be effected by grouping estates or portions of estates into circles for purposes of management.

Advances to tenants.

14. With an income seriously reduced by famine, the possibilities of providing money for advances to tenants and estate improvements were small, and it was only in the more prosperous estates that money could be allotted for these purposes. Takavi loans were granted to the amount of Rs. 59,068, and grain advances continued to be made, but to a much smaller extent than in previous years. Expenditure on improvements amounted to Rs. 68,608. In the Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad divisions, where the estates are heavily indebted, but little could be done.

Liabilities.

15. Omitting the payments of debt made by borrowing fresh loans, the actual reduction in the indebtedness of the estates, both by sale of property and by payments out of surplus receipts, amounted to Rs. 95,060, a satisfactory result considering the circumstances of the year. The financial position of many of the estates now under management is, however, hopeless, and the question of their relinquishment is under consideration. The total indebtedness of the estates under management is Rs 24,30,934.

# CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

## 1.—LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

The Legislative Authority for the Central Provinces is the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

## 2.—COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

2. The Acts of the Imperial Legislature passed during the year 1900 which affect the Central Provinces are as follows:— Acts passed.

(*a*) Acts specially applicable to the Central Provinces—

*Nil.*

(*b*) Acts applicable to the Central Provinces in common with other parts of the whole of British India—

Act I of 1900.—An Act to amend the Indian Articles of War.

Act II of 1900.—An Act to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

Act III of 1900.—An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Prisoners confined by order of a Court.

Act IV of 1900.—An Act to authorize certain companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, to keep branch registers of their members in the United Kingdom.

Act V of 1900.—An Act to further amend the Whipping Act, 1864.

Act VII of 1900.—An Act to amend and provide for the further continuance of the Currency Conversion (Army Annual) Act, 1899.

Act VIII of 1900.—An Act to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, as amended by the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1898.

Act IX of 1900.—An Act to provide for the Court-fee payable on certain applications to the Court of the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.

Act X of 1900.—An Act to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

Act XI of 1900.—An Act to further amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Act XII of 1900.—An Act to amend the Law of Evidence with respect to Bankers' Books.

## 3.—POLICE.

3. The year under report was a famine year; and the history of crime reflects the circumstances of the year. The excess of crime above normal was not indeed so high as in 1897, though the famine affected a much greater area. But it was very marked, and indicated that, despite all the efforts made to relieve distress, there were strong inducements to crime. General.

Statement II-D.

4. The total number of cognizable offences which came before the police during the year under report was 41,026 as compared with 23,995 in 1899. The annual average is about 24,000, though in the last famine year of 1897 the figures rose to 50,000 approximately. Then, as now, the main bulk of the increase consisted of offences against property. In Class I an increased number of coining and escape from custody cases have sent up this year's total to a record, but the absolute number still remains small, 345 for the year. Of these 137 related to false coins and 129 to escapes from lawful custody and kindred offences. The great majority of the coining cases were of the usual petty type, but in the Jubbulpore district quite an extensive business was discovered by the police, one of the owners of which was successfully brought to justice. Amount of crime

The total number of serious offences against the person was 1,247 as against 1,370 in 1899 and 1,363 in 1897 and was certainly below the normal. This result is not what might have been expected. With the exception of murders all the more serious of these offences decreased. But murders were comparatively numerous, and in no year except 1897 have there been so many. The figures for the past five years are as follows :—

| 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 186 | 231 | 123 | 133 | 204 |

They seem to imply that there is a connection between famine and an increase in murders. The two famine years show similar results and stand out in contrast to non-famine years, and yet a study of individual cases shows that there are very few in which direct connection between distress and the individual murder can be traced. Serious offences against the person and property or against property only rose from 6,350 in 1899 to 12,240 in 1900 and exhibit clearly the effects of the famine on crime. In 1897 the total was 15,627 and in 1896 12,023. Every district shows a marked increase in 1900, but Sambalpur with a rise from 606 to 1,910 heads the absolute and comparative totals. House-breakings are mainly responsible for the increase. Many of these are not really serious offences as may be seen from the fact that the police refused investigation in nearly 4,500 cases. The total number of house-breakings was 11,529 as compared with 5,756 in 1899.

In dacoities there was a most serious rise from 56 in 1899 to 119 in 1900; but in only two districts were they really important, either by reason of continued frequency or of the methods of the dacoits. In the Nimar district 21 dacoities occurred as against only 7 in the previous year. These dacoities were nearly all committed in out-of-the-way places by gangs of strangers mostly supposed to have come from Holkar's territory.

In the Sambalpur district there was a serious epidemic of dacoity, which assumed somewhat alarming proportions. The people of that district and of the neighbouring Feudatory States were more than usually restive under the famine. Early in the year there were isolated dacoities, but in the hot weather regular bands under well-known leaders were formed. These committed dacoities right and left in Native territory, and at the beginning of the rains invaded and ravaged the south-west portion of the Sambalpur district. The local police were unable to cope with the emergency, and a special flying column of about 40 armed police had to be sent to operate in the Patna State where the dacoits had their homes. After great difficulty the special police succeeded in hunting down and capturing the ringleaders one after another.

Robberies increased from 179 to 194 and do not present any special features. In a great many of these cases the amount of violence used is very small, and the offences are very similar to ordinary thefts. The number of robberies in 1897 was 268.

Police action.

5. Despite the increase of crime, and despite also the heavy additional work entailed on the police by famine, the results of police action are decidedly satisfactory. 37,176 cases were reported to the police and of these 27,737 were investigated. The number of persons arrested by the police was 32,300.

Reported offences increased by 78 per cent. and the percentage of investigations decreased from 72 to 67. Of the investigated cases 62 per cent. were convicted as against 56 per cent. in 1899. Eighty per cent. of the persons arrested by the police were convicted, as compared with 75 per cent. in 1899. The percentage of convictions on the number of persons sent up for trial was 87.

Investigation of crime.

6. There has been an increase in abstention from investigating petty crime, as evidenced by the reduction in the percentage of cases investigated to reported, and this in spite of the fact that the number of reported cases has risen considerably.

7. The total value of stolen property was Rs. 6,75,845, of which Rs. 2,85,432, equal to 42 per cent. was recovered. In 1899 32 per cent. and in 1897 41 per cent. was recovered out of totals of Rs. 4,65,233 and Rs. 8,22,451 respectively. Recovery of stolen property.

8. Previous convictions were proved against 3,478 persons in 1900 as against 1,861, 1,430 and 4,347 persons in the three preceding years. The variations are sufficiently explained by the state of crime in the respective years. In a famine year it may be noted that many individuals who were not previously criminals come up for conviction more than once within the year, so that all the "previously convicted" are not necessarily criminals of old standing. Previous convictions.

9. The number of persons proceeded against for bad livelihood was 232 in 1900 as against 188 in 1899, while the percentage of successful prosecutions was the same in both years—61. The increase in the number of prosecutions is really very small, and there is reason to believe that the provisions of the law in this respect are not fully utilised. Bad livelihood sections.

10. The sanctioned strength of the District Executive Police was almost exactly the same as in 1899. It consisted of— Strength of Police force.

Statements II-D, 5, 6 and 7.

1 Inspector-General.
27 District and Assistant District Superintendents.
43 Inspectors.
163 Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants.
1,177 Head Constables.
6,780 Constables.
107 Mounted Constables.

The strength of the Railway Police was as follows:—

*Great Indian Peninsula Railway—*

3 Inspectors.
3 Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants.
14 Head Constables.
175 Constables.

*Bengal-Nagpur Railway—*

2 Inspectors.
2 Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants.
15 Head Constables.
135 Constables.

Famine, plague, and the severe epidemic of crime in Sambalpur rendered it necessary to employ extra police for special periods in special localities, but on the whole the Police carried on the greatly increased work of the year without any corresponding increase in establishment.

The total cost of the Provincial Police was Rs. 14,23,063, as against Rs. 14,28,542 in 1899, Rs. 14,21,609 in 1898 and Rs. 15,37,308 in 1897.

11. Departmental punishments have slightly decreased, but judicial punishments have increased by nearly 50 per cent. The problem of recruitment is as difficult as in previous years. Punishments.

## 4.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

12. The total number of cases reported and the total number returned as true are 31,749 and 30,039 respectively, as against 26,764 and 24,139 in the preceding year. The corresponding figures for the famine year of 1897 are 35,428 and 33,611 respectively. It is satisfactory to find that while the famine was considerably more severe than in 1897, the roll of crime is much shorter than in that year. Number of cases reported.

Statements II-B, 1–6 and 14.

The most noticeable feature of the year is the abnormal increase in offences against property and the decrease in offences affecting the human body. The number of offences under the former class is more than double that of the preceding year, while the decrease under the latter amounts to 16 per cent.

The increase in offences against property is shared by every district in the Province and is greatest in Sambalpur and Raipur. In three districts only (Betul, Nimar and Sambalpur) is the number of such offences greater than in the famine year of 1897.

Heinous crime has risen by nearly 100 per cent. Criminal trespass with intent to commit a serious offence is mainly responsible for this result, but murder, dacoity and robbery have also helped to swell the statistics. The decrease in all forms of offence against the body, except murder itself, is very noticeable.

Offences under special and local laws have fallen from 8,425 to 7,585. The decrease is chiefly in cases under the Municipalities Act and the Cattle Trespass Act. It is shared by all districts of the Provinces with the exception of Nagpur, Damoh, Bilaspur and Sambalpur.

In Sambalpur only is there a considerable increase, occurring chiefly under the Police Act and the Excise Act. It is noticeable that offences against Excise laws in this district have been continuously increasing for the last four years, the number of such offences having risen from 31 in 1897 to 178 in 1900.

**Strength of the Magistracy.**

13. The number of Stipendiary Magistrates decreased by 3 during the year. There were 8 less Magistrates of the 1st Class, 9 more of the 2nd Class, and 4 less of the 3rd Class. The number of Honorary Magistrates was less by 3 at the close of the year under report.

**Work of the Magistracy.**

14. The total number of persons disposed of by Magistrates was 49,999 as compared with 41,793 in the previous year. The percentages of distribution among the various classes of Magistrates are almost exactly the same as last year.

The percentage of cases tried summarily to total cases has fallen from 43·8 to 37·2. The decrease is most marked in Narsinghpur, Bhandara and Chanda.

**Results of trials.**

15. During the year 51,548 persons were brought before the Magistrates for inquiry or on trial; of these 32,518 were convicted or committed, while 17,315 were acquitted or discharged, the percentage of convictions being 63·1 as against 55·1 in the preceding year.

The improvement in the matter of rejection of complaints, noticed in last year's Report, has not been maintained in the present year, for while the total number of cases reported has risen from 26,764 in 1899 to 31,749 in the year under report, the number of complaints rejected under Section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure has fallen from 2,515 to 1,607. The number of cases in which compensation has been awarded to the accused under Section 250 has decreased from 108 to 85.

**Sessions cases.**

16 The number of persons and cases disposed of by the four Courts of Sessions Judges and the percentages of convictions obtained are shown below:—

| | | Cases. | Persons. | Percentage of conviction to number of persons disposed of. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sessions Judge, Nagpur Division | ... ... | 46 | 92 | 59·8 |
| Do., Chhattisgarh Division | ... ... | 56 | 121 | 69·4 |
| Do., Jubbulpore Division | ... ... | 44 | 72 | 52·8 |
| Do., Nerbudda Division | ... ... | 52 | 113 | 70·8 |
| Total ... | 1900 ... | 198 | 398 | 64·6 |
| | 1899 ... | 121 | 200 | 61·0 |

Punishments.

17. The total number of persons punished in Magistrates' Courts was 31,069 as compared with 22,969 in the preceding year. Of these 10,534 were sentenced to fine only, 9,800 were sentenced to whipping only, 9,845 were sentenced to imprisonment only. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment with fine or whipping and to imprisonment with solitary confinement was 890 and 665 respectively.

The large percentage of persons sentenced to whipping only exemplifies the prevalence of petty thefts.

Duration of cases

18. In spite of the unfavourable conditions of the year, there has been a considerable improvement in the duration of police cases. The average duration is 8·1 as against 8·9 in the preceding year. The percentage of cases disposed of in one day and those disposed of in two days are 43 and 13 respectively, as compared with 41 and 11 in 1899. Only 16 per cent. of cases took more than 15 days to dispose of.

The average duration of cases tried by Courts of Session is 66·7 as against 64·4 and 57·5 in the two preceding years. The best results are shown in the Courts of the Sessions Judges of the Nerbudda and Jubbulpore divisions.

Appeals.

19. The number of persons who preferred appeals to Courts of District Magistrates and the number of appeals disposed of by those Courts were 1,512 and 1,135 as against 1,611 and 1,221 in 1899 and 1,341 and 996 in 1898.

The number of persons who preferred appeals to Courts of Sessions Judges were 1,685, and the number of appeals disposed of were 1,554. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 1,392 and 1,307 respectively.

In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner 307 persons preferred appeals as compared with 210 in the preceding year, and 282 appeals were disposed of as compared with 186.

The percentage of appeals rejected and sentences confirmed has risen from 66 to 77 in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and from 75 to 79 in Sessions Courts. It has fallen from 60 to 52 in District Magistrates' Courts.

## 5.—PRISONS.

General.

20. In common with all the other branches of the administration, the famine of 1899-1900 considerably affected the jails. The results, however, are on the whole distinctly satisfactory in view of the unfavourable circumstances of the year. The famine of 1899-1900, unlike that of 1896-97, was not preceded by several years of cumulative distress. This was a distinct advantage for the jails. In addition to this a better adaptation of relief to the needs of the people, a greater readiness on the part of the people to meet the relief measures half way, and the greater care to deal with with famine-stricken criminals otherwise than by imprisonment (this last evidenced by the decrease of the percentage of short sentences from 45 to 40) all contributed to keep down the Jail population.

Statement II-C.

Number of convicts

21. Including those remaining at the close of 1899 (3,992) and the admissions of 1900, the total number of convicts to be dealt with during the year was 15,721 as compared with 10,802 in 1899 and 20,995 in 1897.

Under-trial prisoners.

22. The total number of under-trials for disposal in the three years 1897, 1899 and 1900 was 14,891, 7,257 and 10,597 respectively, the daily averages being 551, 312 and 504.

Juvenile convicts

23. It is to be regretted that the number of juvenile convicts sent to jail rose from 135 to 247. There is reason to think that the proper punishment of juveniles receives far too little attention. This question is at present receiving consideration.

Literate convicts.

24. In spite of the considerable all-round increase in admissions as compared with 1899, the number of literate convicts admitted actually decreased. A similar decrease occurred in 1897 and this seems to establish the fact that a famine, in spite of the distress it causes to the educated classes of narrow means owing to the high prices, does not drive them to criminal acts.

Sentences.

25. The greater attention of the magistracy to the disposal of famine-stricken criminals otherwise than by imprisonment is evidenced by the fall in the percentage of short sentences from 45 to 40. No term-sentences of transportation were passed. This fact came to notice in another connection, and it has recently been pointed out to the Courts that such sentences are now again permissible.

On 31st December 1900 there were left in the Central Provinces Jails 94 convicts undergoing sentences of transportation for life, and the question has been separately raised whether these sentences ought not to be converted into sentences of imprisonment, as the conditions of life in these jails are those of imprisonment and not of transportation.

Previous convictions.

26. In both the famine years of 1900 and 1897 the percentage of previously convicted to total admissions has been 24, which is a slightly higher ratio than the normal. When it is remembered that a previously convicted criminal in a famine year is much more likely to be punished with imprisonment than a criminal without such previous conviction, the small increase in the percentage of previous convicted prisoners is not remarkable. As to the force of the attractions of a jail in times of famine there is room for scepticism. A criminal cannot make certain of imprisonment instead of a whipping, and if he once begins to calculate, he must become nervous of receiving a sore body and no food instead of the hoped for refuge and comforts.

Punishments.

27. Although the average daily convict population rose from 3,812 in 1899 to 5,164 in 1900, yet the total number of punishments only increased from 6,493 to 6,872, so that the ratio of punishments to the average daily population fell from 170 to 133 per cent.

Expenditure.

28. The total expenditure on the guarding, clothing and feeding, &c., of the prisoners rose from Rs. 3,13,651 to Rs. 4,25,682.

The average total cost was Rs. 75-0-4 in 1900 as compared with Rs. 75-14-5 in 1899 and Rs. 63-2-8 in 1897.

The average cost per prisoner for rations was Rs. 38-11-6 as compared with Rs. 30-5-8 in 1899 and Rs. 36-14-0 in 1897. The high prices of all food-grains sent up the expenses considerably and counteracted the economical results which in normal times would have been obtained by the substitution of juari for wheat in many jails. Of the larger jails Jubbulpore showed the greatest economy.

The cost of the prisoners has been high in the past and there is a much room for economy. 1900 was an exceptional year. Not only did prices run extremely high, but the grain market was very unsteady and large stocks were often not to be bought. But, making all allowances for the peculiarities of individual years, there is still good reason to think that the system of purchasing, storing, and cleaning grain stocks in jails might be much more economical than it is.

Manufactures.

29. There is ground for thinking that useful conclusions as to the profits of the Jail Factories cannot be safely formed from the prescribed financial statement appended to the annual Jail Report; and it is to be feared that attempts in this direction in the past have tended to set up a false and injurious standard. The statement takes no account of stocks in hand at the beginning and end of the year, and in the case of the important Printing industry of the Nagpur Jail, no charges are debited for the raw material, *viz.*, paper, although in many cases the credits include the cost of the paper. The excess of Treasury receipts over

drawings for all jails on factory account was Rs. 1,84,600 in the year under report, as compared with Rs. 99,255 in 1899. But from these figures unknown deductions should be made on account of the paper supplied free to the Nagpur Press and later on sold inclusive of cost price.

30. For all jails in 1900 the daily average sick ratio was 31 per *mille* for convicts and 16 per *mille* for under-trials, the corresponding figures for 1897 being 67 and 30. Vital statistics.

Nine jails showed cholera cases, the total being 51 with 33 deaths. In 1897 there were 40 cases and 25 deaths. Nagpur was the only jail in 1900 in which cholera was really troublesome, the number of cases being 26 and of deaths 12.

Of the Central Jails, Raipur showed the highest mortality rate, *viz.*—66 per *mille* on average strength. This was due to a lingering epidemic of cerebro-spinal fever which produced 22 cases and 21 deaths during the year. All kinds of expedients were resorted to, but the only efficacious one to ward off attacks was found to be to considerably reduce the population inside the jail by establishing big extra-mural camps.

For District Jails the ratio of admissions to hospital per *mille* of average strength was 1,269 in 1900 as compared with 1,352 in 1897, and of deaths 93 in 1900 and 200 in 1897. These figures are a remarkable proof of the fact that jail admissions in the famine of 1900 were not nearly so frequently in a hopeless physical condition as in 1897.

31. There were 180 boys in the Reformatory School on the 31st of December as against 182 in the previous year, and 37 were admitted as compared with 32 in 1899. During the year the actual number of releases was 35 as against 37 in the preceding year. Of these 35, 12 were released on expiry of their sentence and 23 by order of the Local Government as they had attained the age of 18 years. Jubbulpore Reformatory School.

In spite of the instructions regarding the importance of keeping boys who have left school under observation, there are as many as 19 out of 102 discharged in the three years ending with the year under report, who are said to be untraceable, and 9 about whom no report has been received.

There is an improvement in the number of boys pursuing the trade taught to them in the Reformatory School. Among boys discharged during the last three years there are 14 occupied in trades and handicrafts, and three occupied in agriculture, taught them while they were at the school. The prospects appear to be strongly in favour of a very marked improvement in this respect in the course of the next few years.

During the year under report effect was at last given to the decision to hand over the management of the Jubbulpore Reformatory School to the Educational Department. The change could not be carried out before the month of November, so that it is only during a small portion of the year that the institution was under the control of the Inspector-General of Education.

A new set of rules has been devised—based wherever possible on those already in existence—with the general view of giving still further prominence to the institution as a reforming agency. Under these rules various privileges are accorded to well-behaved boys, the list of handicrafts has been extended, an attempt has been made to bring them into line with the hereditary callings of the boys, and provision has been made for boys of a certain standing working outside the institution under proper supervision. Second, a daily task has been assigned to each boy and his marks regulated accordingly. Third, the various trades have been systematised and efforts are being made to turn out boys who shall be skilled artisans in branches of labour in which they may be tolerably certain of regular employment.

It is too early yet to say whether these rules fully answer the purpose for which they are intended or not.

## 6.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Number of Courts.

32. There were 201 Courts open at the close of the year under report as compared with 206 at the close of the preceding year. Three Honorary Judges' Courts were open during the year, *viz.*, those of Rai Bahadur Harihar Singh at Chandarpur in the Sambalpur district, Lala Brijraj Singh of Khariar, and Lal Bishnath Singh of Fingeshwar in the Raipur district.

Statements II-B, 7—13.

A Bill to amend the local Civil Courts Act was submitted by the Judicial Commissioner during the year and has recently passed into law. Its effect is the withdrawal from Commissioners of the civil powers which for many years they have never exercised. Judicial Assistants to Commissioners have now become Divisional Judges, and as such are in a position to exercise effective control over the Subordinate Courts. Commissioners, having lost all direct interest in civil litigation, had ceased to exercise such control; and the need of it was much felt.

Statement II-A.

Number of suits.

33. The abnormal decline in civil litigation is again the most striking feature of the year's returns. The total number of suits filed decreased in 1899 from 97,838 to 72,513, and this year again has fallen from 72,513 to 64,958. The unfavourable agricultural conditions which developed in 1899 and culminated in the famine of 1900 are clearly evidenced by these figures.

It is noticeable that in the preceding year the decrease was very evenly distributed over all districts of the Provinces, while in the year under report the converse is the case, an actual increase occurring in seven of the 18 districts. The decrease is greatest in Balaghat, Raipur, Betul, Bilaspur, Sambalpur and Bhandara amounting in the two first-named districts to 46 and 42 per cent. respectively.

Description of suits.

34. The total number of suits was 64,958, of which 46,538 were for money or movable property, 10,342 under the rent law and 8,078 title and other suits. The decrease in the number of suits is most marked in suits under the rent law. The percentage of these suits to the total number of suits rose by 3 in 1899 and in the present year fell by 5. The decline is greatest in the districts of Balaghat, Raipur, Betul, Sambalpur, Bilaspur, Nagpur and Chhindwara, and is generally attributed to liberal suspension and remission of land revenue, which was made conditional on a like concession by landlords in respect of rent. Where there was an increase in the number of these suits, it was mainly due to the landlords having to institute proceedings in order to prevent their claims from being barred by limitation.

There has been a steady decline in suits for ejectment for the last four years, the number of such suits having fallen from 1,051 in 1897 to 342 in 1900. In the present year the decline is most noticeable in Sambalpur, Bilaspur, Raipur, Chhindwara and Balaghat. The bad seasons, the decrease in population, with the consequent difficulty of procuring fresh tenants, the absence of inducements to direct cultivation of additional land by landlords owing to the small profits obtainable thereby, are perhaps the main causes of the decrease.

Distribution of work.

35. The percentages of suits disposed of by Small Cause Courts, Naib-Tahsildars, Tahsildars, Munsiffs, Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners were 10·2, 20·6, 22·6, 34·1 and 11·3 respectively. The figures for the preceding year were 9·1, 22·9, 25·8, 29·7 and 11·2.

The decrease in the percentages of suits disposed of by Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars and the corresponding increase in the percentage of suits disposed of by Munsiffs, is due to the employment of the former officers in famine relief-work and the transfer of their cases to the Courts of the latter. Under the new scheme for the separation of the Civil Judicial from the Executive Department, Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars will be relieved as far as possible of all civil work, and the civil cases at present tried by them will be disposed of by Munsiffs and Extra-Assistant Commissioners.

Duration of suits.

36. The following figures show the Provincial average durations and number of hearings for the last two years and for the previous famine year of 1897 :—

| | | 1897. | 1899. | 1900. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duration of suits ... | Contested ... ... | 77·1 | 91·7 | 92·8 |
| | Uncontested ... ... | 47· | 48·1 | 50 8 |
| Average number of hearings ... | Contested ... ... | 3·9 | 4 2 | 5· |
| | Uncontested ... ... | 2· | 2·1 | 2·3 |

There has been an increase in the average duration of contested cases in all districts of the Provinces with the exception of Bhandara, Wardha, Saugor and Betul. The duration is very high in Chanda, Balaghat, Chhindwara, Sambalpur, Nagpur and Wardha.

Press of famine work is at once the cause and the excuse for the high duration in all districts. An outbreak of cholera in the months of June and July had also considerable effect in the Chhindwara district, inasmuch as it delayed the attendance of parties and witnesses. In the Sambalpur district an additional cause was the sudden abnormal increase of criminal work.

Appeals.

37. The number of first appeals instituted in the Courts of Judical Assistants to Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Civil Judges were 319, 271 and 4,159 respectively as against 376, 433 and 4,660 in the year 1899.

The number of regular second appeals instituted in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner was 488 as against 525 in 1899, and the number of disposals was 613 as against 556 in the preceding year. The average duration of each appeal tried was 79·2 days compared with 124·4 days in 1899. The number of appeals pending at the close of the year was reduced from 182 to 57 and the number pending over four months from 26 to 3.

The number of appeals disposed of by Judicial Assistants has fallen from 423 to 314 and the number pending from 106 to 104. On the other hand the number pending over four months has risen from 7 to 32.

The average duration in the Courts of Judicial Assistants in the years 1899 and 1900 are compared below :—

| | 1899. | 1900. |
|---|---|---|
| Nagpur division ... ... ... ... | 133·1 | 92·9 |
| Jubbulpore do. ... ... ... ... | 99·1 | 108·8 |
| Nerbudda do. ... ... ... ... | 83·5 | 125·8 |
| Chhattisgarh do. ... ... ... ... | 159·8 | 109·2 |

The high duration in the Court of the Judicial Assistant, Nerbudda Division, was due to an increase in the number of Sessions cases, which had to be given precedence over civil work.

The total number of appeals for disposal by District Appellate Courts was 5,344 as against 5,916 in 1899, of which 4,496 were disposed of in 1900, compared with 4,955 in the preceding year.

The number pending at the close of the year was 818 compared with 961 at the end of 1899.

The average duration of regular appeals in District Appellate Courts has increased from 70·8 to 77·4. The increase is most marked in Sambalpur, Bhandara, Balaghat, Jubbulpore and Nagpur.

The total number of appeals decided by Deputy Commissioners has fallen from 451 to 337. Of these 161 were decided by the Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore and 85 by the Deputy Commissioner of Mandla.

The rule prescribing a minimum number of 40 appeals has for several years been little more than a dead letter and has lately been rescinded.

Execution of decrees.

38. The number of applications for execution presented during the year was 78,933, of which 12,497 were pending at the close of the year. The figures for 1899 were 89,412 and 9,545 respectively. The falling-off in the number of applications is said to be due to decree-holders refraining from futile attempts to execute decrees against impoverished judgment-debtors. It is also no doubt connected with the decline in the number of original suits instituted during the year. The increase in the number of pending cases is ascribed to a rush of applications during the last quarter of the year.

Decrease in which satisfaction was obtained in whole or in part numbered respectively 10,490 and 12,543, as against 12,917 and 16,553 in the previous year.

The number of infructuous applications was 40,330 as against 46,729 in 1899; of these 17,062 were dismissed for default or withdrawn and 23,268 were otherwise infructuous.

The amount realised has fallen from Rs. 10,93,894 to Rs. 9,40,277.

The number of judgment-debtors imprisoned has fallen from 60 to 46.

The fees levied for the service and execution of processes amounted to Rs. 1,74,527 and the charges incurred in their execution to Rs. 1,07,877, leaving a profit of Rs. 66,650. In 1899 these figures were Rs. 1,95,416, Rs. 1,06,970 and Rs. 88,446 respectively.

The number of processes issued without charge was 5,050 as against 8,898 in the previous year. The Nagpur Divisional Judge expresses a doubt as to the effectiveness of the control, but with this exception the system of utilizing first class servers to supervise the work of the process-serving establishment continues to be well spoken of.

In spite of the provisions of Section 310-A of the Code of Civil Procedure being more widely known, judgment-debtors have rarely availed themselves of the advantages of the enactment, probably from want of means to pay up the whole decretal amount at once and the 5 per cent. of the purchase money.

During the year under report a scheme has been proposed to separate the department administering Civil Justice from the Executive Department. Under this scheme Deputy Commissioners will be relieved entirely not only of civil work but of all responsibility in relation thereto. The present Civil Judges will become District Judges. The present Extra-Assistant Commissioners who are selected for civil work will become Subordinate Judges. Tahsildars will be relieved as far as possible of civil work, but may in exceptional cases be required to try suits between landlords and tenants as such. Naib-Tahsildars will ordinarily be relieved of all civil work.

The object is not only to secure special training and efficiency by division of labour, but also to leave some officers free from judicial work to be able to go out on tour on executive duty at a moment's notice, and to leave others to the uninterrupted charge of judicial work, so that parties will always know where to find them. It is anticipated that this scheme will work well and be of great advantage.

## 7.—REGISTRATION.

Registration Offices and Staff.

39. A new office in charge of a schoolmaster was opened during the year at Atner in the Betul district. Otherwise the arrangements remained unchanged.

General results of the year's operations.

40. There was a moderate recovery in registration as compared with last year. The number of documents registered has increased by 9 per cent. and the value of property registered by 11 per cent. But both are still considerably below the numbers of normal years. The expenditure only rose slightly, and the net income is one-third larger than last year.

Statement II-E.

The results for the year may be summarized as follows:—

(1) The total number of documents registered in Books I, III, and IV, rose from 18,630 to 20,404, or by 9·5 per cent.

(2) The aggregate value of the property affected rose from Rs. 69,07,468 to Rs. 77,22,944, or by 11·8 per cent.

(3) The total number of operations other than registrations in Books I, III, and IV, rose from 23,960 to 30,040, or by 25·3 per cent.

(4) The gross receipts rose from Rs. 67,238 to Rs. 76,092, or by 13·1 per cent.

(5) The expenditure rose from Rs. 43,460 to Rs. 44,299, or by 1·9 per cent.

(6) The percentage of expenditure to income fell from 64·6 to 58·2.

(7) The net income rose from Rs. 23,778 to Rs. 31,793, or by 33·7 per cent.

Number of compulsory registrations.

41. The average number of compulsory registrations for the five years preceding the present famine is in round figures 28,000. The compulsory registrations this year are little more than half of this. The average of optional registrations during the same time is 7,700: the number this year is 5,544. Now in 1896-97 and 1897-98, the two years affected by the previous famine, the number of documents registered was higher than in previous or succeeding years. In the two years affected by the recent famine, on the contrary, the number of registrations has decreased to rather more than half the previous average.

The district reports do not offer any adequate explanation of this. Most of them refer vaguely to the famine and the Tenancy Act. But as pointed out last year, there is just as great diminution in registration of documents referring to land which is not affected by the Tenancy Act. The explanation is probably to be found in the amount of takavi given out. Over 30,000 orders under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were registered during the year, that is to say, more than the average number of compulsory registrations. In the two years of the previous famine the number of orders was 4,136 and 7,607, and even this does not fully represent the increase. In the former famine one bond was usually given to one person; in the present year a single bond was generally given to all the borrowers in one village.

Increase in the case of immovable property.

42. The greater part of the increase in the case of immovable property comes under the head of non-agricultural land. The proportion of sales of agricultural land to agriculturists and to others remains about the same.

Miscellaneous operations.

43. The large increase in miscellaneous operations is due to the increase in mortgages under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, which has been noticed above.

System of identification by thumb marks.

44. The system of thumb mark impressions has now been introduced into every office in the Province. In his inspections the Inspector-General of Registration noticed a considerable improvement in the taking of these impressions. But Sub-Registrars are afraid of taking a second impression if the first is a failure.

## 8.—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Number and constitution of municipalities.

45. The number of municipalities remained the same (52) as in the previous year. Sanction was obtained to the withdrawal of Hatta from the operation of the Municipal Act from the close of the year, and other similar proposals for other places were under consideration: effect was not, however, given to any of them until the current year. There was practically no change in the number of members, and the distribution between the various classes remained unaltered. The number of meetings held was generally less than the standard prescribed by rule (one a month). Attendance of members was fairly good, but the Commissioner, Nagpur Division, observes that in Wardha and some of the minor municipalities in his division it was not satisfactory.

Income.

46. The total income of all municipalities, excluding opening balances, was Rs. 15,71,901, an improvement over the figure of the year before, Rs. 15,01,943. Wardha, the municipal administration of which town has formed the subject of adverse comment by the Commissioner of the division, had no balance at the close of the year. No other municipality was in this plight, and there was no case of deficit. The increase in income is shared by the Nagpur, Nerbudda and Chhattisgarh divisions, while in the Jubbulpore division there has been a fall from Rs. 4,31,009 to Rs. 4,16,258. The main increase was under the heads "Octroi and Cattle-sale Registration." The increase in the Nagpur Municipality was considerable and it was moreover unexpected, converting an anticipated deficit into a substantial balance at the credit of the Committee.

Octroi.

47. Octroi which was in force in 27 municipalities formed the main source of income, and brought in Rs. 8,96,066 as compared with Rs. 8,61,800 in the previous year. This increase is most marked in the case of Class I, under which head duty is levied on articles of food and drink. The abnormal conditions of the year which caused a large importation of grain and unusually large purchases by people residing in the environs of the municipalities explain this excess.

The receipts from octroi increased in the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh divisions and fell, slightly in the Nerbudda, and considerably in the Jubbulpore division. In the latter division the decrease took place at Jubbulpore, Saugor, Rehli, and Garhakota. Imports of grain were smaller than in the previous year in Jubbulpore and in Garhakota, while in Saugor there was a heavy fall in receipts from *ghi*. The fluctuation in Rehli was unimportant. The decline of grain imports in Jubbulpore is partly attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to the lateness of the rabi crop which prevented grain from being brought to market in large quantities before the end of the year. The *ghi* taxation at Saugor is mainly on *ghi* brought into the town and subsequently exported, the net income representing only a small portion of the gross receipts. It would be well for the Committee as soon as it can afford it, to exempt this commodity from taxation, but the finances of the Committee will not allow of this at present. A serious loss will follow on the revision of the octroi schedules under the orders of the Government of India regarding the liability to octroi of goods on which sea-customs duty is levied. It is this more than anything else that makes it necessary for the Committees to cling to every item of income derived from articles which do not pay customs duty.

The octroi tariff is simple and the number of articles liable to it is nowhere excessive. There is no reason to suspect that the tax falls on through traffic. The adoption of the new census figures has tended to bring the actual consumption into accord with the Government standard, though there are still some cases of excess.

Other taxation.

48. The total income from taxation other than octroi amounted to Rs. 2,57,026 as compared with Rs. 2,60,672 in the preceding year. Apart from water-rate and latrine cess, which are of the nature of payment for services rendered, taxation on houses and lands produces the largest income. Where in consequence of the enforcement of the orders of the Government of India on the

subject of octroi taxation, it may be deemed desirable to adopt some other form instead of it, such taxation is perhaps the most suitable to substitute for it, if it is not already in force.

Revenue from other sources.

49. There was an improvement in the income from Pounds, receipts having risen from Rs. 32,895 to Rs. 36,157. The increase was common to all divisions, except Jubbulpore, where there was a general though not a serious fall in pound income. There was no marked variation under the head of "Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation." Such differences as there were occurred in the course of ordinary fluctuation, the total being more favourable by about four thousand than in the year 1899-1900.

Expenditure.

50. The total expenditure of all municipalities was Rs. 15,38,436 against Rs. 15,71,512 in the previous year. The main decrease was under the head "General administration and collection charges" which fell by over Rs. 19,000. The difference is not the result of cheaper working, but is to be ascribed wholly to the falling-off in the amount of refunds. Establishment charges were higher than in 1899-1900, but there was some diminution in the cost of collection. Action has been taken to reduce the amount of audit charges against which the Nagpur Municipal Committee protest. It is hoped that effect may be given to new arrangements from the beginning of next financial year, and that under the scheme which the Comptroller has in preparation the cost to all municipalities, but particularly to large towns such as Nagpur, may be materially lessened. The unusually high charges for establishment are in a measure due to the necessity for payment of grain compensation allowance when prices were high. Refunds followed the course of octroi income, being considerably higher in the Nagpur division and lower in Jubbulpore and Nerbudda divisions than in the preceding year. In Chhattisgarh there was no very marked change. Some reduction of establishment was effected in Nagpur; and if the provisions of the new Municipal Bill which has been submitted to the Government of India become law, further improvement in this respect may be possible, both in this and other municipalities, by decrease in the collecting staff consequent on the penalization of arrears and the facilitating of collection of municipal dues.

Water-supply.

51. The year was not one which witnessed much development of the water-supply. The only town where there was any considerable capital outlay was at Harda, where a sum of twelve thousand rupees was spent on the temporary scheme for supplying the town with water.

Sanitation.

52. Except in Nagpur and Jubbulpore little was done to improve the system of drainage. In Nagpur the most important work was the construction of V-shaped drains; in Jubbulpore a system of surface drainage is being extended over the whole area of the town. Surface drains, nearly 9,000 feet in length, were constructed during the year, a considerable advance on the amount of work done in the previous year. It is a satisfactory sign of the gradual change in the attitude of the people towards sanitation that a large proportion of the cost was defrayed in both these places by voluntary contributions.

Education.

53. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 1,45,100 as contrasted with Rs. 1,49,503 in the previous year. Generally speaking, it would seem that more might reasonably be spent by municipalities in the development of primary and lower secondary education. A report on the subject is expected shortly from the Inspector-General of Education after consultation with Commissioners, and the issue of instructions intended to improve existing arrangements must be deferred until that report has come in.

Closing balance

54. The total closing balance at the credit of Municipal Committees is Rs. 2,69,344, which is higher than that of the previous year. The municipalities of Sohagpur and Multai (which latter has since been abolished) had closing balances below the fixed minimum.

## 9.—DISTRICT COUNCILS AND LOCAL BOARDS.

Constitution.

55. There was no change in the number of District Councils (17) or Local Boards (54) and the number of members was nearly the same as in the previous year.

Meetings.

56. The only Boards that appear to have done absolutely no work are some Zamindari Boards in the Chhattisgarh Division; but from the time of their constitution in 1892, circumstances have not been favourable for their working. It is at present under consideration whether these Boards as at present constituted can be expected to do any useful work, and whether some change would not be beneficial.

The attendance of members was irregular on account of famine and census work. District Councils have all held the prescribed minimum number of meetings or more, but many Local Boards have not. The reason for this is probably that enough has not been given over to them to do. In fact the pressing need of almost every District Council in the Province is decentralization, and utilization of Local Boards and members resident in the interior. Some action seems to have been taken in the way of encouragement of inspection by Local Board members, vernacular copies of a simple set of instructions for inspection having been issued in some districts. School inspection is, however, much neglected.

Income

57. The total income (including opening balance) of the District Councils showed a further decline in the year under report from Rs. 10,79,416 to Rs. 8,67,942. Six districts closed the year with minus balances. The disturbing cause was the uncertainty of the income from Provincial rates consequent on suspensions and remissions given on account of the famine. The receipts under this head fell by about Rs. 42,000. In six districts, namely, Wardha, Saugor, Damoh, Nimar, Chhindwara and Sambalpur, there was an improvement on the figures of the year before: this was due to better crops and, in Nimar, to the effect of remissions being counteracted by the operation of the revised settlement. For fluctuations under this head the District Council cannot be held responsible.

Expenditure.

58. The expenditure of the year (which amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 7,95,134 as compared with Rs. 9,29,321 in the previous year) was restricted to correspond with the reduced income, but there is reason to fear that this reduction was affected to some extent at the cost of efficiency. The reports refer to some measure of neglect of roads, closure of schools, pounds in disrepair, and ferries with no boats provided. It can hardly be said of many districts that the period was one of marking time: it was one of retrogression, the almost inevitable effect of famine conditions. The expenditure on education fell from Rs. 2,78,527 to Rs. 2,68,055. Fortunately this was not accompanied by any very marked decrease in the number of schools, though the closing of them was in some districts with difficulty avoided.

The old rule as to the limit of District Council expenditure on education has been set aside. The annual expenditure is to be limited to the education cess, fee receipts credited into the treasury, private subscriptions, and such portion of the District Council's income as may, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the division, have been allotted by the District Council to education. There will be no hard-and-fast limit of the amount that may be spent on any particular object. There will be one general contribution fixed for a term of years and it will be for each District Council, under the guidance of the district officer and the general control of the Commissioner of the division, to vie with others in the application of its funds to the best advantage.

Owing to the presence of famine and the scarcity of funds little could be accomplished in the way of sanitary works. What little was done mainly consisted in constructing or repairing wells and tanks, and clearing village sites; and much of this expenditure was defrayed by contributions from private persons.

## 10.—MILITARY.

59. The Central Provinces were garrisoned during the year as shown below :— **Regular forces.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nagpur District, with head-quarters at Kamptee. (Brigadier-General F. Abbott, S.C.). | Kamptee | ... One Battalion British Infantry (1st Battalion The Buffs—East Kent Regiment) *relieved in February* 1901 *by* 1st Battalion The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). |
| | | One Regiment Native Infantry (22nd Madras Infantry). |
| | | One Battery Royal Artillery (58th Field Battery *relieved in March* 1901 *by* 40th Field Battery). |
| | Sitabaldi | ... Detachment of British and Native Infantry from Kamptee. |
| Nerbudda District, with head-quarters at Jubbulpore. (Brigadier-General P. D. Jeffreys, C.B.). | Jubbulpore | ... One Battalion British Infantry (2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment). |
| | | One Regiment Native Infantry (5th Madras Infantry). |
| | | One Battery Royal Artillery (52nd Field Battery). |
| | Saugor | ... A Detachment of British Infantry (2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment). |
| | | Native Infantry (14th Bombay Infantry). |
| | | One Battery Royal Artillery (55th Field Battery). |
| | Pachmarhi | ... A Convalescent Depôt. |
| Mhow District. | Asirgarh | ... A Detachment of Native Infantry (4th Bombay Rifles). |

60. The Nagpur Volunteer Rifles continued under the command of Mr. S. Ismay, I. C. S., who holds the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles continued under the command of Mr. T. R. Wynne, A.-D.-C., the Agent and Chief Engineer of the line, who holds the rank of Colonel. Both the Corps were inspected during the year by Brigadier-General F. Abbott, Commanding the Nagpur District, who was generally satisfied with their efficiency and discipline. **Auxiliaries.**

# CHAPTER IV.–PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

## 1.—AGRICULTURE.

Statistics.

The total provincial area according to the present statistics is 74,174,533 acres (equal to 115,898 square miles) or 6 acres less than that reported last year. Until the forests have been completely surveyed and excised areas disforested, small annual discrepancies are unavoidable.

Statement I-A.

2. Of the total provincial area the Feudatory States cover 18,838,423 acres. In the Zamindaris there is also an area of 6,192,958 acres which has not hitherto been surveyed. If from the provincial total area the area of the Feudatory States plus the area of the unsurveyed Zamindaris be deducted, the resulting figure is 49,143,152 acres, whereas the actual area for which detailed statistics are furnished is 49,163,962 acres. There is then a discrepancy of 20,810 acres. When once correct forest areas are known from the forest survey now in progress, the bulk of these differences will disappear; but there must always be slight variations, as the calculations of the Survey Department are effected in aggregate, while the village totals are arrived at by proceeding from detail to aggregate.

3. During the last three years the area has been distributed as follows:—

| | 1898-99. | 1899-1900. | 1900 01. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Forest ... ... ... ... | 11,171 866 | 11,174,240 | 11,085,468 |
| Unculturable waste ... ... .. | 4 076,900 | 4 066 629 | 4 073,181 |
| Culturable waste ... ... .. | 14,567 943 | 14.708.299 | 14 709,981 |
| Current fallow ... ... ... | 3,538 465 | 4 478,821 | 4,044,750 |
| Under crop ... ... .. | 15,808,881 | 14,762,603 | 15,250,582 |

The decrease under the head "Forests" is due partly to the re-calculation of areas by the Forest Survey Department and partly to disforestment of culturable lands.

Area under crops.

4. The area placed under crops in 1899-1900 was the lowest ever recorded. The failure of rain did not admit of sowing. The current year's figures show a recovery of 487,979 acres or 3 per cent. To judge of the effect of the last famine, the present figures should be compared with those of 1898-99, and this comparison shows a falling-off of 558,299 acres or 4 per cent. The sowing seasons were fairly suitable, so that this decrease must be ascribed to deterioration caused by the last famine, added to the fact that it was almost impossible in some districts to procure seed-grain, notably rice, although there was money ready to purchase it. The fact that the decrease is not much larger is due to the assistance given to cultivators by agricultural loans and grants from the Charitable Fund. The effect of the famine has varied in different parts of the Provinces. In the Jubbulpore division there has been no backward step but an advance, the area placed under crop being larger than in 1898-99. The Nerbudda and Nagpur divisions are also nearly as well off in this respect as in that year. It is the Chhattisgarh division which shows the most deterioration in spite of the liberal famine relief, and these varying results are in accord with other ascertained facts pf the comparative severity of the famine in the different divisions. Taking the figures for the year, the cropped area increased in all the divisions save Chhattisgarh. The decrease in the latter is common to all three districts, Khalsa and Zamindaris. Whilst this decrease is largely due to deterioration caused by the famine of the previous year, a good deal of it is accounted for by an actual inability to obtain rice seed by cultivators who had the means to purchase it. The cultivators who freely used Bengal rice for food had considerable mistrust of it for seed. There has been satisfactory recovery in the area sown with spring crops, notably wheat in the northern districts. A considerably larger area has also been devoted to juar and cotton in the Nagpur country. Rice shows a most serious decline of 741,000 acres. Indeed, it is the rice tracts which suffered most severely in the last famine.

Double-cropping.

5. Double-cropping, which is chiefly of importance in the rice districts, shows an improvement of 794,609 acres over the figure of the last year, but is still less than 46 per cent. of the normal, 1,716,000 acres in 1894-95. The amount of double-cropping largely depends upon the suitability of the rainfall, and during this year the conditions admitted of raising a kharif crop in the embanked wheat lands of the northern districts and of putting down an after crop in the rice lands of Chhattisgarh.

Fallows.

6. The expansion of the cropped area in the Jubbulpore, Nerbudda and Nagpur divisions has occasioned a contraction in the area under current fallows. The area under old fallow shows an increase in the Jubbulpore and Chhattisgarh divisions, while in the Nerbudda and Nagpur divisions it has decreased. Land not cropped in the two previous years has now been transferred from new to old fallow, and in some districts where this has been accompanied by an increase of the occupied area, it is reported that cultivators have not again cultivated fallow lands overrun with *kans* (saccharum spontaneum), but have preferred the easier task of breaking up waste land.

Irrigation.

7. The area recorded as irrigated amounts to 402,516 acres as compared with 255,264 acres in the previous year. Four-fifths of this area consists of rice lands watered from tanks. In 1899-1900 the area irrigated fell to a minimum owing to the absence of supplies in the sources of irrigation. This year has shown a recovery of 147,242 acres, but falls short of 1898-99 by 251,680 acres. Irrigation was not generally practised from tanks for rice cultivation in Chhattisgarh owing to the rainfall having been sufficient during September and October.

Cropping of the year.

8. The main features of the cropping of the year 1900-1901 in each district of the Central Provinces are contrasted with those of the preceding year :—

| District. | Year. | Total gross area under crop (in acres). | Area in acres under | | | | | | Area double-cropped (in acres). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Current fallow. | Rice. | Wheat. | Gram (pulse). | Linseed. | Cotton. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Saugor ... | 1899-1900 ... | 692,980 | 208,523 | 25,723 | 147,057 | 101,921 | 28,471 | 9,155 | 6,445 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 740,124 | 148,089 | 18,977 | 169,217 | 88,214 | 19,709 | 16,899 | 18,560 |
| Damoh ... | 1899-1900 ... | 420,933 | 100,999 | 62,778 | 90,854 | 55,802 | 21,491 | 2,695 | 3,019 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 460,026 | 76,317 | 50,943 | 108,601 | 50,084 | 20,000 | 3,754 | 14,300 |
| Jubbulpore ... | 1899-1900 ... | 881,030 | 359,503 | 168,810 | 101,503 | 128,613 | 16,000 | 9,008 | 17,489 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 1,080,873 | 245,550 | 149,173 | 296,904 | 141,217 | 53,416 | 12,572 | 101,960 |
| Mandla ... | 1899-1900 ... | 507,725 | 186,976 | 123,412 | 44,247 | 29,139 | 2,301 | 85 | 15,274 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 610,905 | 155,478 | 106,212 | 63,679 | 60,276 | 7,398 | 125 | 66,378 |
| Seoni ... | 1899-1900 ... | 555,907 | 257,107 | 40,681 | 172,598 | 34,812 | 12,373 | 4,364 | 3,823 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 642,879 | 203,220 | 66,321 | 174,747 | 29,594 | 7,995 | 11,271 | 18,057 |
| Narsinghpur ... | 1899-1900 ... | 567,051 | 68,057 | 48,204 | 126,120 | 80,157 | 6,861 | 20,836 | 15,999 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 605,799 | 54,384 | 54,049 | 137,444 | 90,176 | 5,578 | 32,674 | 30,711 |
| Hoshangabad ... | 1899-1900 ... | 818,032 | 158,994 | 17,708 | 211,050 | 107,979 | 19,439 | 11,136 | 5,090 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 837,879 | 143,382 | 9,773 | 301,532 | 103,382 | 13,736 | 29,029 | 9,965 |
| Nimar ... | 1899-1900 ... | 576,206 | 83,761 | 20,531 | 2,181 | 1,089 | 103 | 128,248 | 2,485 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 645,141 | 69,728 | 9,250 | 24,572 | 11,567 | 1,356 | 187,023 | 25,230 |
| Betul ... | 1899-1900 ... | 456,267 | 442,393 | 15,376 | 56,280 | 11,304 | 1,912 | 3,632 | 2,006 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 489,394 | 415,428 | 5,121 | 78,121 | 20,508 | 6,222 | 4,279 | 20,156 |
| Chhindwara ... | 1899-1900 ... | 610,161 | 272,500 | 9,482 | 83,009 | 24,406 | 4,971 | 52,546 | 1,527 |
| | 1900-1901 .. | 704,079 | 197,122 | 5,283 | 104,508 | 27,021 | 8,719 | 64,525 | 13,231 |
| Wardha ... | 1899-1900 ... | 784,118 | 216,908 | 6,743 | 18,110 | 2,724 | 38,780 | 269,560 | 566 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 981,745 | 40,967 | 6,483 | 59,757 | 8,213 | 44,231 | 354,050 | 6,330 |
| Nagpur ... | 1899-1900 ... | 1,179,538 | 166,969 | 14,533 | 153,893 | 21,935 | 74,844 | 158,581 | 1,988 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 1,323,864 | 61,790 | 29,487 | 161,611 | 22,950 | 64,924 | 238,139 | 10,872 |
| Chanda ... | 1899-1900 ... | 722,450 | 249,981 | 189,292 | 18,635 | 11,292 | 31,598 | 23,104 | 1,763 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 731,130 | 274,108 | 144,102 | 22,256 | 17,213 | 28,803 | 27,221 | 21,886 |
| Bhandara ... | 1899-1900 ... | 668,365 | 321,388 | 313,234 | 53,983 | 33,758 | 23,828 | 68 | 7,325 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 902,657 | 215,544 | 383,522 | 66,139 | 46,666 | 49,843 | 667 | 131,323 |
| Balaghat ... | 1899-1900 ... | 300,032 | 178,196 | 190,646 | 4,819 | 10,417 | 3,295 | 26 | 13,012 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 426,533 | 126,139 | 208,298 | 14,079 | 16,692 | 21,507 | 25 | 82,929 |
| Raipur ... | 1899-1900 ... | 2,423,213 | 607,234 | 1,517,090 | 137,635 | 39,872 | 12,847 | 5,778 | 20,591 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 2,439,218 | 772,388 | 1,186,357 | 159,625 | 59,015 | 88,774 | 7,725 | 202,496 |
| Bilaspur ... | 1899-1900 ... | 1,585,678 | 350,652 | 1,028,364 | 121,096 | 15,380 | 7,819 | 4,924 | 40,229 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 1,653,457 | 371,130 | 817,661 | 112,944 | 24,618 | 52,954 | 5,202 | 178,929 |
| Sambalpur ... | 1899-1900 ... | 1,177,158 | 248,680 | 909,927 | 707 | 503 | 69 | 11,090 | 5,709 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 933,828 | 473,980 | 716,747 | 1,594 | 827 | 455 | 9,632 | 5,636 |
| Total ... | 1899-1900 ... | 14,926,943 | 4,478,821 | 4,708,624 | 1,633,777 | 711,194 | 307,002 | 712,836 | 164,340 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 16,209,531 | 4,044,750 | 3,967,759 | 2,057,330 | 818,233 | 495,620 | 1,004,812 | 958,949 |

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The gross cropped area shows an increase of 1,282,584 acres over the figure of last year. There is a general increase in all the districts save Sambalpur, where it has fallen by 243,330 acres. The increase is most noticeable in the Jubbulpore, Seoni, Chhindwara, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Palaghat districts.

9. The areas under the different crops show the following fluctuations:—

*Rice.*—There has been a shrinkage of 740,805 acres in the area cropped with rice. The ground lost in the famines has not yet been made good, the area being short of the normal by about a million acres. The continuous rainfall at the time of sowing and the scarcity of seed due to the failure of the crop last year account for some of the decrease. The fall chiefly occurs in Chanda and the Chhattisgarh country. A normal yield was reaped in most districts. In Raipur this was reduced to about three-fourths of the normal owing to the use of old seed, thin sowing, and careless weeding. The yield was also only about two-thirds of the normal in the important districts of Seoni, Chanda and Bhandara.

*Wheat.*—The area under this crop shows a substantial increase. Almost all districts have contributed to this recovery, but the area is still only half the normal preceding the famine cycle. The increase is most marked in the Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Wardha districts. The year's yield has varied considerably from district to district. In the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda divisions the outturn was generally but little below the normal and in some districts exceeded it. Wheat suffered severely in the Nagpur country, where the yield was only about half the normal, whilst in Chhattisgarh the outturn was about three-fourths of the normal. Continued showers in the cold weather injured the grain in the ear and induced rust.

*Gram.*—The area under this pulse has increased by 107,039 acres, the cheapness of its seed compared with wheat being in its favour. The crop suffered everywhere from excessive moisture and from caterpillars, the yield being only about half the average.

*Linseed.*—There has been an improvement of 138,618 acres, but the recovery is small compared with the falling-off during the past few years. Continued showers in the cold weather injured the crop at flowering time and induced rust. The yield was three-fourths of the normal except in the Nagpur country and Chhattisgarh, where there was practically a complete failure.

*Cotton.*—The area under cotton has increased by 1,076 acres. The rainfall of the past few years has generally suited this crop, which fact, combined with the relative cheapness of seed and high prices, has made it very popular and profitable. The increase is most marked in the large cotton-growing districts of Nagpur, Wardha and Nimar.

*Juar.*—The area occupied by juar shows an increase of 191,874 acres over the area devoted to the crop in 1899-1900 and an increase of 3,135 acres over that of 1897-98, in which year the area was the largest that was ever placed under this crop. The increase is noticeable in the Jubbulpore, Nerbudda and Nagpur divisions.

*Other crops.*—The area under til has decreased by 71,466 acres, but is still largely in excess of the normal. The early-sown crop was fairly successful, but the cold-weather til (which is all-important in Hoshangabad) was sown under much difficulty, continuous rain preventing sowings on a larger scale. The yield was normal in most districts, but was only three-fourths of the normal or less in Seoni, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Betul and Wardha. The area under the hill-millets—*kodon* and *kutki*—has largely expanded in the Chhattisgarh division. Owing to the difficulty and expense of obtaining rice seed, much rice land was put down to these inferior millets, so that much of the increase must be regarded as deterioration. The areas under miscellaneous food-crops, sugarcane, orchards and garden crops have shrunk.

## 2.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

10. The following table shows the rainfall of the year and compares it with the average rainfall of the past 34 years :— Rainfall.

| District. | April and May 1900. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November 1900 to March 1901. | Total rainfall, 1900-1901. | Total rainfall, 1899-1900. | Average rainfall of past 34 years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. |
| Saugor ... | ·21 | 2·47 | 12·99 | 19·28 | 7·46 | ... | 4·79 | 47·20 | 23·36 | 48·36 |
| Damoh ... | ·19 | 1·63 | 11·56 | 30·40 | 9·11 | ... | 4·93 | 57·82 | 30·64 | 50·54 |
| Jubbulpore ... | ·71 | ·70 | 14·28 | 24·76 | 12·26 | ·76 | 4·85 | 58·32 | 37·19 | 58·22 |
| Mandla ... | ·25 | 1·21 | 11·60 | 19·51 | 13·06 | ·56 | 4·99 | 51·18 | 31·40 | 52·32 |
| Seoni ... | ·73 | 3·61 | 11·62 | 10·87 | 14·47 | ... | 5·61 | 46·91 | 24·59 | 51·37 |
| Narsinghpur ... | ·36 | 1·25 | 15·63 | 15·35 | 9·14 | ... | 4·35 | 46·08 | 25·07 | 53·19 |
| Hoshangabad... | ·04 | 1·64 | 18·15 | 17·08 | 8·29 | ... | 3·18 | 48·38 | 23·20 | 47·97 |
| Nimar ... | ·04 | 2·24 | 11·13 | 11·20 | 13·38 | ... | 1·61 | 39·60 | 9·06 | 32·03 |
| Betul ... | ·12 | 1·48 | 15·05 | 19·33 | 16·25 | ... | 8·19 | 60·42 | 12·48 | 43·99 |
| Chhindwara ... | 2·33 | 2·75 | 8·78 | 12·03 | 11·91 | ... | 6·21 | 44·01 | 13·45 | 42·32 |
| Wardha ... | ·28 | 1·97 | 11·99 | 14·32 | 12·16 | ... | 3·51 | 44·23 | 15·93 | 40·66 |
| Nagpur ... | ·26 | 2·69 | 14·32 | 20·64 | 11·23 | ... | 3·00 | 52·14 | 14·68 | 42·27 |
| Chanda ... | ·90 | 3·46 | 18·75 | 18·77 | 19·19 | ... | 3·51 | 64·58 | 22·79 | 51·37 |
| Bhandara ... | ·84 | 1·80 | 20·64 | 14·35 | 17·68 | ... | 4·97 | 60·28 | 25·61 | 54·34 |
| Balaghat ... | ·99 | 3·18 | 21·82 | 14·65 | 16·35 | ... | 5·17 | 62·16 | 33·41 | 65·96 |
| Raipur ... | 1·26 | 9·28 | 11·36 | 10·31 | 19·22 | 6·14 | 5·96 | 63·53 | 28·17 | 50·96 |
| Bilaspur ... | 1·06 | 3·27 | 16·59 | 19·00 | 16·51 | 4·29 | 7·37 | 68·09 | 36·04 | 49·02 |
| Sambalpur ... | 2·54 | 10·56 | 15·00 | 22·98 | 21·67 | ·99 | 6·56 | 80·30 | 49·29 | 72·61 |

Up to the second week in July the state of the weather gave considerable anxiety. In June the majority of the province had only received light showers or moderate rain, Sambalpur and Raipur being the only exceptions. In these districts a storm from the Bay of Bengal gave heavy rain, but it did not spread further west. In the second week of July, however, copious rain fell, and the further heavy falls in August and at the end of September removed all danger of failure. In October a cyclonic storm gave heavy rain in Raipur and Bilaspur, but with this exception the month was practically rainless, and the monsoon withdrew unusally early, there being no rain in November.

The rainfall was thus fairly suitable for kharif crops. Sowings were retarded in some districts, but the subsequent rainfall was sufficient. The outturn of rice was generally up to the average. Jubbulpore and Sambalpur reaped a bumper crop, whilst the outturn in the important rice districts of Raipur and Bilaspur was but little, if at all, below the average. Transplanted rice generally did better than broadcasted rice, but the crop did not equal the normal in Seoni, Bhandara and Chanda. Juar gave a fair yield everywhere, and was quite up to the average in most of the important juar-growing tracts. The year was a most favourable one for cotton and the yield was generally a full one. The outturn of til varied considerably from district to district; in the important til-growing tracts of the north an average harvest was reaped, but in Chhattisgarh it was somewhat below the normal. The smaller millets, kodon and kutki, which are important food-crops, gave a bumper yield in the north and an average yield elsewhere. Arhar was the only important kharif crop which did badly, being spoiled by rain at flowering time and by the attacks of caterpillars. The yield was generally only half the average and was very small in Raipur, Bilaspur, the Nagpur country and the Nerbudda valley.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The rainfall in December was confined to the plateau and northern districts, but was unusually heavy. The weather during January was very unsettled and fairly general rain fell, the districts in the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda divisions receiving moderate falls, and the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh country light showers. Showery weather prevailed throughout the Provinces during February, and light rain was also registered in March, April and May. The distribution of rainfall during the second half of the year was thus most unusual, no rain for the most part being received in October and November, whilst exceptionally heavy showers fell in the following months. The Provinces were visited by several hailstorms during the year. Taking the Province as a whole the rainfall in the year averaged 55·46 inches as compared with 44·65, the normal rainfall.

The rabi crops were singularly unequal. The conditions under which wheat was sown were not altogether favourable owing to the absence of October rain, but a good crop was anticipated until prospects were injured by the excessive rain in January, February, and March, which injured the grain in the ear and induced rust. The yield was about three-fourths of the normal, being better than this in the northern and plateau districts, but much worse in the Nagpur country. Gram fared still worse, principally owing to the attacks of caterpillars; the average yield was about half the normal, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, and Raipur being even much below this. The yield of linseed was also a poor one, being little better than one-third of the normal, the northern districts again doing better, whilst the crop was almost a complete failure in the Nagpur country.

11. The following table shows the prices of the four chief food staples—wheat, gram, juar, and rice—in each district during the past two years:—

Prices of food staples.

## PRICE CURRENT, 1900-1901.

*(In Seers and Chittaks per rupee.)*

| District. | Year. | JUNE. | | | | DECEMBER. | | | | MARCH. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Wheat. | Gram. | Juar. | Common rice. | Wheat. | Gram. | Juar. | Common rice. | Wheat. | Gram. | Juar. | Common rice. |
| | | S. c. | S. c. | S. c. | S. c. | S. c. | S. c. | S. c. | S. c. | S. c. | S. c. | S. c. | S. c. |
| Saugor ... | 1899-1900 ... | 13 12 | 17 10 | 21 13 | 14 2 | 9 2 | 10 15 | 11 7 | 9 10 | 10 5 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 10 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 9 4 | 10 8 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 12 4 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 10 8 |
| Damoh ... | 1899-1900 ... | 12 10 | 18 0 | ... | 13 5 | 8 14 | 11 4 | 12 1 | 8 14 | 9 6 | 12 4 | ... | 8 13 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 10 | 8 0 | 8 14 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 10 9 | 10 14 | 15 0 | 20 9 | 9 3 |
| Jubbulpore ... | 1899-1900 ... | 17 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 10 12 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 10 8 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 11 8 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | 10 0 | 10 8 | 12 8 | 20 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 11 8 |
| Mandla ... | 1899-1900 ... | 19 0 | 35 0 | ... | 17 0 | 11 8 | 14 0 | ... | 9 8 | 11 0 | 13 8 | ... | 9 8 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 8 0 | 10 0 | ... | 8 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 9 8 |
| Seoni ... | 1899-1900 ... | 17 15 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 16 0 | 11 8 | 10 8 | ... | 8 4 | 10 12 | 10 8 | ... | 9 8 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 9 4 | 9 0 | ... | 9 0 | 10 8 | 9 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 13 8 | 10 8 | 18 0 | 10 0 |
| Narsinghpur ... | 1899-1900 ... | 12 13 | 18 4 | 19 3 | 12 0 | 9 2 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 7 2 | 9 2 | 10 2 | 9 2 | 8 0 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 8 6 | 9 2 | ... | 8 0 | 10 3 | 11 5 | 16 0 | 9 10 | 10 10 | 11 6 | 16 0 | 8 12 |
| Hoshangabad ... | 1899-1900 ... | 13 11 | 18 0 | 19 7 | 12 11 | 9 0 | 11 1 | 10 14 | 9 8 | 8 12 | 10 4 | ... | 9 8 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 8 7 | 9 0 | ... | 9 8 | 9 5 | 10 5 | 16 0 | 9 8 | 11 1 | 12 0 | 15 2 | 10 2 |
| Nimar ... | 1899-1900 ... | 15 1 | 17 11 | 24 13 | 12 6 | 8 8 | 11 3 | 8 12 | 9 9 | 8 1 | 10 12 | 9 1 | 10 2 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 9 1 | 10 6 | 8 9 | 9 5 | 9 10 | 9 10 | 17 7 | 9 2 | 10 10 | 12 0 | 19 3 | 10 10 |
| Betul ... | 1899-1900 ... | 15 3 | 18 9 | 19 9 | 12 6 | 9 8 | 10 10 | 10 4 | 9 10 | 9 6 | 10 7 | ... | 10 4 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 7 1 | 8 2 | ... | 7 11 | 9 6 | 9 2 | 25 2 | 10 15 | 12 8 | 14 10 | 18 3 | 9 10 |
| Chhindwara ... | 1899-1900 ... | 16 0 | 19 0 | 23 0 | 13 0 | 9 8 | 10 13 | 10 4 | 9 2 | 8 15 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 8 14 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 6 14 | 7 1 | ... | 7 4 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 23 0 | 11 0 | 10 13 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 |
| Wardha ... | 1899-1900 ... | 13 5 | 16 0 | 26 14 | 11 7 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 10 | 7 4 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 10 | 10 0 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 14 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 17 12 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 8 14 |
| Nagpur ... | 1899-1900 ... | 13 12 | 17 8 | 23 0 | 15 0 | 10 0 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 8 12 | 11 4 | 10 6 | 10 0 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 8 12 | 11 4 | 9 3 | 9 1 | 9 5 | 11 14 | 16 2 | 10 10 | 9 6 | 11 4 | 16 2 | 10 0 |
| Chanda ... | 1899-1900 ... | 13 14 | 16 13 | 22 13 | 14 11 | 8 13 | 9 5 | 11 6 | 8 13 | 8 0 | 9 5 | 10 14 | 9 12 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 7 5 | 7 10 | 7 14 | 7 5 | 8 0 | 9 6 | 15 3 | 9 12 | 8 13 | 9 6 | 13 6 | 10 9 |
| Bhandara ... | 1899-1900 ... | 15 0 | 20 0 | ... | 15 0 | 9 4 | 12 8 | | 10 12 | 8 12 | 10 0 | ... | 10 0 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 8 0 | 8 12 | ... | 8 12 | 10 0 | 8 12 | ... | 11 4 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | 10 0 |
| Balaghat ... | 1899-1900 ... | 15 0 | 22 0 | ... | 21 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | ... | 8 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 7 0 | 8 8 | ... | 7 0 | 8 12 | 8 4 | ... | 13 12 | 11 4 | 8 8 | 16 0 | 10 0 |
| Raipur ... | 1899-1900 ... | 17 8 | 22 0 | ... | 18 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | 9 8 | 9 12 | 11 0 | ... | 11 8 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | 10 0 |
| Bilaspur ... | 1899-1900 ... | 18 4 | 18 4 | ... | 16 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 | ... | 9 13 | 10 11 | 9 13 | ... | 10 11 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 9 13 | 9 13 | ... | 10 11 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 16 0 | 12 13 | 10 10 | ... | 12 13 |
| Sambalpur ... | 1899-1900 ... | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | 19 0 | 9 8 | 11 8 | ... | 10 8 | 9 0 | 11 0 | ... | 10 0 |
| | 1900-1901 ... | 8 12 | 9 12 | ... | 9 12 | 9 8 | 11 0 | ... | 15 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 13 8 |

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The prices of food-grains and raw produce fell somewhat from the high-level of famine rates at the commencement of the year, but still remained much above the normal. The prices of the spring crops did not indeed drop at all.

## 3.—HORTICULTURE.

District Gardens.

12. The year under report has again been an unfavourable one as regards the management of District Gardens. The financial results of the year are exceptionally poor, and compare indifferently even with those of last year.

Receipts.

13. Receipts have risen from Rs. 5,767 to Rs. 6,095 or by 6 per cent. They are little better than what they were in 1899-1900—a year of abnormally scanty rainfall. There is no doubt that this is due to the deterioration of the gardens in the year of drought.

Expenditure.

14. Expenditure has risen from Rs. 12,282 to Rs. 13,705 or by 12 per cent. Establishment charges have increased from Rs. 6,893 in 1899-1900 to Rs. 7,481 in the year under report. This rise is mainly accounted for by the payment of grain compensation to the garden employés during a considerable portion of the year. There has been also a rise of more than Rs. 800 as compared with the previous year under the head "Contingencies," owing to various improvements having been undertaken in certain gardens, more especially in Saugor, Narsinghpur, Nimar and Sambalpur. The percentage of receipts to expenditure has fallen from 47 to 44.

Distribution of plants.

15. There has been a slight increase in the number of plants distributed by the District Gardens during the year. In this respect, however, much more might be done. In five gardens, namely, Nimar, Chhindwara, Wardha, Bhandara and Sambalpur, practically no plants were distributed throughout the year. The number of plants raised in various gardens is also disappointing, and might with a small effort be greatly increased.

Gardens at Nagpur and Pachmarhi.

16. The financial results of the Maharaj Bagh and the Telenkheri Gardens at Nagpur and of the Pachmarhi Garden are as follows :—

| | Expenditure. | Receipts. | Percentage of receipts to expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Maharaj Bagh ... ... ... | 8,164 | 2,429 | 30 |
| Telenkheri Garden .. ... ... | 3,017 | 1,375 | 45 |
| Pachmarhi Garden ... . ... | 3,520 | 400 | 11 |

The results of the Pachmarhi Garden are disappointing and there is great scope for improvement.

Nagpur Experimental Farm.

17. The monsoon set in late and was at first light, but this deficiency was made up by unusually heavy rain in August and September. It withdrew extraordinarily early and October was a rainless month. The season was on the whole a favourable one for kharif crops. Arhar (tur), which is the latest of the kharif crops, was the only one of which the yield was poor, whilst cotton gave phenomenal yields, the largest ever attained on the Farm. Juar also promised a bumper outturn, but as it did not receive the usual October showers, these propects were somewhat marred, although the yield was up to the average.

On the other hand, the season was a poor one for rabi crops. With a rainless October, the seed was put down under somewhat unfavourable conditions and these were intensified by the absence of all rain in November and December, which months were unusually hot and marked by an absence of all dew. Then followed exceptional weather in the last three months of the year, constant showers being received. The standing crops were too advanced to benefit from

these showers, and the grain in the ear was damaged by discoloration. The yields of rabi crops were so small, no matter under what conditions they were grown, that no conclusions can safely be drawn from the year's experiments, and this is the more to be regretted because the results of the last five years' experiments in rabi crops have been vitiated by the unusual seasons.

18. The principal experiments upon the Farm are concerned with the trial of manures with and without rotation of crops, and with and without irrigation. It has already been said that the yield of rabi crops was so poor as to vitiate the experiments, but taking the results as they stand, cattle-dung did best as a manure for wheat both with and without irrigation. The use of cattle-dung, however, increases the cost of cultivation because it induces weeds and encourages the depredations of white ants. Taking the results over the whole series of years, the general conclusion is that for wheat grown on the Farm soil, saltpetre is the best manure and that the most profitable application of it is about 80 lbs. per acre as a top-dressing. The effect is naturally greater in conjunction with irrigation, but it can profitably be used for unirrigated wheat. Manures.

One remarkable result of the manure experiments is that bone-dust has entirely failed as a manure for all crops, and indeed in some crops the outturns are less than in unmanured plots.

Manuring with fresh sewage on the Meagher system has continued to give excellent results. The yields have been extraordinarily heavy, and the method is so simple that it can without difficulty be used by municipalities for the profitable utilization of night-soil.

19. The rotation experiments have not as yet given much result, but so far as they go, the results support the common agricultural opinion, which is put into practice, that wheat is benefited by a rotation with a leguminous crop. Wheat followed by a resting fallow is not so profitable as wheat followed by a leguminous crop. Rotation.

20. In the experiments with mixtures of crops, the result with wheat and gram does not so far support the common agricultural practice of the northern districts that in poor soils a mixture of wheat-gram is a better crop than wheat alone. Amongst kharif crops, cotton with juar seems to be a better mixture than cotton-tur or cotton alone. Mixtures of crops.

21. The experiments under tillage are all confined to testing the effect of deep ploughing upon unirrigated wheat. In the old plot, the year's results confirm those of previous years that ploughing and bakharing in alternate years is the best method of cultivation, but in the new duplicate plot this was not the case; in this latter plot the experiments must be continued for a few more years before reliable results can be expected. A new experiment has been started which includes tillage with the country plough as compared with the Swedish plough, and this should give some interesting information after a few years. Tillage.

22. Some interesting experiments have been made with new varieties of crops. The most important of these are connected with varieties of cotton. The "Upland Georgian" maintained its reputation as a good variety, and the Farm is in a position to distribute a considerable quantity of seed. Considerable success has also been attained with the Egyptain varieties grown as a rabi crop. Much criticisim has been passed by the mill-owners concerning the poor staple of indigenous cottons. But their action in refusing to give a better price for the better varieties, which in addition do not yield so heavily as the poorer kinds, does not tend towards the improvement of the quality. New varieties of crops.

The Farm has also been successful in selecting and acclimatizing good varieties of maize (the Jaunpur) and bajri (the awned variety).

The varieties of sorghum (amber and collier) have both succeeded and are well worth cultivation by those who require an early and heavy fodder crop. They are particularly valuable for ensilage. The Australian fodder grass, *paspalum dilatatum*, was also successfully grown on the Farm, but a portion sown in

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the fodder reserve on the stony ridge of Telenkheri did not prosper although it germinated well. It has thus as yet failed to show any drought-resisting quality, but seems to be a useful fodder grass.

Ensilage.

23. A new departure and a most successful one was made with the preparation of ensilage, one silo being made in a pit below ground, and one by stacking the material above ground. Both produced excellent silage, and there seems no reason why the practice of stacking above ground should not be followed by cultivators with the stalks of juar and maize.

Prevention of disease.

24. The Farm has for years past endeavoured to make some investigations concerning rust in wheat. These experiments have mainly been connected with—

(1) the cultivation of the Central Provinces varieties of wheat with the object of testing their local reputation for rust-resisting qualities;

(2) the cultivation of Australian varieties reported to be rust-proof;

(3) the breeding of cross-bred wheats with the object of securing a rust-proof variety;

(4) the sowing of wheat seed, two years old, with the object of testing the statement which has been advanced in Australia, that wheat grown from old seed does not yield to the attacks of rust.

For some years past the seasons have not been favourable for rust, and consequently few definite results have yet been attained. Again this year there was no rust amongst unirrigated wheats. The new varieties received from Australia, which were irrigated, were severely attacked by rust, and this corroborates the previous experience that the results attained in that country cannot be immediately expected in India. Some success has been attained in breeding by cross-fertilization a hybridized wheat. Several new varieties have been raised from a cross between the local varieties of good quality and those of poor quality with a reputation for rust resistence. One of these hybrids, a cross between *haura* and *mundia-pissi*, gives some hope of ultimate success. It is a good variety giving excellent yields of plump grain of a good milling quality, and it has all the characteristics of a rust-resistent variety, although this has not been tested in a rust year.

The treatment of juar seed with a solution of sulphate of copper continues to be a complete preventive of "smut."

Practical use of the farm.

25. The utility of a Farm must largely be judged by the extent to which the results there attained are made use of by the agricultural community of the Provinces. In some instances, such as using saltpetre as a wheat manure, sowing American cotton, the prevention of juar smut, and the distribution of seed, the Farm experiments have had some outside result. It is difficult for the Farm to keep in touch with practical agriculturists, but the Superintendent makes every effort to induce them to visit the Farm and to see the experiments in the field.

Sewage Farm.

26. The Sewage Farm has continued to be successfully managed, and it is satisfactory to find that for the first time it has shown a profit, the rents and water rates paid by the Kachi cultivators having more than covered the expenditure.

Telenkheri Farm.

27. This is the first year in which the Telenkheri Farm has been under management. Much of it was placed under cultivation, and the receipts almost equalled the expenditure. The land is in a dirty condition, overrun with *kans* and other weeds, and much has been done to improve it. It will be some years before the soil is suitable for experimental cultivation, but it will be a most useful adjunct in the raising of selected seed for distribution. One experiment has been started to test the different methods of rice cultivation.

28. The Agricultural School has done a fairly successful year's work. The senior class was a fairly large one, but the junior class did not fill so well. The numbers were 13 and 7 respectively. The raising of the educational standard has had some effect upon admissions, but it brings a much better class of student. A new hostel is to be constructed on a site near the Farm: this will greatly improve its efficiency. Agricultural School.

The first session of the Normal Agricultural Class was attended by 50 school-masters, out of whom 43 obtained certificates: 67 attended the second session, of whom 52 passed the prescribed test and obtained certificates.

## 4.—FORESTS.

29. The following statement shows the changes in the forest area of the Provinces during the year:— Area and classification.

| Class of Forests. | Area on 1st July 1900. | Added during the year. | Excluded during the year. | Area on 30th June 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sq. miles. | Sq. miles. | Sq. miles. | Sq. miles. |
| RESERVED FORESTS. | | | | |
| I.—A ... ... ... | 13,166 | 1,237 | 65 | 14,338 |
| II.—B-I ... ... ... | 2,565 | 2 | 26 | 2,541 |
| III.—B-II ... ... ... | 3,184 | ... | 1,182 | 2,002 |
| IV.—Unclassed ... ... ... | 181 | ... | 43 | 138 |
| Total ... | 19,096 | 1,239 | 1,316 | 19,019 |

Except in Mandla, little progress has been made in the classification of forest areas. The area of B-II class forest in that division has been reduced from 2,243 to 1,061 square miles, which indicates that the work of classification is being vigorously pushed on. No progress has been made in the classification of B-II class forest in the Chanda division; this work will now be taken up without further delay. The other differences in the areas are due to afforestations and disforestations ordered during the year, and to corrections after survey. There is a decrease of 77 square miles in the total area under the management of the Forest Department at the close of the year.

30. The Forest Survey Branch has been at work during the year in the Mandla and Damoh divisions in the Northern Circle, and the detailed survey of 748 square miles in Mandla and 6 square miles in Damoh has been accomplished: 951 miles of boundary were also surveyed. This leaves an area in the Northern Circle still to be surveyed of about 665 square miles, the whole of which is in Mandla. Two parties of the same agency have also been at work in the Chanda division of the Southern Circle, where 802 square miles were surveyed in detail: 740 miles of boundary were also surveyed. There still remains to be surveyed in the Southern Circle an area of 562 square miles, entirely in the Chanda division. Survey.

31. In the Southern Circle 38 miles of new boundaries were demarcated at a cost of Rs. 58, or 24·42 annas per mile. Satisfactory progress in demarcation has been made in the Northern Circle, where 302 miles of new boundaries were delineated at a cost of Rs. 393, or 20·8 annas per mile. This completes the work of demarcation in the Northern Circle, except for some 222 miles in the Hoshangabad division, regarding which there is some doubt. Demarcation.

32. The preparation of working-plans has continued to make some progress in both the Southern and Northern Circles. In the Southern Circle a working-plan for 585 square miles, in the Wairagarh sub-division of the Chanda division, Working-plans.

was sanctioned during the year. Working-plans for a further area of 1,000 square miles are under consideration. Thus, out of a total of 9,521 square miles of forests in the Southern Circle, 7,561 square miles, or 79 per cent., are being brought under scientific working. In the Northern Circle working-plans for the forests in the Jubbulpore and Damoh divisions have now been sanctioned. This leaves a balance of 5,206 square miles of forests in Mandla, Saugor, Nimar and Betul, which have still to be brought under scientific working, and for these working-plans are already in course of completion.

In almost all the divisions of the Southern Circle the year's coupes could not be worked up to their full capacity owing to the restricted demand and the impoverished condition of the people. In the Northern Circle they have been fairly worked up to, but only so far as the demand and the restricted budget allotments permitted. This inability to work up to the standard plan is no new phenomenon, though in the case of the last few years agricultural depression is of course largely responsible for the failure in demand. The question of the wider introduction of the commutation system is now under consideration. An interesting and successful attempt in this direction has been made in the Seoni division.

Offences.

33. In both circles there has been a falling-off in the number of offences. There were 2,246 cases in the Southern Circle as against 2,889 cases last year, and in the Northern Circle the number of cases dropped from 1,952 to 1,900. This is attributed to the withdrawal of the famine concessions and the consequent closure of the forests to the public.

Fire-protection.

34. Systematic protection with fire-lines and a special staff of watchers was attempted in the Northern Circle over an area of 1,030,780 acres as against 1,109,486 acres attempted in 1899-1900. Of this area 1,009,567 acres (1,577 square miles) or 98·13 per cent. were successfully protected at a cost of Rs. 9-9-0 per square mile, while last year 1,631 square miles or 94 per cent. were successfully protected at a cost Rs. 8-9-0 per square mile. Similar protection was extended in the Southern Circle to 2,039,482 acres or 3,187 square miles as against 3,022 square miles attempted in the previous year: 3,156 square miles or 99 per cent. were successfully protected at a cost of Rs. 9-5-2 per square mile, compared with 2,959 square miles protected last year at a cost of Rs 10-1-11 per square mile. Partial protection with only fire-lines was attempted in the Northern Circle over an area of 2,933 square miles, of which 2,812 square miles were successfully protected at a cost of Rs. 1-12-3 per square mile. In the Southern Circle, of 1,774 square miles similarly treated 1,674 square miles were successfully protected at a cost of Re. 0-11-0 per square mile. Simple protection, so called, was successful in the Southern Circle over an area of 3,626 square miles and over 4,382 square miles in the Northern Circle. The results for both circles are good. The Raipur division especially, where only 769 acres were burnt this year, shows a satisfactory decrease.

Grazing.

35. Owing to the partial withdrawal of famine concessions, the number of cattle grazed free decreased by 489,225 in the Southern Circle and by 27,807 in the Northern Circle. There was a corresponding increase in the number grazed on payment, of 170,862 in the Southern Circle and of 56,829 in the Northern Circle.

Outturn

36. Compared with last year there is a net decrease of 2,992,466 cubic feet in the quantity of timber and fuel removed during the year in the Northern Circle, due chiefly to the large abrogation of free grants. In the Southern Circle liberal concessions have still to be continued owing to the partial failure of crops in some districts, and the total quantity of timber and fuel removed shows an increase of 79,063 over last year's figures. In both Circles the quantity removed departmentally has fallen, and the large decrease in the Northern Circle is explained by the fact that the year's coupes were sold to contractors instead of being worked departmentally. In both Circles also, there is an increase in the amount removed by purchasers. This was to be expected, and is a natural concomitant of the improved condition of the country.

The operations carried on at the Alapilli Saw Mills were very successful. It is now proposed to introduce a mono-rail tramway, which should greatly facilitate the arrangements for carriage and secure a greater concentration of management. In the Balaghat division large operations in connection with the supply of sleepers for the Satpura Railway have been started; and it is to be hoped that the financial success anticipated for these undertakings will be realized, while at any rate the regular and systematic fellings now going on cannot but be of benefit to the Topla and Baisanghat Reserves. The completion of the Satpura Railway should do much to open out the forests of Balaghat, Mandla and Jubbulpore, through which it runs; and it should be possible, when the distance from the market is bridged, to work in a more systematic and profitable method some of the remoter and at present inaccessible forest areas.

Growth.

37. The effect of the drought of 1899-1900 is still being felt in the poor quality of the seeding and natural reproduction and in the extensive mortality of grown trees, especially teak, dhaora, mahua and saj. The loss of grown trees is estimated to vary from 30 to 40 per cent. in Betul and Narsinghpur to as much as 60 per cent. in Saugor. It is unfortunate that though the bamboo again flowered over an area of 1,200 square miles in the Chanda division, the seed was completely destroyed by a species of insect which the Entomologist, Indian Museum, has identified as "Ochrophora montana." In Jubbulpore, and to a less extent in Mandla, the harra crop also has been damaged by an insect which could not be exactly identified, but which has been recognized as belonging to the "Chalcids." Experiments for the artificial regeneration of the forests were attempted in Chanda with teak seed imported from Burma and with Coorg sandal. The unsuccessful attempts made in the Northern Circle to improve the tassar industry would seem to indicate more clearly that the climate is unsuited to the cultivation of the tassar silkworm.

Financial results.

38. The gross receipts for the Southern Circle amount to Rs. 4,45,472, and though this exceeds by Rs. 53,154 the amount realized in the previous year, it is still below the normal. The figures will no doubt recover with the improvement in the agricultural condition of the country. The expenditure of the Circle amounted to Rs. 4,58,898, and exceeds the receipts by Rs. 13,426. Against this deficit must be set off the value of the large concessions given during the year. In the Northern Circle the receipts aggregate Rs. 4,63,876 and are an improvement on the receipts of a normal year like 1898-99, but are less by Rs. 85,345 than the receipts for last year. The gross expenditure of the year amounts to Rs. 4,29,448 and is less than the receipts by Rs. 34,428. The value of the concessions given is nearly Rs. 65,000.

The large differences in the receipts and expenditure of the two Circles is due to the cessation of famine operations. The net result for the Province as a whole is a surplus of Rs. 21,002 as compared with the deficit of Rs. 1,96,089 last year and the surplus of Rs. 1,30,803 in 1898-99. Better results could hardly be expected considering the circumstances of the previous year and the disappointing results of the harvest of 1900-1901. There is a net depreciation of Rs. 2,19,751 in the value of stock in the Northern Circle, due chiefly to 26,336 tons of grass valued at Rs. 1,92,400 having become unsaleable.

Punishments.

39. There is a satisfactory improvement in the conduct of the subordinate staff in the Southern Circle as evidenced by the number of punishments. The percentage of cases has fallen from 23 to 15. The percentage for the Northern Circle has fallen from 43 to 35, but the figures are still very high. This is mainly owing to the undisciplined character of the Mandla staff. Considerable improvement was, however, effected towards the close of the year.

## 5.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

Collieries.

40. The Warora Colliery was worked without any interruption throughout the year, and the output was 138,520½ tons as compared with 131,584 tons during the previous year, thus showing an increase of 6,936½ tons. The sales to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Empress Mills, Nagpur, and the

Budnera Mill Company decreased by 1,443½, 4,058½ and 665 tons, respectively, while there was a large increase in sales to retail customers amounting to 11,678¾ tons, due to the bumper cotton crop of the year. The increase in home consumption was chiefly due to the fact that more water had to be dealt with and also to improvements made in the ventilation. There was no serious outbreak of fire during the year under review. The cost of raising 138,520½ tons was Rs. 413,892, or at the rate of Rs. 2-15-10 per ton in 1900-1901 against Rs. 3-1-0 in 1899-1900. The total earnings of the year amounted to Rs. 6,33,559, and the total expenditure was Rs. 4,19,171, showing a net profit of Rs. 2,14,388, equal to a return of 12·83 per cent. on the capital expenditure. These figures show the most satisfactory revenue ever earned by the Colliery from its commencement.

There were no fatal, and only three serious, accidents during the year.

The fire-clay industry continued under the Colliery management. The sales of the fire-clay, fire-bricks, roofing and flooring tiles decreased by Rs. 15,767. The decrease is due to falling-off in demand for, and sales of, fire-bricks of sorts in the Bombay market, where keen competition and prejudice against country-made articles seem to be still prevalent.

## 6.—MANUFACTURES.

Cotton mills.

41. The following statistics illustrate the working of the cotton mills established in the Central Provinces:—

| Province. | Place of working. | Date of establishment. | Proprietor. Limited Company or private. | Nominal capital. | Nominal horse-power of engines. | Number of looms. | Number of spindles. | Amount of cotton worked up during the year. | Description of goods. | Average daily number of hands employed in each mill. Men. | Women. | Young persons. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | | | | Rs. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Provinces. | Nagpur. (The Empress Mills.) | 1st January 1877. | Joint Stock Company. | 37,50,000 | ... | 1,398 | 50,004 | ... | Twist and piece-goods. | 2,789 | 568 | 120 | ... | 3,477 |
| | Nagpur. (Swadeshi Mills.) | 1st January 1892. | Do. ... | 15,00,000 | ... | 100 | 16,508 | ... | Yarn. | 736 | 323 | ... | 238 | 1,297 |
| | Hinganghat. (Wardha district.) | 1st February 1881. | Do. ... | 3,50,000 | ... | ... | 15,426 | ... | Do. | 517 | 183 | ... | 35 | 731 |
| | Do. ... | 22nd February 1900. | Private ... | 12,51,000 | ... | 150 | 14,688 | ... | Twist and piece-goods. | 774 | 166 | ... | 84 | 1,024 |
| | Pulgaon. (Wardha district.) | 2nd October 1889. | Joint Stock Company. | 5,00,000 | ... | ... | 13,764 | ... | Yarn. | 363 | 152 | 47 | 1 | 563 |
| | Jubbulpore. (The Gokuldas Ballabdas.) | 1885. | Do. ... | 8,00,000 | ... | 288 | 15,444 | ... | Do. | 418 | 124 | 122 | 34 | 688 |
| | Rajnandgaon. (Raipur district.) | 1st October 1896. | Do. ... | 6,00,000 | ... | 208 | 15,176 | ... | Twist and piece-goods. | 608 | 330 | 281 | ... | 1,219 |
| | | | Total ... | 87,51,000 | ... | 2,144 | 141,010 | ... | | 6,195 | 1,852 | 570 | 382 | 8,999 |

The number of looms has increased from 1,618 to 2,144, but the number of spindles has decreased from 141,428 to 141,010. Hinganghat is responsible for the decrease in the latter. The increase in looms is due to additions to those already in use at the Empress Mills, Nagpur, the Gokuldas Ballabdas Mills, Jubbulpore, and the Rajnandgaon Mills, Raipur, and to installations for the first time at the Swadeshi Mills, Nagpur, and at Hinganghat.

## 7.—TRADE.

Conditions of Trade.

42. The total trade of the year was carried on under very varying conditions. In the first two quarters the Provinces were still in the grip of the famine which so disastrously affected the trade of the last two quarters of 1899-1900. The third quarter showed signs of slight recovery, which were still more marked in the last quarter.

Statement III G.

Total traffic.

43. The total rail-borne traffic of the year compares thus with that of the preceding four years, the trade in animals and in treasure being omitted :—

| Description of Trade. | Weight in Maunds. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1896-97. | 1897-98. | 1898-99. | 1899-1900. | 1900-1901. |
| Imports ... | 8,221,798 | 10,178,016 | 8,470,544 | 14,451,938 | 15,695,996 |
| Exports ... | 12,668,406 | 10,719,598 | 17,775,231 | 15,575,812 | 12,742,403 |
| Total .. | 20,890,204 | 20,897,614 | 26,245,775 | 30,027,750 | 28,438,399 |

An instructive comparison may be drawn between the figures of 1896-97 and 1897-98, which represent the trade of the first famine, and the figures of 1899-1900 and 1900-01, which represent the trade of the second famine.

The increase in the import traffic during both periods was due to the necessity for importing food-grains, which necessity was much greater during the second period owing to the more complete failure and to the absence of local stocks. On the other hand the exports of the second period were larger than those of the first. The exports of oil-seeds and even grain were larger, whilst there was also a substantial increase in the exports of myrabolams, hides, hemp, metals, stone, and lime.

In order to show the full effect upon trade of the past decade of bad seasons it is necessary to go further back. During the eight years ending 1890-91, the average imports and exports were 4·70 and 15·17 millions of maunds; in the last five years they have averaged 11·40 and 13·90 millions of maunds, respectively. The necessity for purchasing food supplies has more than doubled the imports, whilst the short crops have much reduced the exports. Both the increase and decrease represent a loss to the Provinces.

Imports.

44. If from the imports are excluded food-grains, coal, railway plant and rolling stock, the balance consists for the most part of articles which the people are able to purchase to supply their wants. The value of the imports under these heads has been as follows :—

| Period. | Lakhs of Rupees. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Food-grains. | Coal, Railway plant and rolling stock. | All other imports. |
| Average of eight years—1883-84 to 1890-91 ... | 7·32 | 28·74 | 302·65 |
| 1896-97 ... ... ... | 36·11 | 56·38 | 300·77 |
| 1897-98 ... ... ... | 111·90 | 32·12 | 370·35 |
| 1898-99 ... ... ... | 14·23 | 34·27 | 413·40 |
| 1899-1900 ... ... ... | 205·47 | 36·16 | 394·42 |
| 1900-1901 ... ... ... | 281·47 | 23·77 | 430·05 |

Food-grains to the value of 148 lakhs of rupees were imported in the first famine, whereas no less than Rs. 487 lakhs were so spent in the second famine. Deducting the normal imports of Rs. 7·32 lakhs a year, the extra expenditure of the Provinces on food-grains alone during the last famine amounted to Rs. 472 lakhs. In spite of this heavy loss, other imports have been exceedingly large.

Among the principal articles of the import trade there is a large fall under coal and coke, railway plant and rolling stock, and a moderate decrease under cotton raw and cotton manufactured, jute, saltpetre, spices, and stone and lime; but in spite of the famine there has been an increase under oils, provisions, salt, and sugar.

*Coal.*—The imports of coal and coke fell by 180,479 maunds, which is due to smaller demands for Bengal coal by the Jubbulpore and Chhattisgarh blocks. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway, however, drew a larger supply of coal from the Umaria Colliery, while the Great Indian Peninsula Railway reduced their demand from this source. Imports were brisk during the first half of the year when the carrying trade in grain was so heavy, but they largely fell off in the latter half of the year.

*Cotton, Raw.*—The bumper crop of the year supplied the demands of the local mills, causing a decrease of 25,851 maunds in the imports, which mostly occurred in the Nagpur block.

*Cotton Goods.*—The demand for cotton goods has shown a still greater falling-off of 24,037 maunds. The decrease occurs in both European and Indian-made goods. The normal imports amount to some 187,000 maunds, whereas 176,702 maunds were imported during the current year. But it must be remembered that with the expansion of the local mill industry, a larger proportion of the demand is locally supplied.

*Grain and Pulse.*—The imports of grain have been much greater than in any previous year. Out of a total import of over eight million maunds, nearly six millions were supplied by Bengal, the extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway being a great stimulus to imports from Orissa. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh rendered help in respect of gram, wheat and rice, but as in the preceding year Bengal was the chief support of the Province. Imports of rice in the husk amounted this year to 427,000 maunds against 639,000 maunds last year, but five million maunds of rice not in the husk were imported against 4,753,000 in the previous year. The bulk of the consignments were taken by the main rice-growing districts of Nagpur and Chhattisgarh, mostly for consumption, but little being used for seed.

*Metals.*—There has been a decline of 6,595 maunds in the imports of metals. The decrease is noticeable under the sub-heads "Copper, unwrought," "Wrought iron and steel," "Manufactures of iron and steel," and "Others." The other sub-heads, *viz.*, "Brass, wrought and unwrought," "Copper, wrought," "Iron and steel, cast and unwrought" show increases.

*Oils.*—The imports have risen from 257,000 to 312,839 maunds and consist almost wholly of kerosine oil. It is extraordinary that in a famine year they should have reached their highest figure. The increase is doubtless in part due to the failure of local oil-seeds used for lighting. The price of this oil rose from Rs. 5 in 1898-99 to Rs. 5-8-0 in 1899-1900, and now stands at Rs. 6 per maund.

*Provisions.*—The imports of provisions reached the high figure of 365,840 maunds. The increase occurs under the three sub-heads, *viz.*, (1) Dried fruits and nuts, (2) Ghi, and (3) Others; the largest increase is observable under the first sub-head, "Dried fruits and nuts," for which 31 lakhs of rupees were paid this year by these Provinces. The imports are mainly from Bombay, and include

large quantities of dried cocoanuts, which are consumed by the wealthier classes. The increase under the other heads is due to the failure of local supplies, which also accounts for the decrease of exports.

*Salt.*—Salt has commanded the same price as it did during 1899-1900. The imports reached the highest figure yet touched. The increase in the importations, which amounted to 90,617 maunds, is due mainly to larger receipts in the Chhattisgarh block of Madras salt, and to a smaller extent in the Nerbudda block of Bombay salt. The Nagpur block imported 597,591 maunds as against 615,952 maunds in the previous year. This block, however, only re-consigned 184,196 maunds to Chhattisgarh as against 214,000 maunds in the preceding year. Railway extensions on the East Coast have resulted in Chhattisgarh drawing more of its supplies direct from Madras instead of from Nagpur, but Bombay still supplies over two-thirds of the salt consumed in the Provinces. The net imports per head of the population of British Territory amount to 12·47 lbs. This is an exceedingly high figure compared with 7·15 lbs. in the Punjab, 7·34 lbs. in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 7·02 lbs. in Rajputana, and 8·50 lbs. in Central India. The Provinces are to some extent a distributing centre for salt to its own feudatories and to parts of Central India, but this accounts for only a small portion of the imports. The consumption of salt by a rice-eating population must be larger than by people eating other grains, but the Central Provinces standard still remains a high one. It may be that the consumption by animals is larger in these Provinces.

*Sugar.*—The imports of sugar show an increase of 278,479 maunds over those of the previous year. The increase of "refined sugar" and "gur, rab, jaggery, molasses and other crude substances" is considerable, whilst there was a decrease of "unrefined sugar." Imports of molasses from Madras increased by 25,000 maunds. There is nothing to show whether these imports of molasses were Indian or foreign produce. The cultivation of sugarcane in the Provinces has declined to the low area of 14,000 acres, whereas over half a lakh of acres were devoted to this crop ten years ago.

*Spices.*—There was a substantial increase in the imports under the main head "Spices" during the preceding year. The imports this year show a decrease of 1,600 maunds. The decrease occurs under the head "Chillies," smaller importations being received from Madras and the Punjab owing to the renewal of local supplies.

*Other Commodities.*—Among the less important articles of the import traffic are tobacco, tea and silk. The import traffic under the first two heads shows decreases of 3,000 and 1,400 maunds respectively. The imports of tea last year were more than double the average, but the imports this year are much below it.

.45 The main features in the export trade of the year are the expansion of the exports of coal and coke, cotton raw, and metals, the very marked decline in the exports of dyes and tans, and the restricted trade in grain and oil-seeds. Exports.

*Coal and Coke.*—There has been an increased demand both for Mohpani and Warora coal. Rajputana and Central India drew larger consignments from the Mohpani Mines, while Berar took 636,966 maunds of Warora coal as against 496,413 indented for last year.

*Cotton, Raw.*—The export of cotton is just 72,000 maunds short of the quantity exported during 1898-99, which was the highest on record. As usual the bulk of the cotton was despatched to the Bombay Port by the Nagpur and Nimar blocks, which include the most important cotton-growing tracts. The Nerbudda and Chhattisgarh blocks exhibit a decrease.

The recorded exports of the year under report amount to 715,980 maunds. The crop of 1899-1900 was unusually early, so that much of it was brought to market in that year. On the other hand the crop of 1900-1901 was late, and much of it remained in the hands of the cultivators at the end of the year under report. The yield of the year was a bumper one, being much under-estimated in

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the forecast, whilst high prices encouraged the cultivators to sell. Cotton has been a most popular crop of late years, the area sown being more than half as large again as the decennial average. Cheapness of seed, favourable seasons, and high prices have stimulated its production.

*Wheat.*—The collapse of the wheat trade has been the most remarkable feature of the trade of the Provinces during the past ten years. Whereas the exports used to average 8 millions of maunds, they have not exceeded 2½ millions in the last seven years. The area under this crop was formerly 4 millions of acres, but is now reduced to 2 millions. Continued bad seasons have ruined the confidence of cultivators in this crop. During the year under report the exports amounted to only 415,890 maunds, which, however, exceed those of the famine year of 1897-98 by 135,007 maunds. The outturn of the crop of 1900 from which the exports were made was less than half the normal.

*Rice.*—The exports of rice during the year under report are the smallest on record, thus illustrating the complete failure of the crop in 1899-1900. From 1891-92 to 1894-95, the exports averaged 3 millions of maunds, whilst the exports during the year under report were only 399,954 maunds. The collapse is greatest in Chhattisgarh, where two severe famines have affected rice cultivation. The exports from the Nagpur block fell short by 52,000 maunds of the quantity exported during the famine year of 1897-98; while the Chhattisgarh block, the normal export of which stands at 1½ millions of maunds, exported only 129,964 maunds during the year under report.

*Juar.*—This grain is habitually both imported and exported. The imports and exports during the year under report are 270,461 and 164,956 maunds respectively. The decline in the traffic is observable in all the blocks save Chhattisgarh.

*Linseed.*—The full effect of the failure of the linseed crop is shown in the figures. The exports (140,567 maunds) during the year under report are quite insignificant. The decline is observable in all the five blocks.

*Til.*—The area under this oilseed has been steadily increasing during the past few years, over a million acres being placed under this crop during 1900. Til is not only a very cheap crop to sow, but it resists drought better than most crops. In the forecast which issued in December 1900 it was estimated that the amount of til available for export this year shou'd not fall short of 80,000 tons or 2,240,000 maunds. The actual exports have been 990,271 maunds or a million of maunds below the estimate. The district estimates appear to have been too sanguine. The decline is noticeable in all the blocks save Nimar, where the crop was singularly good, the estimated outturn being 112 per cent.

*Dyes and Tans.*—The poor crop of myrabolams resulted in a decrease of exports under this head from 618,856 to 463,226 maunds.

*Metals.*—A new feature in the trade in metals is the export to Bombay of manganese ore which is mined in Nagpur. This accounts for most of the large increase of 855,666 maunds in the exports. Manganese is also being prospected for in the Balaghat and Bhandara districts. Some of the increase, however, is due to the selling of household vessels by the famine-stricken people. The exports of brass and copper wrought, which averaged 2,500 maunds, increased to 19,519 maunds in 1897-98 and to 14,936 maunds during the year under report.

*Hides and Skins.*—The great famine mortality amongst cattle accounts for the increase in exports. The exports during the two famines have been—

| | Maunds. |
|---|---|
| 1896-97 ... | 135,259 |
| 1897-98 ... | 123,676 |
| 1899-1900 ... | 162,263 |
| 1900-1901 ... | 220,164 |

The average for the ten years preceding 1896-97 was 65,167 maunds.

*Hemp and other Fibres.*—A considerable trade in the export of hemp is springing up along the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. There is some fear of its being stifled by the fraudulent practices of growers and dealers in mixing considerable quantities of mud with the cleaned fibre. The local authorities are using their influence to induce the people concerned to stop this short-sighted policy.

*All other Commodities.*—The exports of fodder have been exceptionally large; Bombay and Berar have taken large quantities to feed their cattle, whilst some has also been exported for use in the China expedition. The trade in wood has been dull, owing to the absence of demand for railway sleepers.

*Treasure.*—No export of gold bullion occurred during the year under report. The exports of silver bullion fell from one and a half lakhs of rupees to Rs. 74,551. The Provinces imported Government rupees of the value of Rs. 73,04,603 against Rs. 45,81,537 in the previous year, and exported the same coin of the value of Rs. 30,05,175 against Rs. 39,80,791 last year. The closing of famine relief admitted of a large reduction in the currency chest balances.

46. The details given above show how disastrously the trade of the Provinces has been affected by the famine which continued in the first half of the year. For the first time in its history, the bulk of the imports has been greater than the exports, although the value of the latter still somewhat exceeded that of the former. Several years of good harvests will be required before the Provinces can hope to regain its former happy condition of being one of the greatest exporters of agricultural produce for which it received such large sums. One of the remarkable features is that in spite of these enormous losses, the imports apart from food-grains have actually increased. It is strong testimony to the former prosperous condition of the country and to the efficiency of the relief measures, that the Provinces have passed through these severe trials with such little permanent deterioration in the population. General.

## 8.—PUBLIC WORKS.

### IMPERIAL WORKS—MILITARY.

47. The Volunteer Sergeant-Instructor's quarters at Bina were completed at a cost of Rs. 7,262 and handed over to the Officer Commanding Indian Midland Railway Volunteers. Statement III-B.

The well in the Rest Camp at Hoshangabad was closed up with wooden planking and provided with a hand pump and two iron cisterns at a cost of Rs. 1,494.

### IMPERIAL WORKS—CIVIL.

48. Additions and alterations to the Post Office and Postmaster's quarters at Raipur were commenced and an expenditure of Rs. 796 was incurred against the estimated cost of Rs. 4,468. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,912, was sanctioned for additions and alterations to the combined Post and Telegraph Office at Bilaspur. The work was taken in hand in December 1900 and completed by the close of the official year.

The new Post Office building at Sambalpur, which was left incomplete last official year, was completed, the expenditure incurred being Rs. 2,443.

The Post Office and cook-house at Bori were re-roofed during the year at a cost of Rs. 557.

## PROVINCIAL WORKS.

### ADMINISTRATION.

49. *Land Revenue Buildings.*—An Inspection room was added to the Tahsili building at Sausar, Chhindwara district (cost Rs. 523). A stone wall was built round the compound of the Tahsili at Nagpur (cost Rs. 2,229). An estimate amounting to Rs. 4,878 was sanctioned for providing iron record-racks in the new Record Room in the Settlement Office at Bilaspur. Work was in progress at the close of the year.

*Residences for Local Governments and Secretariat Offices.*—Constructing a conservatory in Government House grounds, Nagpur—This work was carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,451. Additions and alterations to the Secretariat Buildings, Nagpur—This work was commenced in March 1900 and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 9,163. The alterations consisted mainly of building a new room for the Assistant Secretary, General Branch, and another room for the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department, added on to the north and west sides of the Secretariat Buildings, respectively. New extensions to the south wing of the Secretariat Buildings, Nagpur—This work consists of an extension of the south wing to provide accommodation for the Drawing office of the Public Works Department Secretariat. The work was commenced in February 1901 and was in progress at the end of the year. The expenditure was Rs. 2,771, against an estimate of Rs. 4,801. The Paper godown of the Secretariat Press was fitted with iron racks at a cost of Rs. 1,181.

### EDUCATIONAL.

50. Constructing a boarding-house for the Victoria High School at Sambalpur—The old boarding-house attached to the Victoria High School being in a very dilapidated and dangerous condition, an estimate for reconstructing the building was sanctioned for Rs. 4,526. Very little work was done during the year owing to the allotment sanctioned being subsequently withdrawn.

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

51. *Churches.*—Wire-fencing for the compound of the English Church at Hoshangabad was provided at a cost of Rs. 703, and the building was re-roofed with Burn and Company's Jubbulpore tiles, the total cost being Rs. 914.

### LAW AND JUSTICE.

52. A store-room was built for the District Court-house at Narsinghpur (cost Rs. 671). Iron-grated windows were provided in the back wall of the Judicial and Revenue Record Room in the District Court-house at Narsinghpur (cost Rs. 735). Construction of a Guard room and Pleaders' room at the District Court-house at Chanda—The work was commenced in March 1901 and an expenditure of Rs. 1,204 was incurred against an estimate of Rs. 1,538. Additions and alterations to the Commissioner's Court-house at Raipur—An estimate amounting to Rs. 5,083 was sanctioned and some materials were collected for the construction of the Sessions Court room (expenditure Rs. 540).

*Central Jails.*—Putting extra battens in the roofs of sleeping barracks in both octagons, Central Jail, Nagpur—Owing to convicts having broken through the roof of a sleeping barrack and effected an escape at the end of 1900, it was decided that an extra batten should be provided between the existing ones, which were 1 foot apart. The work was commenced in February 1901 and was in progress at the end of the year, the expenditure incurred being Rs. 2,494 against an estimate of Rs. 3,374. Pine-wood ceilings were provided in two of the barracks at a cost of Rs. 1,892. The sub-soil drainage in the Central Jail, Jubbulpore, was further improved by the construction of more drains at a cost of Rs. 3,916. Improving Barracks Nos. 3 and 5 of the Central Jail at Raipur—Improvements consisting of renewals of roofs, &c., to the Barracks Nos. 3 and 5 of the Central Jail were commenced and an expenditure of

Rs. 5,439 was incurred, against an estimate amounting to Rs. 16,868 for improving all barracks in the Jail which was sanctioned in 1895. The improvements are being carried out gradually as funds permit every year.

*District Jails.*—The construction of new quarters for warders in the Chanda Jail which was commenced in November 1900 was completed during the year (cost Rs. 2,304). An estimate amounting to Rs. 3,839 was sanctioned for certain additions and alterations to the Jail at Betul and Rs. 1,200 was expended in erecting a new store-godown and providing a Crowley's patent latrine for the under-trial and female wards. The work of providing water-trough and constructing bathing platform with drains at the Bilaspur Jail was commenced and a sum of Rs. 1,287 spent against an estimate of Rs. 1,345.

## POLICE.

53. Conversion of the Tahsili buildings into a Police Station-house at Mul, Chanda district—This work was commenced in July 1899 but stopped for want of funds. One set of buildings which were completed in 1899-1900 were handed over for occupation. The remaining work was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,751. Constructing new quarters for the Police Sub-Inspector at Chanda—This work was commenced in August 1899, but stopped for want of funds. The work was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,262. A 2nd class Police Station-house was constructed at Multai in the Betul District (cost Rs. 1,817). Quarters for the Police at Janjgir, the head-quarters of a Tahsili in the Bilaspur District, being urgently needed, an estimate amounting to Rs. 5,804 was sanctioned for the work and Rs. 3,799 spent during the year. Similarly, an estimate amounting to Rs. 5,047 for constructing quarters for the Police at Mungeli in the Bilaspur District was sanctioned and an expenditure of Rs. 1,993 incurred during the year.

## MEDICAL.

54. *Lunatic Asylum.*—Constructing six new solitary cells, Lunatic Asylum, Nagpur—This work was commenced in January 1901 and was in progress at the end of the year, with an expenditure of Rs. 2,688 against an estimate of Rs. 4,009.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

55. *Public Works Department Buildings.*—An additional Inspection room with out-houses was added to the Public Works Department godown at Pachmarhi at a cost of Rs. 1,181, and the new room was finished (Rs. 716).

## COMMUNICATIONS—ORIGINAL WORKS.

56. *Hoshangabad Division.*—The work of protecting the Singanama-Chhindwara Road at places where it is liable to damage was started and carried out to the extent of Rs. 3,934, against an estimate of Rs. 6,898.

*Narsinghpur Division.*—Construction of bridges and culverts on the Narsinghpur-Chhindwara Road, 2nd section—An estimate amounting to Rs. 32,233 was sanctioned in January 1901 for constructing bridges on Nallahs Nos. 2, 11, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, 28, 31 and 32 on this road. Owing to the hilly nature of the country and steep gradients, work on crossings Nos. 2 and 28, which are considered most important, were taken in hand first and an expenditure of Rs. 2,630 was incurred in collecting materials, &c. Completion of rock-blasting on mile 41 of 3rd section, Narsinghpur-Chhindwara Road, below Duladeoghât bungalow—This work was undertaken to facilitate traffic on the road. The work was practically completed at a cost of Rs. 1,250. Constructing 3rd section, Betul-Chhindwara Road—All earthwork, most of the bridges and causeways and consolidation of metal were finished at a total cost of Rs. 75,898 from the commencement, against an estimate of Rs. 77,660, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 1,430. Constructing 4th section of the Betul-Chhindwara Road—During the year miles 24, 25 and 26 were completed

by famine labour and metal was collected in miles 24 and 25 as well as stone for two causeways. An expenditure of Rs. 5,572 was incurred, the total amount spent on this work up to the end of the year being Rs. 15,852 against an estimate of Rs. 37,891.

*Bhandara Division.*—Constructing Balaghat-Baihar Road, 42 miles—This road is divided into three sections, *viz*:—

1st Section, Balaghat to Pipartola, from mile 0 to 8.

2nd do., from Pipartola to Longhar, or from mile 9 to 22.

3rd do., from Longhar to Baihar, or from mile 23 to 42.

*First Section.*—This was raised to Class I and work almost completed.

*Second Section.*—Estimated cost Rs. 1,82,693. Earthwork and surface dressing, &c., nearly completed up to 20th mile, but bridges from mile 16 to 20 and collection and consolidation of metal and moorum remain to be done. Rs. 26,661 were spent during the year and the total expenditure to close of year was Rs. 1,78,843.

*Third Section.*—Estimated cost Rs. 77,033. There was no expenditure during the year. It was decided that no funds would be allotted for this section until the 2nd section is completed.

Constructing 1st and 2nd sections, Rampaili-Lalburra Road, Class I, length 20 miles. Estimated cost Rs. 46,744. Expenditure to end of January 1900 was Rs. 11,904. Work suspended for want of funds. Constructing Tumsar-Mohari Road—The work was started as a famine relief work, and is being completed. The outlay during the year was Rs. 838, against an estimate of Rs. 10,259. Completion of Tirora-Khairlangi Road—Estimated cost Rs. 16,199. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,871. Work is in progress.

*Jubbulpore Division.*—Constructing a III-B. road from Dindori to Birsinghpur Railway Station in Rewah State, length 40 miles—A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 90,752 was sanctioned in 1900 for the portion lying in Mandla District, length 30 miles. The outlay to end of March 1901 was Rs. 55,749, of which Rs. 7,658 was spent during the year, the greater part of which was on constructing a causeway across the Nerbudda River.

*Nagpur Division.*—Completing the Kalmeshwar-Katol Road, Nagpur district—This work was commenced in September 1900 and was in progress at the end of the year, with an expenditure of Rs. 2,701 against an estimate of Rs. 14,468. Completing the construction of the Patansaongi-Khapa Road, Nagpur district—This work was commenced in February 1901 and an expenditure of Rs. 1,729 was incurred against an estimate of Rs. 14,762. Raising in class the Great Eastern Road, from the 4th mile to Mahoda—The carting of metal and moorum to the roadside from the quarries at which they had been collected by famine labour in 1898-1899 was practically completed in 1899-1900; all that remained to be done was the consolidation of metal during the rains of 1900-1901. The work was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 13,243. Constructing a raised causeway with vents over "Am Nallah" on 27th mile, Nagpur-Umrer Road—This work was commenced in February 1901 and an expenditure of Rs. 2,978 incurred against an estimate of Rs. 7,644. Metalling miles 16 to 21, Pulgaon-Arvi Road, Wardha District—This road has been raised in class from III-B to I. The work was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 11,473. Raising the existing Class II road from Warora to Patalla as Class I, Chanda District—This work was commenced in February 1901, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 3,765 against an estimate of Rs. 21,854. Raising causeways on the Southern Road, Warora to Chanda, Chanda District—This work was commenced in March 1901, and an expenditure of Rs. 4,589 was incurred against an estimate of Rs. 16,620. Constructing a raised causeway on "Andhari Nallah," 16th mile of the Chanda-Mul Road—Materials for this work were collected in March 1901, the expenditure being Rs. 384 against an estimate of Rs. 3,695.

*Eastern Division.*—Completing the construction of the Arang-Khariar Road—This road starts from the 27th mile-post on the Raipur-Sambalpur Road and terminates at the northern boundary of the important Kalahandi State. The total length of the road which is designed as Class II-B is 99¼ miles. The embankment is completed, except in about 7 miles south of Khariar town, up to which it is practically open to traffic. The road has been moorumed in the black-soil tracts, and nallah crossings have been ramped and made passable for wheeled traffic. A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 67,660 was sanctioned in 1898, and up to date a total expenditure of Rs. 22,849 has been incurred. During the year only Rs. 2,600 could be spent after the close of the famine relief operations on the road. It will now be possible to complete the road thoroughly at a much less expenditure from Provincial Funds than was originally estimated. Completing the Nandghat-Mungeli Road as Class II—An estimate amounting to Rs. 50,110 for completing this road (miles 22 to 65) was sanctioned in the year 1898. This important road which carries heavy traffic to the busy trading town of Bhatapara on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, will soon be fully completed as Class II-A road. An expenditure of Rs. 26,704 has already been incurred on its construction, and this year's grant of Rs. 7,500 has been mainly utilized in collecting moorum and making paved causeways.

### INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.

#### COMMUNICATIONS—ORIGINAL WORKS.

57. *Narsinghpur Division.*—Raising the old Bombay Road, Narsinghpur-Kareli Section, to Class I—Estimated cost Rs. 12,234. This work has now been completed at a total cost of Rs. 12,117 of which Rs. 2,384 was expended during the year under review.

*Jubbulpore Division.*—Constructing Lakhnadon-Kahani Road as Class II, length 14 miles, and Kahani-Ghansore Road as Class III-B, length 10 miles—The outlay during the year, Rs. 2,250, was on account of compensation for land taken up.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS.

58. A girls' school was constructed at Sehora for the Church of England Zenana Mission at a cost of Rs. 3,440.

#### MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

59. Constructing a section of Hanuman Tal main drainage channel, Jubbulpore City—The work on this section was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,204 against an estimate of Rs. 5,500. Improving the Narghia main drainage channel from the Mission School upwards in the City. An estimate amounting to Rs. 4,760 was sanctioned for the work actually carried out by this Department. It was handed over to the Municipality for completion.

### TOOLS AND PLANT.

#### NEW SUPPLIES.

60. Constructing a double bogie-frame saloon carriage for the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces—This work was undertaken by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in November 1900, and was in progress at the end of the year, with an expenditure of Rs. 14,456 against an estimate of Rs. 19,900.

## 9.—INDUSTRIES.

61. There has been an increase in the number of factories during the year, the total having risen from 46 to 59. The increase is in cotton ginning factories and cotton presses, and is an outcome of the stimulus given to the cotton industry by the bumper crop of 1900. Wardha has 20 and Nimar 23 factories, against 13 and 17, respectively, in the previous year. No factory has been started in any new district. Factories, Mills, &c.

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Inspections.

62. There has been a considerable falling-off in the total number of inspections, there having been only 144 altogether, whereas in 1899 there were 201. The orders fixing a minimum number of visits were not observed in eighteen cases; and in the Nimar district 4 factories were not inspected at all. These irregularities are mainly attributable to the pre-occupation of officers with famine business.

Employès.

63. The total number of operatives rose from 11,915 to 14,324, the increase being under all heads except female children. Only 63 female children are returned as having been employed in factories during the year. Proper attention appears to have been given to the matter of certifying the ages of children.

System of working wages, &c.

64. The system of working adopted in the majority of factories was that of midday stoppage. Twenty-eight were so worked, 19 by shifts or sets, and 12 by a combination of the two. The wages given are better than those of ordinary field labourers; and employment in factories is eagerly sought after. Sanitary arrangements are generally satisfactory; and the health of operatives is reported to be good.

Accidents.

65. There were altogether 38 accidents during the year. Eighteen of these were minor accidents, and 20 were serious. Almost all the serious accidents occurred in Nagpur and Wardha: they are ascribed to the carelessness of the work-people concerned. There were no fatal accidents, and none which are set down to the inefficient fencing of machinery. There were no prosecutions during the year.

Epitome of important provisions of the Factories Act.

66. Action has been taken under instructions received from the Government of India to draw up an epitome of the more important provisions of the Factories Act and the rules framed under it, in so far as they deal with the duties and privileges of the work-people. The epitome was not finally approved during the year; but it is now under issue, and will be placed in a convenient position for public information in every factory.

## 10.—STATE RAILWAYS.

Statement III-C.

67. There are no State Railways under the control of this Administration.

# CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Statements III-A, 1, 2 and 3.

The Statements A and B at the end of this Chapter compare the revenue and expenditure of the year under report, Imperial, Provincial and Local, under the several major heads of account, with those of 1899-1900. The following abstract includes the debt and remittance transactions and works up to the total balance in the treasuries of the Province at the end of the year:—

| Heads. | Receipts. | Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Cash balance on the 1st April 1900 ... ... ... | 40,45,290 | |
| TOTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE. | | |
| Imperial ... ... ... ... | 17,46,224 | 1,92,70,716 |
| Provincial ... ... ... ... | 91,75,949 | 73,39,702 |
| Local ... ... ... ... ... | 7,00,558 | 11,77,851 |
| DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS. | | |
| Savings Bank Deposits ... ... ... ... | 9,951 | 801 |
| Excluded Local Funds ... ... ... ... | 4,36,165 | 4,15,295 |
| Civil Deposits ... ... ... ... | 1,09,18,894 | 1,09,24,112 |
| Municipal Funds ... ... ... ... | 14,56,189 | 14,22,322 |
| Miscellaneous Debt Accounts ... ... ... | 50,48,019 | 46,13,477 |
| Accounts with Native States ... ... ... | ... | ... |
| Departmental Accounts .. ... ... ... | 4,251 | 4,007 |
| Imperial Advance and Loan Account ... ... ... | 44,889 | 2,49,256 |
| Provincial Advance and Loan Account ... ... ... | 36,71,848 | 65,48,593 |
| Cash Remittances, Adjustments, &c. ... ... ... | 3,26,04,316 | 3,26,06,149 |
| Remittances by Bills (Local and Foreign) ... ... | 45,97,842 | 45,69,841 |
| Foreign Remittances ... ... ... ... | 3,13,55,034 | 31,97,231 |
| Bills and Miscellaneous Accounts with other Governments ... | 44,98 028 | 19,55,764 |
| Post Office Department ... ... ... ... | 59,97,622 | 9,94,357 |
| Telegraph do. ... ... ... ... | 41,164 | 1,20,129 |
| Military do. ... ... ... ... | 1,51,249 | 35,09,515 |
| Public Works Department (including State Railways) ... ... | 23,99,044 | 1,39,78,319 |
| Remittance Account between England and India ... ... | 1,256 | ... |
| Cash balance on the 31st March 1901 ... ... ... | ... | 60,06,345 |
| Total ... | 11,89,03,782 | 11,89,03,782 |

## REVENUE.

2. The increases and decreases in the revenue are thus accounted for.

### INCREASES.

*IX—Forest.*—Mainly due to revenue derived from grass cut by famine labour and to realization of Rs. 40,454 on account of outstandings of the previous year of Rs. 22,211 on account of the year under review for the supply of grass by the Northern Circle to the Bombay Presidency.

*X—Registration.*—Due to the better understanding of the provisions of the Tenancy Act, XI of 1898.

*XVI-B—Law and Justice (Jails).*—Due to larger receipts under Jail manufactures.

*XVII—Police.*—The differences between the Provincial heads are slight. Under Local the excess is due to increase under the heads "Cattle trespass fines" and "Recoveries on account of feeding charges," the receipts under which are of a fluctuating nature.

*XX—Medical (Local).*—Attributable partly to the refund of unspent balance of contributions for village sanitation and partly to the recovery of contributions from Feudatory States for vaccination on account of previous years.

*XXI—Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—Due to the fact that more fairs were held during the year as there was no plague in the Central Provinces.

*XXII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.*—Due to the arrival of new officers and to the increase in the subscriptions of senior officers.

*XXIII—Stationery and Printing.*—Due to the printing work done by the Jail Press for Census.

*XXV—Miscellaneous.*—Attributable mainly to recoveries of famine expenditure.

*XXXII—Civil Works.*—The Provincial receipts differ very little. The difference under Local is chiefly due to the increase in Ferry receipts.

### DECREASES.

The famine during the year is responsible for the decreases under *I—Land Revenue, II—Opium, IV—Stamps, V—Excise, VI—Provincial Rates, VII—Customs, VIII—Assessed Taxes, XI—Tributes* (see also below), *XII—Interest, XVI-A—Law and Justice (Courts of Law) and XIX—Education.*

*XI—Tributes.*—The decrease under this head is also due to the fact that the second instalment of the tribute due from the Khairagarh State was not paid during the year under report, but was paid in April 1901.

*XIII—Post Office.*—The apparent decrease is due to the receipts in 1899-1900 having been abnormally swollen by the collection of arrears of contribution on account of Postal establishments in Feudatory States.

## EXPENDITURE.

3. The following reasons have been offered for the variations in expenditure.

### INCREASES.

To the famine may be ascribed, directly or indirectly, the increases under 3—*Land Revenue* (see also below), 6—*Stamps*, 15—*Post Office*, 19-*A*—*Law and Justice—Courts of Law* (see also below), 19-*B*—*Law and Justice—Jails*, 20—*Police*, 22—*Education*, 23—*Ecclesiastical*, 32—*Miscellaneous* and 33—*Famine Relief*. The causes of the other increases may be thus summarized.

2—*Assignments and Compensations.*—Payment of arrears of compensation to the Zamindars of the Nimar district in lieu of cash perquisites enjoyed by them.

3—*Land Revenue.*—Revision of the pay of the Central Provinces Commission.

12—*Registration.*—Three Special Salaried Sub-Registrars on Rs. 25 per mensem each appointed in order to relieve the Tahsildar of the registration work at three tahsils in the Chhattisgarh division.

15—*Post Office*—Increase in the pay of village postmen and runners during the year 1900-1901.

18—*General Administration.*—Increase in the actuals under Civil Secretariat on account of increased pay drawn by the Revenue Secretary and the entertainment of temporary establishment.

19-*A*—*Law and Justice*—*Courts of Law.*—The increase due to famine, as stated above, would have been greater but for savings due to the absence of two of the permanent Divisional Judges on long leave during the year, and the payment of officiating allowances to their substitutes; and also to savings in travelling allowance.

19-*B*—*Law and Justice*—*Jails.*—Larger expenditure on account of rations, clothing and bedding, hospital charges and charges for moving prisoners.

23—*Ecclesiastical.*—Appointment of Senior Chaplains in place of Junior Chaplains and larger expenditure on travelling allowance.

26—*Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—Census expenditure which appeared for the first time in the accounts for 1900-1901.

29—*Superannuation and Retired Allowances.*—New pensions sanctioned during the year exceeded the lapses by death and transfer to other Provinces.

DECREASES.

1—*Refunds and Drawbacks.*—No specific cause, the charges under this head being of a fluctuating character.

7—*Excise.*—The repairs of distillery buildings now carried out by the Public Works Department.

10—*Assessed Taxes.*—Decrease in the commission hitherto paid to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company on the gross amount of income-tax collections recovered from its employés owing to the transfer of the Railway head-quarters to Calcutta.

11—*Forest.*—A large decrease in expenditure on Forest survey operations, less commission paid on sale of Forest stamps, and reduction of Revenue Establishment in the Seoni Division on the introduction of the commutation system in the same Division.

13—*Interest on Ordinary Debt.*—No interest charged to Provincial Revenues on account of loans granted free of interest.

14—*Interest on other Obligations.*—The difference is insignificant and calls for no explanation.

22—*Education.*—Savings on the salaries of officers owing to some of them being absent on leave or on deputation on famine duty and grants for buildings and furniture not claimed by the Managers of certain schools. There was also a saving in the local expenditure under "Grain compensation allowance" owing to better prices towards the close of the year, and charges for construction and repairs.

24—*Medical.*—Expenditure in connection with bubonic plague considerably curtailed by the closing of several observation camps, and savings under village sanitation charges, both Provincial and Local.

27—*Territorial and Political Pensions.*—The expenditure under this head continues to decrease yearly owing to lapses.

30—*Stationery and Printing.*—Decrease of printing at private presses.

45—*Civil Works.*—Savings under Dâk Bungalow contingencies.

## FAMINE.

4. It will be seen from the above particulars that the famine was again, for the fourth time in five consecutive years, the dominant financial feature of the year under report. Statement C shows its approximate total cost to Government, which may be thus summarized and compared with the cost of famines in previous years :—

| | 1896-97. | 1897-98. | 1899-1900. | 1900-1901 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Famine relief expenditure in Civil Department .. ... | 13,53 208 | 43,01,630 | 63 29,587 | 1,82,36,061 |
| Do. in Public Works Department ... | 16,79 497 | 91,71,835 | 91,15,314 | 1,03 88 984 |
| Indirect famine charges ... ... | 1,33,196 | 6,95,708 | 2 10,786 | 5 28,595 |
| Loss of revenue through famine ... ... | 27 82 582 | 39 23 338 | 48,49 124 | 22,40,148 |
| Total ... | 59 48,485 | 1,80,92,511 | 2,05,04 811 | 3,13,93,788 |

## IMPERIAL FINANCE.

5. The Imperial receipts amounted to Rs. 17,46,224 in 1900-1901 against Rs. 37,58,383, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,92,70,716 against Rs. 73,19,312 in 1899-1900. Receipts and charges in 1900-1901 therefore showed a decrease of Rs. 20,12,159 and an increase of Rs. 1,19,51,404 respectively, the net loss being Rs. 1,39,63,563. On the receipt side the decrease occurred under Land Revenue owing to the prevalence of famine in the Province which necessitated several remissions and suspensions of revenue. The increase on the expenditure side was under Famine Relief.

## PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

6. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 91,75,949 against Rs. 81,79,997 in 1899-1900. The increase was mainly under Forest and is attributable to revenue from grass cut by famine labour; and, apart from this, the actual revenue was increased by a special grant from Imperial revenues. On the expenditure side, the total charges amounted to Rs. 73,39,702 against Rs. 68,54,376 in the preceding year, so that there was an excess of Rs. 4,85,326. This increase chiefly occurred under Miscellaneous and is attributable to Rs. 2,60,086 being written off on account of irrecoverable famine loans.

## LOCAL FINANCE.

7. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 7,00,558 against Rs. 10,02,768 in the previous year and therefore showed a decrease of Rs. 3,02,210. The chief decrease was under Provincial rates, and this was due to the effects of the famine. The total charges amounted to Rs. 11,77,851 against Rs. 12,23,391 in the preceding year. The difference is chiefly attributable to a decrease of Rs. 38,531 in the expenditure on account of the famine.

## DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS.

8. The large net credit under Advances was chiefly due to the refund of famine permanent advance made during the preceding year as well as during the year under report. The difference between receipts and charges under Cheques and Bills was due to payments on account of outstanding pre-audit cheques.

*Imperial Advance and Loan Account.*—The repayments were less than the payments, which were partly made in cash and partly by conversion of the tributes to meet the famine relief expenditure of the Native States.

*Provincial Advance and Loan Account.*—No payments were made to mofussil municipalities during the year. The large outgoings under "Advances to cultivators" were due to famine, in consequence of which large advances were made to cultivators for kharif and rabi sowings and also under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The falling-off in receipts was doubtless due to the inability of landholders to pay their liabilities on account of famine.

*Foreign Supply Bills.*—The amount drawn by this Province on Bombay amounted to Rs. 20,22,000: the demand for these bills was caused by the famine.

*Foreign Remittances.*—A very large supply of funds from other Provinces was necessary to meet the requirements of famine.

The receipts exceeded the payments under *Post Office*, owing to an increase "under Remittances from Postmasters."

The payments under *Public Works, Ordinary*, were very large, chiefly owing to the famine.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

9. The Provincial account for the year 1900-1901 opened without any balance, as a special contribution of Rs. 19,32,000 from Imperial had been given in the previous year to prevent that year closing with a deficit balance, and a further contribution of Rs. 33,40,000 was given in the year under review for a similar purpose. Local revenues had an opening balance of Rs. 2,81,475 and closed the year with a balance of Rs. 1,19,339.

## LOCAL FUNDS.

### INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.

### *District Funds.*

10. The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Incorporated Local Funds (District Funds) for the years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901:—

| Receipts. | 1899-1900. Amount. | 1900-1901. Amount. | Expenditure. | 1899 1900. Amount. | 1900 1901. Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Revenue Heads.* | Rs. | Rs. | *Service Heads.* | Rs. | Rs. |
| VI.—Provincial Rates— | | | 1.—Refunds .. | 404 | 44 |
| Road cess ... | 1,86,509 | 1,62,161 | 18.—General Administration. | 41,142 | 40,529 |
| Education cess ... | 1,28,369 | 1,10,668 | 20.—Police ... | 70,272 | 76 081 |
| XII.—Interest ... | 21 | 21 | 22.—Education ... | 2,78,782 | 2,68,057 |
| XVII.—Police ... | 1,56,515 | 1,62,610 | 24.—Medical ... | 93,767 | 89 123 |
| XIX.—Education ... | 9,247 | 6,077 | 26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments. | 13,848 | 14,803 |
| XX.—Medical .. | 1,848 | 5,714 | | | |
| XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments. | 2,781 | 2,758 | 29.—Superannuation .. | 1,699 | 1,465 |
| | | | 30.—Stationery and Printing... | 8,029 | 7,540 |
| XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation and Compassionate Allowances. | ... | ... | 32.—Miscellaneous ... | 11,352 | 8,902 |
| | | | 33.—Famine Relief ... | 38,778 | 246 |
| | | | 45.—Civil Works— | | |
| XXV.—Miscellaneous ... | 24,203 | 19,277 | In Civil Department ... | 1,16,898 | 1,17 903 |
| XXXII.—Civil Works .. | 41,587 | 50,067 | „ Public Works Department. | 83,968 | 65,003 |
| Total Revenue Heads ... | 5,51,080 | 5,19 353 | Total Service Heads .. | 7,67,929 | 6,89,696 |
| *Debt Accounts.* | | | *Debt Accounts.* | | |
| Recoveries of advances, deposits, &c. | 1,46,317 | 80,279 | Deposits and advances ... | 1,44,514 | 76,306 |
| Investments ... | 4,623 | 4,623 | Investments ... | 4,623 | 8,890 |
| *Contributions.* | | | *Contributions.* | | |
| From Provincial Revenues ... | 1,52,735 | 1,21 894 | To Provincial Revenues ... | 19 424 | 25,148 |
| Transfers between Local and Local... | 1,824 | 1,824 | Transfers between Local and Local. | 1,824 | 1,824 |
| | 8,56,579 | 7,27,973 | | 9,38,314 | 8,01.864 |
| Balance in Treasury on 1st April ... | 2,41,502 | 1,59.799 | Balance in Treasury on 31st March. | 1,55,597 | 86,872 |
| *Deduct.*—Cheques outstanding ... | 14 040 | 14,073 | *Deduct*—Cheques outstanding. | 9,870 | 15,037 |
| Net ... | 2,27,462 | 1,45,726 | Net ... | 1,45 727 | 71,835 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 10,84,041 | 8,73,699 | GRAND TOTAL ... | 10,84.041 | 8,73,699 |

## EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

### *Municipal Funds.*

11. The total receipts, expenditure and balances of all the Municipal Funds in the Central Provinces for the years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 are shown in the following statement :—

| Receipts. | 1899-1900. Amount. | 1900-1901. Amount. | Expenditure. | 1899-1900 Amount. | 1900-1901. Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. |
| A.—Municipal Rates and Taxes— | | | A.—General Administration and Collection Charges— | | |
| 1.—Octroi ... | 8,66,196 | 8,96 066 | 1.—General administration ... | 74,464 | 79,240 |
| 2.—Taxes on houses and lands. | 26,861 | 30,561 | 2.—Collection of taxes including bonded warehouses. | 94,394 | 90,899 |
| 3.—Tax on animals and vehicles. | 8,513 | 8,097 | 3.—Collections of tolls on roads and ferries. | 274 | 1 |
| 4.—Tax on professions and trades. | 14 093 | 12,721 | 4.—Survey of land ... | 1,316 | 302 |
| 5.—Tolls on roads and ferries. | 10,337 | 12,572 | 5.—Refunds ... | 2,52,194 | 2,31,828 |
| 6.—Water rates ... | 79,036 | 72,371 | 6.—Pensions and gratuities... | 1,724 | 2 697 |
| 7.—Lighting rates ... | ... | ... | | | |
| 8.—Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates). | 79,783 | 77,188 | Total A ... | 4,24,366 | 4,04.967 |
| 9.—Other taxes ... | 37,651 | 43,517 | B.—Public Safety— | | |
| Total A ... | 11,22,470 | 11,53,093 | 1.—Fire (purchase of fire-engines, buckets, &c.) | 1,955 | 3,031 |
| B.—Realizations under Special Acts— | | | 2.—Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, &c.) | 15,932 | 17,435 |
| 1.—Pounds ... | 33,061 | 36,156 | 3.—Police (establishment, purchase of clothing. &c). | 12 | ... |
| 2.—Hackney carriages ... | 1,459 | 1,416 | 4.—Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes. | 433 | 472 |
| Total B ... | 34,520 | 37,572 | Total B ... | 18,332 | 20 938 |
| C.—Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation— | | | | | |
| 1.—Rents of lands, houses, serais and dâk bungalows. | 34,727 | 33,554 | C.—Public Health and Convenience— | | |
| 2.—Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands. | 18,738 | 22,995 | 1.—Water-supply .. | 1,31 552 | 1,64,555 |
| 3.—Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates). | 10,047 | 9,528 | 2.—Drainage ... | 22,364 | 21,119 |
| 4.—Fees and revenue from educational institutions. | 23,719 | 23,771 | 3.—Conservancy and latrines (including road cleaning and watering). | 2,56 539 | 2,67,119 |
| 5.—Fees and revenue from medical institutions. | ... | ... | 4.—Hospitals and Dispensaries. | 1,29,142 | 91,113 |
| 6.—Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses. | 38,610 | 42,481 | 5.—Vaccination ... | 907 | 780 |
| 7.—Fees and revenues from tramways. | 300 | 200 | 6.—Markets and slaughter-houses. | 14 650 | 13,452 |
| 8.—Other fees ... | 2 710 | 1,119 | 7.—Pounds ... | 13,356 | 13 029 |
| 9.—Fines under Municipal and other Acts. | 5,774 | 4,696 | 8.—Dak bungalows and serais | 2,879 | 3,605 |
| 10.—Interest ... | 311 | 276 | 9.—Arboriculture, public gardens, and experimental cultivation. | 9,287 | 10,543 |
| | | | 11.—Public works .. | 91,420 | 89,403 |
| Total C ... | 1,34,936 | 1,38,620 | Total C ... | 6,72,096 | 6,74,718 |

| Receipts. | 1899-1900. Amount. | 1900-1901. Amount. | Expenditure. | 1899-1900. Amount. | 1900-1901. Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. |
| D.—Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes)— | | | D.—Public Instruction— | | |
| | | | 1.—Schools and Colleges— | | |
| 1.—From Government ... | 46,634 | 54,940 | Transferred schools ... | 1,16,527 | 1,11,319 |
| 2.—From Local Funds ... | 3,031 | 2,436 | Municipal do. ... | 2,730 | 2,805 |
| 3.—Other contributions ... | 3,311 | 5,685 | 2.—Contributions ... | 28,739 | 26,836 |
| | | | 3.—Libraries, Museums, &c... | 1,506 | 4,140 |
| Total D ... | 52,976 | 63,061 | Total D ... | 1,49,502 | 1,45,100 |
| E.—Miscellaneous— | | | E.—Contributions ... | 22,785 | 23,303 |
| 1.—Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals. | 4,430 | 5,249 | Total E ... | 22,785 | 23,303 |
| | | | F.—Miscellaneous— | | |
| 2.—Other items ... | 18,107 | 41,799 | 1.—Interest on loans ... | 58,181 | 55,577 |
| | | | 2.—Discounts ... | ... | ... |
| Total E ... | 22,537 | 47,048 | 3.—Actual cost of work done for private individuals ... | 1,573 | 2,158 |
| F.—Extraordinary and Debt— | | | | | |
| | | | 4.—Other items ... | 30,113 | 22,724 |
| 1.—Sale-proceeds of Government securities and withdrawals from Savings Bank. | ... | 960 | Total F ... | 89,867 | 80,459 |
| | | | G.—Extraordinary and Debt— | | |
| 2.—Loans from Government. | 500 | ... | 1.—Investment ... | ... | ... |
| 3.—Advances ... | 1,11,789 | 1,05,413 | 2.—Repayment of loans ... | 70,099 | 71,004 |
| 4.—Deposits ... | 22,213 | 26,133 | 3.—Advances, &c. .. | 1,10,763 | 88,789 |
| | | | 4.—Deposits ... | 13,705 | 30,790 |
| Total F ... | 1,34,502 | 1,32,506 | 5.—Government Promissory Notes sold. | ... | 1,000 |
| Balance— | On 1st April 1899 | On 1st April 1900. | Total G ... | 1,94,567 | 1,91,583 |
| | | | Balance— | On 31st March 1900. | On 31st March 1901. |
| In Treasury ... | 3,23,326 | 2,53,390 | | | |
| Outside ... | 1,333 | 780 | In Treasury ... | 2,49,367 | 2,89,254 |
| Investments ... | 9,160 | 9,160 | Outside ... | 4,792 | 489 |
| | | | Investments ... | 9,160 | 8,160 |
| | 3,33,819 | 2,63,330 | | 2,63,319 | 2,97,903 |
| *Deduct*—Cheques outstanding ... | 17,386 | 16,471 | *Deduct*—Cheques outstanding... | 16,460 | 20,212 |
| | 3,16,433 | 2,46,859 | | 2,46,859 | 2,77,691 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 18,18,374 | 18,18,759 | GRAND TOTAL ... | 18,18,374 | 18,18,759 |

## *Other Excluded Local Funds.*

12. The total income, expenditure and balance of the Excluded Local Funds for the year 1900-1901 are shown in the subjoined statements:—

| Name of Fund. | Balance on 1st April 1900. | Income during the year. | Total. | Expenditure during the year. | Balance on 31st March 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Cantonment Fund ... ... | 12,821 | 1,89,099 | 2,01,920 | 1,78,588 | 23,332 |
| Cantonment Hospital Fund ... ... | 971 | 5,848 | 6,819 | 6,523 | 296 |
| Town and Bazar Fund ... .. | 5,804 | 6,019 | 11,823 | 7,637 | 4,186 |
| Police Remount Fund ... .. | 458 | 12,977 | 13,435 | 9,838 | 3,597 |
| Police Butchut Fund ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Education Fund ... ... | 4,682 | 1,792 | 6,474 | 1,062 | 5,412 |
| Museum Fund ... ... | 4,978 | 1,830 | 6,808 | 2,341 | 4,467 |
| Famine Orphan Charitable Relief Fund ... | 7,931 | 26,546 | 34,477 | 34,190 | 287 |
| Dispensary Fund ... ... | 72,919 | 1,92,055 | 2,64,974 | 1,75,117 | 89,857 |
| Total ... | 1,10,564 | 4,36,166 | 5,46,730 | 4,15,296 | 1,31,434 |

# A.—REVENUE.

*Statement showing the distribution of Revenue between Imperial, Provincial and Local under the several major heads of account for the two years* 1899-1900 *and* 1900-1901.

| Accounts of 1899-1900. | | | | Major Heads of Account. | Accounts of 1900-1901. | | | | Total for 1900-1901 as compared with that for 1899-1900. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imperial. | Provincial. | Local. | Total. | | Imperial. | Provincial. | Local. | Total. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | | | | *A.—Principal Heads of Revenue.* | | | | | | |
| 4,89,210 | 52,70,839 | ... | 57,60,049 | I.—Land Revenue (½ Provincial) ... | —14,80,040 | 61,80,267 | ... | 47,00,227 | ... | 10,59,822 |
| 2,25,726 | ... | ... | 2,25,726 | II.—Opium ... ... ... | 2,16,897 | ... | ... | 2,16,897 | ... | 8,829 |
| 3,32,889 | 9,08,668 | ... | 13,31 557 | IV.—Stamps (¾ Provincial) .. | 3,27,877 | 9,83,631 | ... | 13,11.508 | ... | 20,049 |
| 14,90,682 | 4 96,894 | ... | 19,87.576 | V.—Excise (¼ do. ) ... | 13,41,244 | 4,47,081 | ... | 17,88,325 | ... | 1 99,251 |
| ... | 1,39 592 | 7.57.957 | 8.97,549 | VI.—Provincial Rates ... ... | ... | 1,87,185 | 4,46,101 | 6,33,286 | ... | 2,64,263 |
| 84,920 | ... | ... | 84 920 | VII.—Customs ... ... ... | 80,588 | ... | ... | 80,588 | ... | 4,332 |
| 2,30,147 | 2,30,147 | ... | 4,60,294 | VIII.—Assessed Taxes (½ Provincial) ... | 2,17,802 | 2,17,801 | ... | 4.35,603 | .. | 24,691 |
| 4,09,630 | 4,09,630 | ... | 8,19,260 | IX.—Forest (½ do. ) ... | 4,81,531 | 4 81,531 | ... | 9.63,062 | 1,43 802 | ... |
| 33,729 | 33,730 | ... | 67.459 | X.—Registration (½ do. ) ... | 38,078 | 38,078 | ... | 76,156 | 8,697 | ... |
| 2 99,182 | ... | ... | 2 99,182 | XI.—Tributes from Native States ... | 2,53,832 | ... | ... | 2,53,832 | ... | 45.350 |
| 35 96,115 | 75.79,500 | 7.57.957 | 1,19.33.572 | Total A.—Principal Heads of Revenue ... | 14,77,809 | 85.35.574 | 4,46,101 | 1,04 59,484 | 1,52,499 | 16,26,587 |
| | | | | *B.—Interest.* | | | | | | |
| 34 | 1,04,698 | 21 | 1,04.753 | XII.—Interest ... ... ... | 14,349 | 70,744 | 21 | 85,114 | ... | 19,639 |
| 34 | 1,04,698 | 21 | 1,04,753 | Total B.—Interest ... | 14,349 | 70,744 | 21 | 85,114 | ... | 19,639 |
| | | | | *C.—Post Office, Telegraph and Mint.* | | | | | | |
| ... | 31 328 | ... | 31,328 | XIII.—Post Office ... ... ... | ... | 16,597 | ... | 16,597 | ... | 14,731 |
| ... | 31,328 | ... | 31.328 | Total C.—Post Office, Telegraph and Mint ... | ... | 16.597 | ... | 16,597 | ... | 14,731 |

| Accounts of 1899-1900. | | | | Major Heads of Account. | Accounts of 1900-1901. | | | | Total for 1900-1901 as compared with that for 1899-1900. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imperial. | Provincial. | Local. | Total. | | Imperial. | Provincial. | Local. | Total. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | *D.—Receipts by Civil Departments.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| ... | 1 01,001 | ... | 1,01,001 | XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ... | ... | 85,610 | ... | 85,610 | ... | 15,391 |
| ... | 2.43,037 | ... | 2 43 037 | XVI-B—Law and Justice—Jails ... ... | ... | 2,48,214 | ... | 2 48,214 | 5,177 | ... |
| ... | 12,370 | 1,56,515 | 1,68,885 | XVII.—Police ... ... .. | ... | 11,803 | 1,62,610 | 1,74 413 | 5,528 | ... |
| ... | 41,146 | 9,247 | 50.393 | XIX—Education ... ... ... | ... | 41.393 | 6,077 | 47.470 | ... | 2,923 |
| ... | 8,687 | 1.848 | 10,535 | XX.—Medical ... ... ... | ... | 8,608 | 5,714 | 14.322 | 3.787 | ... |
| ... | 17 451 | 11,440 | 28,897 | XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments. | ... | 22,245 | 10,807 | 33.052 | 4,155 | ... |
| ... | 4 23,692 | 1,79,056 | 6,02,748 | Total D.—Receipts by Civil Departments ... | ... | 4.17,873 | 1,85,208 | 6,03,081 | 18,647 | 18,314 |
| | | | | *E.—Miscellaneous Civil Receipts.* | | | | | | |
| 33,874 | 19.743 | ... | 53,617 | XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.... | 35.738 | 19.442 | ... | 55,180 | 1,563 | ... |
| 457 | 24 363 | ... | 24 820 | XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ... ... | 983 | 26,336 | ... | 27,319 | 2 499 | ... |
| 8,632 | 1,07,216 | 24 204 | 1,40,052 | XXV.—Miscellaneous ... ... .. | 2,17,345 | 80,191 | 19 277 | 3,16,813 | 1.76,761 | ... |
| 42,963 | 1,51 322 | 24.204 | 2,18,489 | Total E.—Miscellaneous Civil Receipts ... | 2,54,066 | 1,25,969 | 19,277 | 3,99.312 | 1,80,823 | ... |
| | | | | *K.—Buildings and Roads.* | | | | | | |
| ... | 9 034 | 41,530 | 50 564 | XXXII.—Civil Works ... ... ... | ... | 9,192 | 49,951 | 59,143 | 8,579 | ... |
| ... | 9,034 | 41.530 | 50,564 | Total K.—Buildings and Roads ... | ... | 9,192 | 49,951 | 59,143 | 8,579 | ... |
| ... | 47,197 | 57 | 47,254 | *Public Works Department Revenue—Buildings and Roads.* | ... | 47,299 | 116 | 47,415 | 161 | ... |
| | | | | *Adjusting Heads.* | | | | | | |
| ... | 19,424 | ... | 19,424 | Contributions from Local to Provincial ... | ... | 25,149 | ... | 25,149 | 5.725 | ... |
| ... | ... | 1,72,560 | 1,72 560 | Do. Provincial to Local ... | ... | ... | 4,07,016 | 4,07,016 | 2,34 456 | ... |
| 36,39,112 | 83,66,195 | 11,75,385 | 1,31,80,692 | Grand Total ... | 17,46,224 | 92,48,397 | 11,07,690 | 1,21,02,311 | 6,00,890 | 16,79,271 |
| | | | | | ... | ... | | Net decrease ... | 10,78,381 | |

## B.—EXPENDITURE.

*Statement showing the distribution of the Expenditure between Imperial, Provincial and Local under the several major heads of account for the two years* 1899-1900 *and* 1900-1901.

| Accounts of 1899-1900. | | | | Major Heads of Account. | Accounts of 1900-1901. | | | | Total for 1899-1900 as compared with that for 1900-1901. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imperial. | Provincial. | Local. | Total. | | Imperial. | Provincial. | Local. | Total. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | *A.—Direct Demands on the Revenue.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 9 998 | 17,451 | 974 | 28 423 | 1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ... | 9,680 | 16,504 | 279 | 26,463 | .. | 1,960 |
| 48 925 | 4,672 | ... | 53 598 | 2.—Assignments and Compensations ... | 65,514 | 4 672 | ... | 70,186 | 16,588 | ... |
| ... | 11,22,004 | 5,38 491 | 16 60 405 | 3.—Land Revenue ... ... | ... | 11,13 433 | 5,53,157 | 16,66,590 | 6,095 | ... |
| 11,811 | 35,436 | ... | 47,247 | 6.—Stamps ... ... ... | 12,626 | 37,876 | ... | 50,502 | 3 255 | ... |
| 37,156 | 12,386 | ... | 49,542 | 7.—Excise ... ... ... | 34 975 | 11,659 | ... | 46,634 | ... | 2,908 |
| 524 | 524 | ... | 1,048 | 10.—Assessed Taxes ... .. | 314 | 314 | ... | 628 | ... | 420 |
| 5,20,718 | 5 20,718 | ... | 10,41,436 | 11.—Forest ... ... ... | 4,77,033 | 4,77 032 | ... | 9,54 065 | ... | 87 371 |
| 21,711 | 21,712 | ... | 43,423 | 12.—Registration ... ... | 22,121 | 22,121 | ... | 44,242 | 819 | .. |
| 6,50,844 | 17,34 903 | 5.39,405 | 29 25,212 | Total A.—Direct Demands on the Revenue ... | 6,22,263 | 16,83,611 | 5.53 436 | 28,59,310 | 26,757 | 92,659 |
| | | | | *B.—Interest.* | | | | | | |
| ... | 1 19,382 | ... | 1,19,382 | 13.—Interest on ordinary debt ... ... | ... | 1,18 211 | ... | 1,18,211 | ... | 1,171 |
| 1 456 | ... | ... | 1 456 | 14.—Interest on other obligations... ... | 1,238 | ... | ... | 1,238 | ... | 218 |
| 1 456 | 1,19 382 | ... | 1,20,838 | Total B.—Interest ... | 1,238 | 1,18 211 | ... | 1,19 449 | ... | 1,389 |
| | | | | *C.—Post Office, Telegraph and Mint.* | | | | | | |
| .. | 70 383 | ... | 7 ) 383 | 15.—Post Office ... ... .. | ... | 77 207 | ... | 77,297 | 6,914 | ... |
| ... | 70 383 | ... | 70 383 | Total C.—Post Office, Telegraph and Mint ... | ... | 77,297 | .. | 77,297 | 6 914 | .. |
| | | | | *D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.* | | | | | | |
| 80 855 | 4 80 135 | 41,142 | 6 ( 8 132 | 18.—General Administration ... .. | 83,171 | 5 06 180 | 40,529 | 6,29,880 | 21,748 | ... |
| ... | 9 81,607 | ... | 9 81 607 | 19-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ... | ... | 10,62 673 | ... | 10,62.673 | 81 006 | ... |
| ... | 5 22 293 | .. | 5,22 293 | 19-B.—Law and Justice—Jails ... ... | ... | 6 50 818 | ... | 6,50 818 | 1 28,525 | ... |

| Accounts of 1899-1900. | | | | Major Heads of Account. | Accounts of 1900-1901. | | | | Total for 1899-1900 as compared with that for 1900-1901. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imperial. | Provincial. | Local. | Total. | | Imperial. | Provincial. | Local. | Total. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | *D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.*—(Contd.) | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| ... | 14,82,896 | 79,262 | 15,62,158 | 20.—Police ... ... ... | ... | 15,30,582 | 76,071 | 16,06,653 | 44,495 | ... |
| ... | 3,54,779 | 2,78,654 | 6,33,433 | 22.—Education ... ... ... | ... | 3,59,398 | 2,68,057 | 6,27,455 | ... | 5,978 |
| 40,553 | ... | ... | 40,553 | 23.—Ecclesiastical ... ... | 49,678 | ... | ... | 49,678 | 9,125 | ... |
| ... | 4,11,571 | 93,767 | 5,05,338 | 24.—Medical ... ... ... | ... | 3,97,906 | 89,122 | 4,87,028 | ... | 18,310 |
| ... | 36,767 | ... | 36,767 | 25.—Political ... ... ... | ... | 36,619 | ... | 36,619 | ... | 148 |
| ... | 58,825 | 13,889 | 72,714 | 26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ... | 30,840 | 63,274 | 15,044 | 1,09,158 | 36,444 | ... |
| 1,21,408 | 43,34,933 | 5,06,714 | 49,63,055 | Total D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments. | 1,63,689 | 46,07,450 | 4,88,823 | 52,59,962 | 3,21,343 | 24,436 |
| | | | | *E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges.* | | | | | | |
| 2,39,521 | ... | ... | 2,39,521 | 27.—Territorial and Political Pensions ... | 2,34,284 | ... | ... | 2,34,284 | ... | 5,237 |
| 424 | 3,28,257 | 2,156 | 3,30,837 | 29.—Superannuation and Retired Allowances ... | 847 | 3,42,294 | 2,015 | 3,45,156 | 14,319 | ... |
| ... | 2,02,683 | 8,029 | 2,10,717 | 30.—Stationery and Printing ... ... | ... | 1,98,189 | 7,540 | 2,05,729 | ... | 4,988 |
| 10,646 | 31,774 | 11,352 | 53,772 | 32.—Miscellaneous ... ... | 12,580 | 2,90,092 | 7,888 | 3,10,560 | 2,56,788 | ... |
| 2,50,591 | 5,62,719 | 21,537 | 8,34,847 | Total E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges ... | 2,47,711 | 8,30,575 | 17,443 | 10,95,729 | 2,71,107 | 10,225 |
| | | | | *F.—Famine Relief and Insurance.* | | | | | | |
| 62,95,101 | ... | 38,777 | 63,33,878 | 33.—Famine Relief (Civil) ... ... | 1,82,35,815 | ... | 246 | 1,82,36,061 | 1,19,02,183 | ... |
| 62,95,101 | ... | 38,777 | 63,33,878 | Total F.—Famine Relief and Insurance ... | 1,82,35,815 | ... | 246 | 1,82,36,061 | 1,19,02,183 | ... |
| | | | | *K.—Buildings and Roads.* | | | | | | |
| ... | 32,057 | 1,16,898 | 1,48,955 | 45.—Civil Works... ... ... | ... | 22,558 | 1,17,903 | 1,40,461 | ... | 8,494 |
| ... | 32,057 | 1,16,898 | 1,48,955 | Total K.—Buildings and Roads ... | ... | 22,558 | 1,17,903 | 1,40,461 | ... | 8,494 |
| ... | 14,63,965 | 84,096 | 15,48,061 | *Public Works Department Expenditure—(Buildings and Roads.)* | ... | 15,03,502 | 65,004 | 15,68,506 | 20,445 | ... |
| | | | | *Adjusting Heads.* | | | | | | |
| ... | 1,70,736 | ... | 1,70,736 | Contributions from Provincial to Local ... | ... | 4,05,193 | ... | 4,05,193 | 2,34,457 | ... |
| ... | ... | 21,248 | 21,248 | Do. from Local to Provincial ... | ... | ... | 26,972 | 26,972 | 5,724 | ... |
| 73,19,400 | 84,89,078 | 13,28,735 | 1,71,37,213 | Grand Total ... | 1,92,70,716 | 92,48,397 | 12,69,827 | 2,97,88,940 | 1,27,88,930 | 1,37,203 |
| | | | | | ... | ... | Net increase ... | | 1,26,51,727 | |

## C.—FAMINE.

*Statement showing cost of Famine to Government in the Central Provinces for the four years* 1896-97, 1897-98, 1899-1900, *and* 1900-01.

The figures include grain compensation allowance.

| Loss of Revenue through Famine. | 1896-97. | 1897-98. | 1899-1900. | 1900-1901. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Land Revenue ... ... ... ... | 15,92,127 | 22,06,262 | 38,72,260 | 10,80,493 |
| Opium ... ... ... ... | 66,300 | 1,02,630 | ... | ... |
| Stamps ... ... ... ... | ... | 1,31,000 | 1,66,625 | 3,10,000 |
| Excise ... ... ... ... | 7,00,000 | 9,84 000 | 2,30,000 | 2,14 364 |
| Provincial Rates ... ... ... | 1,64,000 | 2,74,292 | 1,35,516 | 3,72,479 |
| Customs ... ... ... .. | 5 000 | 14,000 | ... | 4,970 |
| Assessed Taxes ... ... .. | ... | 10,000 | ... | 45,000 |
| Forest ... ... ... ... | 1,95,056 | 1,46,084 | 3,73,696 | 1,61,289 |
| Registration ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | 6,277 | 30,000 |
| A.—Law and Justice (Courts of Law . ... | 6,232 | 12 348 | 21,967 | 6,810 |
| B.—Law and Justice (Jails ... ... | 35 000 | 13.000 | ... | ... |
| Police ... ... .. ... | 7,551 | 7,455 | 13.957 | 2 487 |
| Education ... ... ... ... | 3,209 | 3.772 | 864 | 1,648 |
| Medical ... . .. ... | 162 | 7,632 | 14,364 | 1,891 |
| Scientific .. . ... ... | 979 | 1 323 | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous ... ... .. .. | 6,966 | 5,234 | 490 | 266 |
| Civil Works ... ... ... ... | ... | 4.306 | 13,108 | 8,451 |
| | 27 82,582 | 39,23,338 | 48,49,124 | 22,40,148 |

| Indirect and Direct Famine Expenditure. | 1896-97. | 1897-98. | 1899 1900. | 1900-01. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| *Indirect.* | | | | |
| Refunds and Drawbacks ... ... ... | ... | ... | 89 | ... |
| Land Revenue ... ... ... | 34,676 | 2,78,334 | 64,323 | 1,59,561 |
| Excise ... ... ... ... | 161 | 448 | 160 | 371 |
| Forest ... ... ... ... | 16,518 | 37,724 | 22 294 | 73,625 |
| Registration ... ... ... ... | 180 | 788 | 320 | 933 |
| Post Office ... ... ... ... | 340 | 8 178 | 2 054 | 6,085 |
| General Administration ... ... ... | 5.713 | 17,855 | 1,877 | 11,363 |
| A.—Law and Justice (Courts of Law) ... | 14,596 | 62,723 | 12,746 | 72 959 |
| B.—Law and Justice (Jails) ... . | 11,454 | 102,670 | 1,740 | 69,256 |
| Police ... ... ... ... | 29.599 | 124,284 | 43,973 | 88 969 |
| Education ... ... ... ... | 1,991 | 25.201 | 9 080 | 13,238 |
| Ecclesiastical .. ... ... ... | 209 | 767 | 290 | 527 |
| Medical ... ... ... .. | 10,589 | 18,571 | 18 881 | 17,265 |
| Political ... ... ... ... | 25 | 95 | 42 | ... |
| Scientific, &c. ... ... ... ... | 75 | 2,125 | 3 262 | 2 492 |
| Stationery ... ... ... ... | 624 | 9 908 | 368 | 4.452 |
| Miscellaneous ... .. ... ... | 6,427 | 3,721 | 732 | 327 |
| Civil Works ... ... ... | 39 | 2.316 | 28,555 | 7,172 |
| Total Indirect .. | 1,33 196 | 6,95,708 | 2 10,786 | 5,28,595 |
| *Direct.* | | | | |
| Famine Relief Expenditure, Civil ... ... | 13,53 208 | 43,01,630 | 63,29 587 | 1,82,36,061 |
| Famine Relief Expenditure, Public Works Department. | 16.79,499 | 91,71 835 | 91,15,314 | 1,03,88 984 |

# CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

## 1.—CENSUS.

Arrangements for the census.

Statement I-D.

The fifth general census of the Province was taken on the night of the 1st March 1901. The officer appointed to superintend the operations joined his appointment in the preceding April. The division of districts and states into suitable census areas and the appointment of the necessary census staff were then taken in hand. The former step was considerably facilitated by the adoption of existing Land Record circles as units of area for census purposes. Except in three districts where settlement was in progress, the services of Revenue Inspectors and Patwaris were made available for the census; and District Officers, whose hands were at the time full of famine work, were thus to a great extent freed from the necessity of organizing a fresh census staff. The Charge Superintendents and Supervisors were for the most part Patwaris and Revenue Inspectors supplemented by upper subordinates of the Police and Educational Departments. The bulk of the enumerators were non-official, and though at first, especially in the larger towns, there was some reluctance to serve, the census work was in the end nearly everywhere performed with keenness and energy. The enumeration books were written up towards the end of January and were very thoroughly checked during February by officers of all departments. The preliminary totals were communicated to the Census Superintendent and the Census Commissioner within six days of the census, and the final totals which have now been obtained agree with them very closely, except in three cases, where it is probable that owing to difficulties of communication some of the figures at first given were those obtained at the preliminary enumeration.

Arrangements in Feudatory States.

2. In the Feudatory States arrangements were made on the same lines as in British Districts, and though the strength of the staff was in some cases necessarily limited by the extreme paucity of available literate persons, the work was well and carefully performed under the close supervision of the Political Agent, and there is no reason to suppose that the enumeration was anywhere incomplete.

Population of each district.

3. The following statement shows the population of each district as compared with the previous census :—

| District or State. | Area in square miles. | Population. 1901. | Population. 1891. | Variation. per cent. | Number of persons per square mile. 1901. | Number of persons per square mile. 1891. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *British Districts.* | | | | | | | |
| 1. Saugor ... | 4,007 | 471,046 | 501,743 | — 20·4 | 117·6 | 147·7 | |
| 2. Damoh ... | 2,831 | 285,326 | 325,613 | — 12·4 | 100·8 | 115·0 | |
| 3. Jubbulpore ... | 3,912 | 680,585 | 748,146 | — 9·0 | 174·0 | 191·3 | |
| 4. Mandla ... | 5,047 | 317,250 | 339,341* | — 6·5 | 62·9 | 67·2 | |
| 5. Seoni ... | 3,206 | 327,709 | 370,767 | — 11·6 | 102·2 | 115·7 | |
| **6. Jubbulpore Division.** | **19,003** | **2,081,916** | **2,375,610*** | **—12·4** | **109·6** | **125·0** | |
| 7. Narsinghpur ... | 1,916 | 312,951 | 307,026 | — 14·5 | 163·0 | 191·5 | |
| 8. Hoshangabad ... | 4,175 | 440,165 | 497,487* | — 9·7 | 105·6 | 119·2 | |
| 9. Nimar ... | 3,920 | 327,935 | 285,944* | + 14·4 | 83·2 | 72·7 | |
| 10. Betul ... | 3,826 | 285,363 | 323,196 | — 11·7 | 74·6 | 84·5 | |
| 11. Chhindwara ... | 4,631 | 407,027 | 407,494 | + 0·1 | 88·1 | 88·0 | |
| **12. Nerbudda Division ...** | **18,477** | **1,783,441** | **1,881,147** | **— 5·2** | **96·5** | **101·9** | |
| 13. Wardha ... | 2,428 | 385,103 | 400,854 | — 3·9 | 158·6 | 165·1 | |
| 14. Nagpur ... | 3,840 | 751,844 | 757,862 | — 0·8 | 195·8 | 197·2 | |
| 15. Chanda ... | 10,740 | 601,533 | 697,610 | — 13·8 | 56·0 | 64·8 | |
| 16. Bhandara ... | 3,965 | 663,062 | 742,859 | — 10·7 | 167·2 | 187·2 | |
| 17. Balaghat ... | 3,119 | 326,521 | 383,363* | — 14·8 | 104·6 | 122·1 | |
| **18. Nagpur Division ...** | **24,121** | **2,728,063** | **2,982,539** | **— 8·5** | **113·1** | **123·6** | |
| 19. Raipur ... | 11,724 | 1,440,556 | 1,584,427 | — 9·1 | 122·9 | 135·1 | |
| 20. Bilaspur ... | 8,341 | 1,012,972 | 1,164,158 | — 13·0 | 121·4 | 139·5 | |
| 21. Sambalpur ... | 4,148 | 822,698 | 776,413 | + 4·2 | 197·7 | 160·9 | |
| **22. Chhattisgarh Division.** | **25,013** | **3,283,326** | **3,544,998** | **— 7·4** | **131·3** | **141·7** | |
| **23. British Districts ...** | **86,614** | **9,876,646** | **10,784,294** | **— 8·4** | **114·0** | **124·5** | |
| *Feudatory States.* | | | | | | | |
| 24. Makrai ... | 155 | 13,035 | 18,549 | — 29·7 | 84·1 | 119·7 | |
| 25. Bastar ... | 13,062 | 306,501 | 310,884 | — 1·4 | 23·5 | 23·8 | |
| 26. Kanker ... | 1,420 | 103,536 | 82,379 | + 25·7 | 72·5 | 57·9 | |
| 27. Nandgaon ... | 871 | 126,365 | 183,866 | — 31·3 | 145·1 | 211·1 | |
| 28. Khairagarh ... | 631 | 137,554 | 181,184 | — 24·1 | 148·8 | 194·6 | |
| 29. Chhuikhadan ... | 154 | 26,368 | 36,288 | — 27·3 | 171·2 | 235·6 | |
| 30. Kawardha ... | 798 | 57,474 | 91,813 | — 37·4 | 72·0 | 115·1 | |
| 31. Sakti ... | 138 | 22,301 | 25,374 | — 12·1 | 161·6 | 183·9 | |
| 32. Raigarh ... | 1,486 | 174,929 | 168,525 | + 3·8 | 117·7 | 113·5 | |
| 33. Sarangarh ... | 540 | 79,900 | 83,210 | — 4·0 | 148·0 | 154·1 | |
| 34. Bamra ... | 1,988 | 123,378 | 104,367 | + 18·2 | 62·1 | 52·5 | |
| 35. Rairakhol ... | 833 | 26,888 | 20,335 | + 32·2 | 32·3 | 24·4 | |
| 36. Sonpur ... | 906 | 169,877 | 195,245 | — 13·0 | 187·5 | 215·5 | |
| 37. Patna ... | 2,390 | 277,748 | 332,197 | — 16·4 | 116·8 | 139·8 | |
| 38. Kalahandi ... | 3,745 | 350,529 | 326,295 | + 7·4 | 93·6 | 87·1 | |
| **39. Feudatory States ...** | **29,435** | **1,996,383** | **2,160,511** | **— 7·6** | **67·8** | **73·4** | |
| **40. Central Provinces** | **116,049** | **11,873,029** | **12,944,805** | **—8·3** | **102·3** | **111·7** | |

* Adjustment made on account of changes in the area of the district.

The area of the Province has not changed since 1891, but the figures given show an increase of 113 square miles resulting from corrections due to more accurate survey. The figures of density per square mile in 1891 have, therefore, been altered in accordance with the revised areas. Since 1891 the population of the Province has decreased by 1,071,776 persons or by 8·3 per cent. Until the returns of emigration to other provinces have been fully received and considered, it is impossible to decide to what extent, if any, the decline in particular districts is due to other causes than the several years of distress and famine of the last decade. There are only three districts—Nimar, Sambalpur and Chhindwara—and five Feudatory States—Kanker, Raigarh, Rairakhol, Bamra and Kalahandi—which do not show a loss of population. Saugor has decreased by more than 20 per cent., and Damoh, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Betul, Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat, and Bilaspur by more than 10 per cent. Among the Feudatories most of the Chhattisgarh States which suffered severely in 1897 have largely declined. It is curious that there should also be a decrease in population in Sonpur and Patna, while the other Uriya Feudatories have increased. The figures of density show that Chanda is on the whole the most sparsely populated district in the Province with only 56 persons to the square mile, while Nagpur is the most thickly populated with 196 persons. The distribution of population varies, however, so greatly in different parts of the same districts that it is necessary to consider smaller units of area in order to realize correctly the relative proportions of the figures.

Proportion of sexes.

4. The proportion of males to females per 10,000 of the population is shown below:—

| | British Districts. | | Feudatory States. | | Central Provinces. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901. | 1891. | 1901 | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. |
| Males ... ... | 4 917 | 5,005 | 4 953 | 5,040 | 4,923 | 5 010 |
| Females ... ... | 5 083 | 4 995 | 5 047 | 4,960 | 5,077 | 4,990 |

Both in British Districts and Feudatory States the present census for the first time in the Central Provinces shows a majority of women. The gradually decreasing excess of males, disclosed at each previous census, has hitherto been rightly considered as an indication of the greater accuracy of the enumeration; but there is no reason to believe that this was anywhere incomplete in 1891, and the deduction to be drawn from the above figures seems therefore to be either that women are able to sustain and recover from the effects of privation more readily than men, or that a substantial number of men have emigrated to other provinces, leaving their wives and families at home.

Proportion of persons of each religion.

5. The relative proportion of persons of each religion per 10,000 of population as compared with 1891 is as follows:—

| Religion. | 1901. | | | | | | 1891. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Persons. | | | Proportion per 10,000 of population. | | | Number of Persons. | | | Proportion per 10,000 of population. | | |
| | British Districts. | Feudatory States. | Central Provinces. | British Districts. | Feudatory States. | Central Provinces. | British Districts. | Feudatory States. | Central Provinces. | British Districts. | Feudatory States. | Central Provinces. |
| Hindu ... | 8,171,211 | 1,573,607 | 9,744,818 | 8,273·3 | 7,982·3 | 8,207·5 | 8,831,109 | 1,658,143 | 10,489,142 | 8,188·1 | 7,674·8 | 8,103·1 |
| Jain .. | 47,306 | 877 | 48,183 | 47·9 | 4·4 | 40·6 | 48,644 | 568 | 49,212 | 45·1 | 2·6 | 38·0 |
| Musalman .. | 295,291 | 12,011 | 307,302 | 298·9 | 60 2 | 258·8 | 297,604 | 11,875 | 309.479 | 276·0 | 55·0 | 239·1 |
| Animistic ... | 1,335,573 | 408,973 | 1,744,546 | 1,352·3 | 2,048·6 | 1,469·3 | 1,592,149 | 489,572 | 2,081,721 | 1,476·4 | 2,266·0 | 1,608·2 |
| Christian ... | 24,809 | 782 | 25,591 | 25·1 | 3·9 | 21·6 | 12,979 | 339 | 13,318 | 12·0 | 1·5 | 10·3 |
| Others ... | 2,456 | 133 | 2,589 | 2·5 | ·6 | 2·2 | 1,719 | 14 | 1,733 | 1·6 | 0·1 | 1·3 |
| Total ... | 9,876,646 | 1,996,383 | 11,873,029 | 10,000·0 | 10,000·0 | 10,000·0 | 10,784,294 | 2,160,511 | 12,044,805 | 10,000·0 | 10,000·0 | 10,000·0 |

The decline is largest among Animists or members of non-Aryan tribes following their own tribal religion. These now number only 1,469 per 10,000 of population as against 1,608 in 1891. How far this result is due to the fact that these tribes are gradually becoming Hinduised, and how far to their having suffered more severely in the famines than the body of the population, is a question which will be decided from a consideration of the caste table. Among the minor religions the variations are for the most part remarkably small, but it is noticeable that Christians have nearly doubled since 1891. The followers of the Arya Samaj and Brahm Samaj reforming sects now number 741 as against 268 in 1891.

## 2.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

General

6. The year 1900 was in striking contrast to that which preceded it, so far as the general health of the Central Provinces was concerned. It stands out among the last twenty years as the most unhealthy year the Province has known, with the one exception of the famine year of 1897. Famine and pestilence are mainly responsible for the high mortality; but other circumstances, such as the unusually high proportion of infants among the population, the insufficient water-supply, and the unhealthiness of the late monsoon after unusually long drought, also contributed to the result.

Statement V-A.

Births

7. The decrease in the birth-rate was marked, particularly during the latter months of the year. The falling-off was general, with the result that the total number of births was much below the total number of deaths during the year. The total number of births registered was 303,121, as compared with 449,895 in the previous year. The ratio *per mille* fell from 47·35 to 31·9 It must, however, be borne in mind that the number of births registered during the latter year was unprecedentedly large, being the highest ever recorded in these Provinces, while the year 1900 was one of dire famine and distress, which tended to reduce the generative powers of the people.

Deaths.

8. The total number of deaths registered was 539,234, as compared with 266,930 in the previous year, the ratio *per mille* rising from 28·09 to 56·75. The death-rate in 1899 was so unusually low that it makes the figure for 1900 seem by comparison even higher than it really is. Yet the non-epidemic mortality of 1900 was 49·31 *per mille*, as against 62·94 in 1897. It is true that, as observed by the Administrative Medical Officer, the actual physical famine-producing conditions in 1897 were much less severe in extent and degree than in 1900. He attributes the comparatively low death-rate in 1900 to relief measures having been instituted before the general health of the people had much deteriorated, and to their being more liberally and efficiently carried out. But it must also be remembered that, in some districts, where there was suffering in both years, the power of resistance in 1900 would naturally be greater after an elimination of the weakly such as the famine of 1897 must have brought about. The number of infant deaths was extremely high, the total being 145,916 as compared with 101,969 in 1897. This is attributable to the abnormally high infant population, taken with the famine conditions which prevailed through most of the year.

Plague

9. Plague was present in the Nagpur City, and in certain villages of the Nagpur district, but disappeared during the month of May. There were 590 deaths from this disease: 583 occurred amongst indigenous and 7 amongst imported cases, as compared with 584 (582 indigenous and 2 imported) in the preceding year. All the deaths amongst indigenous cases during 1900 occurred in the Nagpur district. Of the deaths amongst imported cases, 2 took place at Nagpur, 2 at Wardha and 3 at Burhanpur (Railway Station) in the Nimar district.

Cholera

10. Cholera accounted for 63,114 deaths or a ratio of 6·64 per thousand of population, which is the highest recorded in these Provinces since 1869, when a ratio of 10·50 was reached. In the severe outbreaks which occurred in 1889, 1896 and 1897, the rates recorded were 5·96, 5·58 and 6·01 respectively. The facts of main importance in the history of cholera during the year are the success of the measures taken to prevent the disease from establishing itself on Public Works Department famine relief-works, and the excellent results which seem to have been attained by the use of permanganate of potash.

Small-pox.

11. Small-pox was responsible for 7,005 deaths, and was in epidemic form throughout the Province. Advantage was taken of the collection of people on famine works to vaccinate a large number of children. The disease was, as usual, most prevalent during the hot months.

Fever.

12. Fever caused no less than 274,683 deaths, or more than all the other diseases put together. The mortality from this cause in 1899 was 153,647. No doubt the Administrative Medical Officer is right in thinking that some deaths due to other causes have been wrongly ascribed to fever. Whenever a death occurs from causes which the villager does not clearly understand, it is set down to this malady. But the fact remains that no other disease causes anything like the same number of deaths as fever, and it is this that gives special importance to such measures for combating it as the improvement of drainage, and, in a minor degree, the distribution of quinine.

Dysentery and diarrhœa.

13. Fifty-eight thousand four-hundred and seventy-four deaths were due to dysentery and diarrhœa. In a year of such privation these diseases were certain to be unusually prevalent and fatal. The death-rate from these causes, *viz.*, 5·16, was nearly double the decennial mean (2·66), and a little more than four times the rate for 1899 (1·25). It was, however, much less than that for 1897 (8·53).

Mortality from violence or injury.

14. Deaths from violence and injury numbered 5,671 as compared with 4,313 in the previous year, 5,977 the mean of the quinquennium, and 7,550 in 1897. Nine hundred and forty-eight deaths resulted from suicide against 621 in 1899 and 1,424 in 1897. Deaths from wounds and accidents numbered 4,199 against 2,495 in 1899 and 4,753 in 1897, while those from snake-bite or injuries inflicted by wild animals aggregated 1,143 compared with 1,197 in 1899 and 1,373 in 1897. The deaths from snake-bite numbered 994. In seven of these cases trial was made of Calmette's antivenine, but partly from the paucity of experiments and partly from uncertainty as to the character of the snake inflicting the wound, the results were not conclusive.

Sanitary reforms.

15. In the matter of sanitary works little could be done during the year, excepting what was accomplished in the way of improving the water-supply by famine labour. The most important works in this direction were in Nagpur and Khandwa, in both of which places there was reason to fear that the supply might be insufficient. The Bhandara water-works were completed, and progress was made with the Harda water-works, during the year. It is to be regretted that it was not possible to get more done in the way of the improvement of drainage. Beyond ordinary cleansing and repair of road-side drains, little was done, except in Jubbulpore, to effect any improvement in this respect. It is worthy of note that the returns show a higher average annual death-rate since the introduction of water-supply schemes than in the period preceding their introduction. The comparison, however, is vitiated by well-known causes, and cannot be accepted as of value. At the same time, there is reason to fear that a large quantity of water has been brought into places where no adequate means of getting rid of surface water exist. Consequently the question of drainage is one of the most important of those with which municipalities have to deal.

## 3.—MEDICAL RELIEF.

Number of dispensaries.

16. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries in these Provinces is 175. Of these 26 are State institutions, 86 are Local Fund and District Board dispensaries and 63 are managed privately. The total for 1899 was 127. The large increase is only apparent, and is due to a difference in classification. Several Police, Mission, and Railway dispensaries, and the dispensary of the Warora Colliery, which, though previously in existence, were not hitherto entered in the returns, have been brought on to the list this year. The net increase on last year's figures is 2. Five new Mission dispensaries have been opened; while the Seoni-Malwa and Sohagpur Mission dispensaries have been omitted from the returns as they have ceased to keep records, and the Shahgarh Local Fund dispensary in the Saugor district has been permanently closed for want of

Statements III-1 and V-B.

support by the well-to-do inhabitants of the place. The Sakoli dispensary in the Bhandara and the Simga dispensary in the Raipur district, which received in-patients in 1899, ceased to admit them during the year under report.

Attendance.

17. There was an increase of 3,304 during the year in the total number of in-patients treated, the figures for 1899 and 1900 being 10,421 and 13,725, respectively. The daily average rose from 502·49 to 691·89, or an increase of 189·40; and of this increase, 90·10 is credited to men, 73·35 to women and 25·95 to children. The increase is chiefly due to the free admission of cholera and famine-stricken patients, and to the exceptional unhealthiness of the year. There has been an increase of 74 133 in the total number and of 421·51 in the average daily number of out-patients treated in the Khalsa and Zamindari dispensaries of the Provinces. 379,636 in-door and out-door patients were afforded medical relief in the numerous relief-camps and poor-houses which were scattered all over the Provinces.

Mission dispensaries.

18. The good work done by Mission hospitals is again conspicuous. There are at present 13 of these institutions shown in the annual returns. The total number of patients (both in and out-door) treated in them was 73,092 as compared with 39,426 in 1899. The figures are eloquent testimony to the conditions of the year. A suggestion that at certain suitable places the work of transferring to Missionary bodies the work of Local Fund dispensaries in return for a grant-in-aid is at present under consideration.

Accommodation, &c.

19. There are 63 dispensaries which admit in-patients. In 20 of them special wards have been opened for the reception of paupers and of moribund cases. Thirteen Main and 12 Branch dispensaries are provided with a trained midwife, while at Raipur there is, in addition, a Female Hospital Assistant. In 80 dispensaries arrangements have been made for the complete separation of male and female out-patients while being examined and prescribed for.

Operations.

20. Thirty-two thousand four hundred and seventy-two surgical operations were performed during the year as contrasted with 34,884 in 1899. The decrease is only apparent, as no account is taken of 3,771 operations in the Feudatory States, an item which was included in the returns of the preceding year.

Receipts.

21. The total income of the dispensaries from all sources was Rs. 2,33,160-6-0 as against Rs. 2,35,726-7-7 in 1899. The amount contributed from Provincial Funds was Rs. 57,613-0-1 as compared with Rs. 54,411-14-8 in the previous year. The total contributions from District and Municipal Funds were Rs. 15,845 and Rs. 69,278 respectively. There has been a fall under both heads, amounting in the former case to Rs. 16,984 and in the latter to Rs. 2,609. There has been an increase of Rs. 1,426 in the amount realized from private subscriptions, but subscriptions from Europeans have fallen by Rs. 809.

Expenditure.

22. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,74,535 as compared with Rs. 1,77,719 in the previous year. The percentage on the total cost contributed by Government rose from 30·62 to 33.

## 4.—TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

Admissions.

23. The number of inmates remaining in the Nagpur Asylum from 1899 was 179 (142 males and 37 females). The new admissions during the year were 24 (17 males and 7 females), and 1 male was re-admitted. The total population was thus 204, which only falls short by 4 of that of 1899, the highest total for the decade. In the Jubbulpore Asylum the number of inmates remaining from 1899 was 161 (125 males and 36 females). There were 28 admissions during the year (19 males and 9 females) and no re-admissions, the total population being 189, the highest number recorded during the past 11 years.

Discharges.

24. The number of patients discharged from the Nagpur Asylum during the year was 34 (29 males and 5 females), or 16 more than in the preceding year. Of

these 19 were discharged as "cured," 14 were made over to their friends on security as "improved," and 1 (a harmless old man suffering from dementia) was made over to his friends as "not improved."

Twenty-four patients (19 males and 5 females) were discharged from the Jubbulpore Asylum, or one more than in the previous year. Of these 22 were discharged as "cured," and two were made over to their friends as "improved." The percentage cured was 11·52 at Nagpur and 13·64 at Jubbulpore.

Criminal lunatics.

25. The number of criminal lunatics remaining in the Nagpur Asylum at the close of 1899 was 56. Five were admitted during the year under report. Of the 8 who are shown as "discharged, transferred, &c," 5 were sent to stand their trial, 1 was made over to his friends by order of the Chief Commissioner, 1 was sent to the Amraoti Jail to undergo a period of probation as warder prior to his discharge, and 1 was transferred to the non-criminal list, her sentence having expired. Six patients died during the year. Thus at the close of the year 47 remained in the Asylum. There were 39 criminal lunatics remaining in the Jubbulpore Asylum at the end of 1899. Three were admitted during the year. Of the 5 shown as "discharged, transferred, &c.," 2 were sent to stand their trial, 1 was made over to his friends by order of the Local Administration and 2 were taken on in the Asylum as warders. One died during the year. Thus 36 remained in the Asylum at the close of the year.

Types of insanity.

26. Of the 50 admissions and re-admissions during the year, excluding the three in the Jubbulpore Asylum who were not found to be insane, 26 were ascribed to physical and 7 to moral causes, while 17 came under the head of "Causes unknown." Of the physical causes ganja-smoking was responsible for 7 cases.

Health of lunatics.

27. The total admissions into hospital in the Nagpur Asylum were 98 (74 males and 24 females) as compared with 69 in 1899. At Jubbulpore there were 90 (62 males and 28 females) as compared with 93 in the previous year. There was one case of cholera in the Nagpur Asylum, which recovered. No case of small-pox was reported in either institution. The chief causes of sickness were fevers, epilepsy, dysentery, diarrhœa, debility, abscess, bronchial complaints, and conjunctivitis. Fevers, epilepsy, and diarrhœa were more common in the Nagpur Asylum, and fevers in the Jubbulpore Asylum, than in the previous year. The daily average sick in the Nagpur Asylum was 12·98 as against 8·00 in 1899, and in the Jubbulpore Asylum 2·75 as against 4·07. The increase in the former institution is due to the fact that many debilitated patients were kept in hospital for long periods during the year.

Mortality.

28. There were 19 deaths in the Nagpur Asylum, as compared with 4 at Jubbulpore. The death-rate per cent. in the Nagpur Asylum, which had fallen from 10·46 in 1898 to 6·36 in 1899, rose to 11·52 in 1900, or 4·29 above the quinquennial mean. In the Jubbulpore Asylum, the death-rate was 2·48, as compared with 1·94 in 1899, and 5·95 the mean of the preceding five years.

Receipts.

29. At Nagpur, Rs. 13,300-8-11 were drawn from the Treasury against Rs. 13,871-15-2, or Rs. 571-6-3 less than in 1899, the decrease being due to a lesser amount having been spent last year in the purchase of grass and karbi for the Asylum cattle. At Jubbulpore, Rs. 9,947-11-4 were drawn in 1900, as compared with Rs. 8,382-10-1 in the previous year, an increase of Rs 1,565-1-3. The increase is due to the larger number of inmates, and to the market prices of food-grains having been higher than in the preceding year.

The amount received from paying patients was at Nagpur Rs. 2,626-8-0 as compared with Rs. 2,509 in 1899, and at Jubbulpore Rs. 1,928-6-3 as contrasted with Rs. 1,937-11-3.

The amount shown against Nagpur for the year 1900 includes a sum of Rs. 2,250 adjusted inter-departmentally by the Comptroller, Central Provinces, on account of the maintenance of 30 lunatics from Berar, at Rs. 75 per head per annum. The amount adjusted on the same account in the previous year was Rs. 2,025 for 27 lunatics at the same rate.

Under the head "Miscellaneous receipts" the sums of Rs. 4,620-0-9 and Rs. 649-11-0 are shown against the Nagpur and Jubbulpore Asylums, respectively, as compared with Rs. 3,738-14-6 and Rs. 390-2-0, respectively, in the previous year. The Nagpur figure is mainly made up of receipts for dairy produce, and that of Jubbulpore represents the value of blankets manufactured and sold.

Expenditure.

30. The total expenditure incurred by the Nagpur Asylum amounted to Rs. 23,520-12-5, against Rs. 22,048-11-0 in 1899, or Rs. 1,472-1-5 more. In Jubbulpore the expenditure amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 13,604-12-7, as compared with Rs. 11,924-11-11 in the previous year, or Rs. 1,680-0-8 more. The increase is due to the high prices of food-grains which prevailed last year, and also to the payment of compensation for dearness of grain. The mean cost per head of the inmates of the Asylums was Rs. 83-5-8, as compared with Rs. 76-2-6 in 1899.

Manufactures.

31. The net profit from manufactures amounted at the Nagpur Asylum to Rs. 6,358-6-9, as compared with Rs. 5,800-0-4 in the previous year, and at the Jubbulpore Asylum to Rs. 1,214-15-9 against Rs. 1,178-14-7. The results are satisfactory.

## 5.—VACCINATION.

Staff.

32. There was an increase of 5 Vaccinators and a decrease of 2 Native Superintendents in the strength of the Khalsa and Feudatory State Vaccination establishments as compared with the previous year—3 additional Vaccinators (2 Municipal and 1 Zamindari) in the Khalsa and 2 in the Feudatory States having been entertained, whilst the number of Native Superintendents was reduced by 2 in the Feudatory States.

Statement V-C.

Amount of work.

33. The total number of operations performed by Vaccinators in the Provinces (including Feudatory States) during the year under review was 437,596 (224,748 males and 212,848 females), or 46,939 less than in the previous year. Primary vaccinations numbered 370,563 against 436,704 and re-vaccinations 67,033 against 47,831 during the previous season. The increase in re-vaccinations is satisfactory. The percentage of successful primary cases was 96·97 against 96·50, and that of re-vaccinations 84·73 against 82·73 in the previous year, the average number of operations performed by each Vaccinator being 1,563, or 204 less.

Expenditure.

34. The total cost of the Vaccine Department in the Khalsa and the Feudatory States, respectively, was Rs. 42,824-13-6 and Rs. 49,417-3-4. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of Rs. 579-1-10 in the case of the Provincial Department and a decrease of Rs. 904-9-2 in that of the Feudatory States, due mainly, in the case of the former, to the promotion of some of the Vaccinators and the entertainment of additional men, and in the case of the latter, to the reduction in the establishment of two Native Superintendents and a Clerk, as also to the omission of the figures relating to the Sarangarh and Sakti States, from which no returns have been received. The average cost of each successful vaccination was Re. 0-1-10$\frac{3}{4}$, as compared with Re. 0-1-9$\frac{3}{4}$, in the preceding year.

# CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

## I.—EDUCATION.

General statistics.

The statistics of Educational Institutions of all classes for the years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 are compared below:—

Statements IV-A and B.

| Class of Institution. | | | 1899-1900. | | | 1900-1901. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Institutions. | Pupils. | Average number of pupils per school. | Institutions. | Pupils. | Average number of pupils per school. |
| **BRITISH TERRITORY.** | | | | | | | | |
| Colleges ... ... ... | | | 5 | 281 | 56 | 5 | 293 | 59 |
| Secondary Schools. | High Schools ... ... | | 18 | 886 | 49 | 18 | 965 | 54 |
| | Middle Schools ... | English ... | 60 | 6,114 | 102 | 59 | 6,019 | 102 |
| | | Vernacular ... | 130 | 16,184 | 124 | 131 | 1,978 | 15 |
| Primary Schools ... | English ... ... | | 6 | 359 | 59 | 5 | 358 | 72 |
| | Vernacular ... ... | | 1,607 | 86,186 | 53 | 1,700 | 96,040 | 56 |
| Special Schools ... | Eng. and Ver. Schools for males ... | | 10 | 317 | 32 | 10 | 473 | 47 |
| | Vernacular Schools for females ... | | 1 | 22 | 22 | 1 | 29 | 29 |
| Females ... | Secondary Schools. | English ... | 11 | 151 | 13 | 10 | 187 | 19 |
| | | Vernacular ... | 12 | 1,114 | 89 | 12 | 75 | 6 |
| | Primary Schools ... | English ... | 8 | 508 | 63 | 9 | 542 | 60 |
| | | Vernacular ... | 135 | 5,949 | 44 | 146 | 7,050 | 48 |
| | Total ... | | 2,003 | 118,021 | 59 | 2,106 | 114,009 | 54 |
| **FEUDATORY STATES.** | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary Schools. | High Schools ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Middle Schools ... | English ... | 9 | 294 | 33 | 9 | 325 | 36 |
| | | Vernacular ... | 18 | 2,162 | 120 | 19 | 285 | 15 |
| Primary Schools ... .. | | English ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Vernacular ... | 260 | 12,938 | 49 | 249 | 12,328 | 50 |
| Females ... | Middle Schools, Vernacular ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Primary Schools, Vernacular ... | | 11 | 486 | 44 | 11 | 466 | 42 |
| | Total ... | | 298 | 15,880 | 53 | 288 | 13 404 | 47 |

From this it would appear that, in British territory, there has been an increase of 103 or 5 per cent. in schools and a decrease of 4,012 or about 3·4 per cent. in pupils.

The increase under schools is merely nominal, being due to a change of classification, *viz.*, the fact that, in the returns of the year under review, the Primary Departments of Vernacular Middle Schools have been classed as separate Primary Schools. For the same reason the increase under Vernacular Primary Schools is also nominal. As a matter of fact the net loss of 4,012 in pupils is almost entirely in this class of school. The reason of this is mainly to be found in the famine conditions of the year, which naturally, most affected the poorer classes. The work of education was also hampered by the absence of masters engaged in famine relief, and, later on, in Census work. On the whole the Province may be regarded fortunate in that the effects of famine were not more serious and that they promise to be short-lived.

The percentage of children of school-going age who are under instruction is 7·7 for the whole Province; but this varies from district to district, the highest being 13·3 in Nagpur and the lowest 3·4 in Sambalpur. Throughout Chhattisgarh the percentage is very low. Though this is without doubt due in considerable measure to the objection felt by certain sections of the rural community to all school-teaching and book-learning, it may be set down partly to the sparseness of the population and the consequent difficulty in providing facilities for education. The curriculum for primary rural schools throughout the Province has been simplified, and effort has been made to give the teaching a practical turn by the introduction of tuition on the village map and land records, and in elementary book-keeping.

Expenditure.

2. The total expenditure on education in British territory during the year under review was Rs. 9,50,255 as compared with Rs. 9,59,363 in the previous year. Out of every hundred rupees 36·1 are contributed from Provincial funds as compared with 34·9 last year, 22·3 as against 20·2 from District funds, 11·9 as against 15·3 from municipalities, 13·2 against 13·8 from fees, and 16·5 against 15·8 from other sources. As regards the expenditure on the different classes of institutions 7·7 per cent. are spent on Collegiate education, 29·2 per cent. on secondary education, 57·5 per cent. on Primary education, and 5·7 on Technical education.

Results of examinations.

3. Twenty students passed the B. A. examination as against 16 in the previous year, 50 the F. A. examination as compared with 35. Matriculation passes declined from 156 to 90, whilst passes in the School Final Examination increased from 20 to 31. The failures in the former examination were mainly in the schools connected with the Allahabad University. The results of the Middle School Examination show little variation. The decrease from 7,736 to 7,545 in Upper Primary passes is due to a falling-off in the strength of Upper Primary Schools. Passes by the Lower Primary Examination show a slight increase.

Colleges.

4. The average number enrolled shrank from 285 to 277, while the average attendance increased from 229 to 240. Fee receipts declined from Rs. 12,547 to Rs. 11,544, and the cost to Government per pupil from Rs. 85-14-4 to Rs. 81-11-3. Passes in the B. A. Examination were 18 (including one B. Sc.) as against 16, and in the F. A. 49 as compared with 35. The inconvenience of affiliation of schools and colleges in one part of the Province to one University, and those in another part to another University with different standards of examination is serious, and the matter has been referred to the Inspector-General of Education for a special report.

Secondary Schools

5. The total strength of Secondary Schools has nominally declined from 23,184 to 8,962, but this decrease is only apparent and is due to the classification of the Primary Departments of Vernacular Middle Schools as separate Primary Schools. The number of pupils in High Schools has increased from 886 to 965.

The main point of failure during the year was in the passing of public examinations. This was fairly general, and may perhaps in some measure be ascribed to irregularities in attendance consequent on the prevalence of famine and epidemics.

Primary Schools.

6. The apparent increase in the number of Primary Schools in British territory from 1,613 to 1,705 and in scholars from 86,465 to 96,398 is, as explained above, illusory and due to a change in classification. The Primary departments of Vernacular Middle Schools being excluded for the sake of comparison, there has been an actual decline in primary scholars of 4,273 or 4·9 per cent. and in Primary Schools of 39 or 2·4 per cent. Fee receipts decreased from Rs. 36,686 to Rs. 35,004, the average cost to Government of each pupil being Re. 0-14-8 as against Re. 0-13-6 last year. This decline in fees is mainly due to a relaxation in the fee rates in consequence of the famine.

Training Schools.

7. The schools for the training of teachers are as follows:—(1) Training Institution, Nagpur; (2) Male Normal School, Jubbulpore; (3) Normal School, Raipur; (4) Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.

All of them are Government institutions. The total average number enrolled was 187 as against 172 in the previous year. The total annual cost was Rs. 31,394 as compared with Rs. 30,637, the increase being mainly due to the fact that a larger number of stipends were awarded. The cost of educating each pupil declined from Rs. 178-1-11 to Rs. 167-14-1. Of the number under training, 107 passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination, *viz.*, 11 the Secondary Grade and 96 the Primary Grade.

**Female Education.**

8. Female education does not seem to have been affected by the famine. The number of schools in British territory has increased from 166 to 177, the average number of scholars from 7,537 to 7,742, and the average attendance from 5,227 to 5,251. The expenditure has increased from Rs. 89,228 to Rs. 89,471. Little progress, however, is to be recorded, except in the schools managed by Missionary Societies.

**Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.**

9. The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians is the same as last year. The average number of pupils enrolled increased from 1,212 to 1,322, and the average attendance from 1,021 to 1,097. Passes in the different standards show little variation, except in the Upper Primary Examination, the number of successful candidates in which examination was 131 against 91 in the previous year. The only change to be recorded is the opening of industrial classes in the Nagpur Convent School.

**Rajkumar Colleges.**

10. The number enrolled fell from 23 to 19 during the year under report. The percentage of attendance, *viz.*, 79·6 compares somewhat unfavourably with that of last year (91·6). The general work of the College continues entirely satisfactory.

**Law Classes.**

11. The average number of students enrolled in the Law Classes at Nagpur and Jubbulpore rose from 24 to 35. The average attendance was 48 per cent. Fee collections have declined from Rs. 2,721 to Rs. 2,370. Five students passed the B. L. Examination of the Calcutta University as compared with 4 in the previous year.

**Engineering Class, Jubbulpore.**

12. The number enrolled remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 29, but the expenditure decreased from Rs. 2,346 to Rs. 1,352 and the cost to Government from Rs. 80-14-4 to Rs. 48-4-7. The class was only in existence for a portion of the year, as both the Superintendent and his Assistant were on famine duty, together with all the students, until the 14th August 1900. Nine out of 11 students passed the final examination.

**The Agricultural Class, Nagpur.**

13. The object of this class is to train students for employment in the Subordinate Revenue, Settlement, and Court of Wards Estates. The course extends over two years and embraces the theoretical study of agriculture combined with practical instruction in the experimental farm attached to the institution. There were 13 students in the Senior or 2nd year Division and 7 in the Junior or 1st year Division. Of the Senior Division, 11 appeared for the final examination and 9 passed, whilst 5 of the Junior Division satisfied the Examiners in the annual test examination. Kanungos are passed through a two years' course on the farm.

**Normal Agricultural Class.**

14. This institution aims at giving Primary school-masters instruction in the elements of agriculture, with the view of enabling them to teach the lessons in agriculture embodied in the vernacular reading books. The training is practical as well as theoretical. Practical lessons are given on the experimental farm, and each student is given a plot on which to carry out experiments. The course extends over six months and there are two sessions in each year. Out of 112 students who appeared for the final examination, 95 passed and were awarded certificates. The cost of training each student is Rs. 19-6-6.

15. The Jubbulpore Reformatory School came under the control of the Education Department during the year. An account of its working has been given above in Chapter III. Reformatory School

16. A noteworthy feature in the educational history of the Province is the establishment of numerous orphanages, many of them containing large numbers of children, all of whom receive teaching when they reach the appropriate age. In most of them some attempt is made at industrial teaching, and if this is carried on with success, as there is reason to hope it may be, the effect should be to give a decided stimulus to such training. The orphanages are an outcome of the famine and are mainly dependent on private support. The amount paid in grant to these institutions was Rs. 27,230. Orphanages.

17. The change that has been made in the matter of scholarships calls for mention. It has been decided that scholarships payable from public funds are only to be awarded to a candidate who, by reason of his poverty, would without it be unable further to prosecute his studies. Every scholarship-holder is now required to submit to the Inspector-General of Education a certificate signed by the head of the institution from which he has passed that he fulfils this condition. The Inspector-General of Education has authority to withdraw such a scholarship if it appears to him that the pecuniary circumstances of the holder are not such as to make the retention of the scholarship necessary to enable him to continue his studies. There are numerous scholarships not payable from public funds to which these conditions are not applicable. Rules as to Scholarships.

18. One of the most important questions connected with educational work settled within the year was that of the amount of expenditure to be incurred by District Councils on education. It has been decided that there is to be no hard-and-fast maximum of expenditure of District funds on education, but that control in the matter is to rest with the Commissioner of the division, who will see that the claims of primary education are not neglected, but will at the same time not suffer the Councils to divert to education more money than can be spared from other necessary objects of expenditure. District Council's expenditure on Education.

## 2.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

Statement IV-C.

19. The publications noted below were issued during the year 1900:—

| No. | Subject. | Language. | Nature of Contents. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Language ... | English and Hindi ... | A Complete Guide to new Orient Reader No. I. |
| | Do. ... | English ... | Appropriate Prepositions illustrated |
| | Do. ... | Hindi ... | (1) Shabdarth Darpan of Hindi 2nd Book. (2) Shabdarth Darpan of Hindi 5th Book, Part I. |
| 2 | Law ... | Do. ... | (1) Biwah Paddhati. |
| 3 | Miscellaneous ... | English ... | (1) Eighth Annual Report of the New Girls' School, Bhandara. (2) A tale of Anarchy. |
| | Do. ... | Sanskrit ... | Padma Puran Patal Khandantargat Fanindrapur Mahatmya. (Mythological description of the Nagpur City). |
| | Do. ... | Marathi ... | Plague Mahatmya (Description of "Plague"). |
| | Do. ... | Hindi ... | (1) Bhugol, Part I. (2) Hindi Central Provinces Geography. (3) Raja Bhoj aur Kalidas Ka Vakya Bilas. (4) Sankshipta Jagat Bhugol. (5) Fehrist Kagjat Patwarian and Bahikhata, Part I. (6) Fehrist Kagjat Patwarian and Bahikhata, Part II. |
| 4 | Poetry ... | Do. ... | (1) Gulzar Sakun Brahma. (2) Bansi Lilla. (3) Kali Kaotuk Samachar. (4) Sudam Charitra. (5) Sar Ramayan (6) Nerbuddi Pachissi. (7) Chhik Pariksha. (8) Kagwani Pariksha. (9) Chhipkali Pariksha. (10) Manharin Lilla. (11) Madho Birha Baridh Bara Masa. (12) Kebat Sambad. (13) Nain Bhesh. (14) Janki Mangal and Rukhmini Mangal. (15) Dhan Sangraha. (16) Prem Bhagta Bhajanavali. |
| 5 | Religion ... | Marathi and Sanskrit ... | Shri Sumned Shikheraji Vidhan (Sangit va Sankrit pujani) |
| | Do. ... | Hindi ... | (1) Shastra Siddhantsar. (2) Hidayatul Musalmin. |
| 6 | Mathematical and Mechanical Science. | Do. ... | (1) Pahareki Pustak. (2) Pahara and Map-tol Book. |
| 7 | History ... | Marathi ... | A Short History of Nagpur Bhonslas. |
| | Do. ... | Hindi ... | Premsagar. |

Printing Presses.

20. Presses are confined to the following ten districts of the Central Provinces—Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Damoh, Seoni, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Nimar, Chhindwara and Raipur. The Union Press at Damoh was closed during the year, only to be opened by the same proprietor under the name of "New Press".

## 3.—LITERARY SOCIETIES.

21. The number of Libraries and Literary Societies is the same as last year, *viz.*, 49. The following are the most important:—

(1) Native General Library, Nagpur.
(2) Do. do., Ramtek.
(3) Native Library, Umrer.
(4) Anjuman-e Hami-e Islam, Nagpur.
(5) Rajaram Sitaram Dixit Library, Sitabaldi.
(6) Public Library, Bhandara.
(7) Native General Library, Wardha.
(8) Do. do., Arvi.
(9) Do. do., Hinganghat.
(10) Public Library, Chanda.
(11) Do. do., Warora.
(12) District Library, Jubbulpore.
(13) Anjuman Islamia, Jubbulpore.
(14) Hitkarni Sabha, Jubbulpore.
(15) Church Mission High School Library, Jubbulpore.
(16) The Muhammadan Union, Jubbulpore.
(17) Anjuman Islamia, Murwara.
(18) Hit Sabha, Saugor.
(19) Reading Club, Damoh.
(20) Victoria Library, Seoni.
(21) Teachers' Association, Hoshangabad.
(22) Arya Samaj, Narsinghpur.
(23) Morris Memorial Library, Khandwa.
(24) Public Library, Burhanpur.
(25) Kavi Samaj, Rajim.
(26) Chantapara Reading Club, Bilaspur.
(27) Students' Diamond Jubilee Association, Sambalpur.
(28) Napier Library, Bhandara.
(29) Bengal-Nagpur Railway Institute, Bilaspur.

## 4.—ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Museums.

22. The Provincial Museum at Nagpur and the local one at Raipur are still the only institutions of this class in the Provinces. At Nagpur the opening balance for the year was Rs. 4,321-10-9. The Government donation of Rs. 760 raised the income of the institution to Rs. 5,081-10-9. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 908-7-10, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 4,173-2-11. The daily average number of visitors was 287. A number of coins and other exhibits were obtained during the year by gift or purchase; and some valuable additions to the library were made, the most notable of which were 20 volumes of the International Library of Famous Literature, and 20 volumes of the Encyclopædia Britannica.

The total receipts at Raipur were Rs. 1,726-0-6, including contributions from the District and Municipal funds: the total expenditure was Rs. 1,430-15-3, so that the closing balance was Rs. 295-1-3. The number of visitors was even smaller than in the preceding year owing to the prevailing agricultural distress.

# CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

This Department is not under Provincial management, and no operations were carried on in these Provinces during the year.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur :—T. P. R., 24-12-1901—325.

133979

# STATISTICAL TABLES.

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| District. | Saugor. | Damoh. | Jubbulpore. | Mandla. | Seoni. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

## A-1.—Total Area.

| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Area according to Professional Survey ... ... | 2,564,480 | 1,811,840 | 2,503,745 | 3,230,026 | 2,052,021 | 1,226,240 |
| 2. Deduct— (a) Feudatory States ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Area for which no returns exist ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3. Net area by Professional Survey ... ... ... | 2,564,480 | 1,811,840 | 2,503,745 | 3,230,026 | 2,052,021 | 1,226,240 |
| 4. Corresponding area by village papers ... ... | 2,556,407 | 1,798,450 | 2,503,745 | 3,230,026 | 2,052,021 | 1,227,302 |

## A-2.—Classification of Area in Column 4 of A-I.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Forests ... ... ... ... | 508,707 | 506,381 | 221,920 | 1,170,982 | 433,955 | 130,726 |
| 2. Not available for cultivation ... ... ... | 141,337 | 230,579 | 373,476 | 336,201 | 137,118 | 94,910 |
| 3. Culturable waste, other than fallow ... ... | 1,036,710 | 539,447 | 683,880 | 1,022,748 | 652,906 | 372,194 |
| 4. Current fallows ... ... ... | 148,089 | 76,317 | 245,556 | 155,478 | 203,220 | 54,384 |
| 5. Net area cropped during the year ... ... | 721,564 | 445,726 | 978,913 | 544,527 | 624,822 | 575,088 |
| Total ... | 2,556,407 | 1,798,450 | 2,503,745 | 3,230,026 | 2,052,021 | 1,227,302 |
| 6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government canals ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Private canals ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (c) Tanks ... ... ... | 107 | 17 | 59 | 30 | 13,608 | 1 |
| (d) Wells ... ... ... | 6,314 | 1,625 | 2,334 | 372 | 445 | 2,548 |
| (e) Other sources ... ... | 657 | 460 | 447 | 586 | 522 | 295 |
| Total ... | 7,078 | 2,102 | 2,840 | 988 | 14,575 | 2,844 |
| 7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat ... ... ... | 3,353 | 596 | 496 | 25 | 36 | 1,203 |
| (b) Other cereals and pulses ... ... | 2,004 | 277 | 105 | ... | 13,610 | 76 |
| (c) Miscellaneous food crops ... ... | 1,684 | 1,206 | 2,126 | 844 | 925 | 1,556 |
| (d) Miscellaneous non-food crops ... | 37 | 23 | 113 | 119 | 4 | 9 |
| Total ... | 7,078 | 2,102 | 2,840 | 988 | 14,575 | 2,844 |

## A-3.—Acreage under Crops.

| *English or Vernacular Names.* | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cereals and Pulses. 1. Rice ... ... ... | 18,977 | 50,943 | 149,173 | 106,212 | 66,321 | 54,049 |
| 2. Wheat ... ... ... | 169,217 | 108,601 | 296,904 | 63,679 | 174,747 | 137,444 |
| 3 Barley ... ... ... | 1,793 | 1,343 | 5,282 | 271 | 153 | 98 |
| 4. Cholum or juar (millet) ... ... | 175,825 | 77,508 | 48,059 | 485 | 52,330 | 39,273 |
| 5. Cumbu or bajra ( do. ) ... ... | 1,153 | 1,661 | 2,117 | ... | 161 | 21,660 |
| 6. Ragi or marua ... ... | 3,623 | 1,088 | 149 | 94 | ... | 9,436 |
| 7. Maize ... ... ... | 6,899 | 2,856 | 7,479 | 18,904 | 10,648 | 819 |
| 8. Gram (pulse) ... ... ... | 88,214 | 50,084 | 141,217 | 60,276 | 29,504 | 90,176 |
| 9. Other food-grains including pulses ... | 90,730 | 76,828 | 234,040 | 250,579 | 209,562 | 123,350 |
| Total .. | 556,431 | 370,912 | 884,420 | 500,500 | 543,516 | 476,305 |
| Oilseeds ... 10. Linseed ... ... ... | 19,709 | 20,000 | 53,416 | 7,398 | 7,995 | 5,578 |
| 11. Til or Jinjili ... ... ... | 47,747 | 42,515 | 83,866 | 50,680 | 36,443 | 54,371 |
| 12. Rape and Mustard ... ... | 1,301 | 844 | 5,698 | 13,863 | 721 | 18 |
| 13. Others ... ... ... | 19,888 | 1,132 | 2,825 | 27,593 | 23,898 | 1,053 |
| Total ... | 88,645 | 64,491 | 145,805 | 99,534 | 69,057 | 61,020 |
| 14. Condiments and Spices ... ... | 781 | 384 | 1,234 | 349 | 220 | 263 |
| Sugar ... 15. Sugarcane ... ... ... | 391 | 151 | 681 | 449 | 435 | 774 |
| 16. Others ... ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 391 | 151 | 681 | 449 | 435 | 774 |
| Fibres ... 17. Cotton ... ... ... | 16,899 | 3,754 | 12,572 | 125 | 11,271 | 32,674 |
| 18. Jute ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19. Others ... ... ... | 2,868 | 315 | 5,287 | 8,231 | 10,003 | 3,638 |
| Total .. | 19,767 | 4,069 | 17,859 | 8,356 | 21,274 | 36,312 |
| Dyes ... 20. Indigo ... ... ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 21 |
| 21. Others ... ... .. | 18 | 18 | 2 | ... | ... | 6 |
| Total ... | 21 | 18 | 5 | ... | ... | 27 |
| Drugs and Narcotics. 22. Opium ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23. Coffee ... ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24. Tea ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Tobacco ... ... ... | 1,230 | 567 | 536 | 555 | 842 | 958 |
| 26. Chinchona ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 27. Indian Hemp ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 28. Others ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 1,230 | 567 | 536 | 555 | 842 | 958 |
| 29. Fodder crops ... ... ... | 65,585 | 16,978 | 16,743 | 26 | 2,683 | 25,774 |
| 30. Orchards and garden produce ... | 3,881 | 1,023 | 11,307 | 544 | 871 | 3,534 |
| 31. Miscellaneous crops: Food ... | 3,361 | 1,428 | 2,186 | 568 | 3,860 | 491 |
| Non-food ... | 31 | 5 | 37 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 41 |
| 32. GRAND TOTAL ... | 740,124 | 460,026 | 1,080,873 | 610,905 | 642,879 | 605,709 |
| 33. Area cropped more than once ... | 18,560 | 14,300 | 101,960 | 66,378 | 18,057 | 30,711 |
| 34. (32-33) Net area cropped during the year ... | 721,564 | 445,726 | 978,913 | 544,527 | 624,822 | 575,088 |

## A-4.—Number of Live-stock.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Bulls and bullocks ... ... ... ... | 114,377 | 90,136 | 177,991 | 101,333 | 87,325 | 68,824 |
| 2. Cows ... ... ... ... | 120,550 | 77,684 | 122,187 | 104,088 | 81,212 | 47,411 |
| 3. Male buffaloes ... ... ... ... | 3,629 | 3,296 | 9,406 | 5,639 | 7,870 | 3,413 |
| 4. Cow buffaloes ... ... ... .. | 56,186 | 30,547 | 43,102 | 23,604 | 22,375 | 20,609 |
| 5. Young stock (calves and buffaloe-calves) ... ... | 122,741 | 82,456 | 136,281 | 51,503 | 56,845 | 73,858 |
| 6. Sheep ... ... ... ... | 13,175 | 10,652 | 15,122 | 2,568 | 781 | 6,324 |

| Nimar. | Betul. | Chhindwara. | Wardha. | Nagpur. | District. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

A-1.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | |
| 2,672,235 | 2,514,630 | 2,448,574 | 2,963,907 | 1,553,920 | 2,457,555 | 1. Area according to Professional Survey. |
| 99,223 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2. Deduct— (a) Feudatory States. |
| 110,720 | 4,504 | ... | 1,022,080 | ... | 4,228 | (b) Area for which no returns exist. |
| 2,462,292 | 2,510,126 | 2,448,574 | 1,941,827 | 1,553,920 | 2,453,327 | 3. Net area by Professional Survey. |
| 2,428,098 | 2,498,066 | 2,466,914 | 1,898,494 | 1,541,508 | 2,453,765 | 4. Corresponding area by village papers. |

A-2.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 740,558 | 1,132,509 | 824,925 | 438,260 | 120,344 | 331,131 | 1. Forests. |
| 120,267 | 135,687 | 177,038 | 222,128 | 170,629 | 227,441 | 2. Not available for cultivation. |
| 595,977 | 540,231 | 580,285 | 350,136 | 234,153 | 520,411 | 3. Culturable waste, other than fallow. |
| 143,382 | 69,728 | 415,428 | 197,122 | 40,967 | 61,790 | 4. Current fallows. |
| 827,914 | 619,911 | 469,238 | 690,848 | 975,415 | 1,312,992 | 5. Net area cropped during the year. |
| 2,428,098 | 2,498,066 | 2,466,914 | 1,898,494 | 1,541,508 | 2,453,765 | Total. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government canals. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (b) Private canals. |
| 12 | 70 | ... | 32 | ... | 11,433 | (c) Tanks. |
| 4,168 | 14,369 | 7,650 | 7,724 | 3,541 | 10,701 | (d) Wells. |
| 397 | 458 | 807 | 320 | 7 | 151 | (e) Other sources. |
| 4,577 | 14,897 | 8,457 | 8,076 | 3,548 | 21,985 | Total. |
| 2,678 | 10,630 | 4,687 | 4,270 | 770 | 2,813 | 7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat. |
| 196 | 775 | 1,030 | 506 | 151 | 11,465 | (b) Other cereals a |
| 1,690 | 2,430 | 2,620 | 3,142 | 2,420 | 7,223 | (c) M |
| 13 | 1,062 | 120 | 158 | 207 | 484 | |
| 4,577 | 14,897 | 8,457 | 8,076 | 3,548 | 21,985 | Total |

A-3.

| | | | | | | *Botanical Names.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9,773 | 9,250 | 5,121 | 5,283 | 6,483 | 29,487 | 1. Oryza sativa. | Cereals and Pulses. |
| 301,532 | 24,572 | 78,121 | 104,508 | 59,757 | 161,611 | 2. Triticum sativum. | |
| 26 | 29 | 230 | ... | 29 | 2 | 3. Hordeum vulgare. | |
| 117,965 | 181,535 | 92,882 | 204,670 | 341,853 | 460,582 | 4. Sorghum vulgare. | |
| 7,215 | 19,829 | 345 | 518 | 182 | 2,482 | 5. Pennisetum typhoideum. | |
| 6,776 | 15 | 26,243 | 35,918 | 417 | 117 | 6. Eleusine coracana. | |
| 3,222 | 3,264 | 14,019 | 13,879 | 43 | 779 | 7. Zea mays. | |
| 103,382 | 11,567 | 20,508 | 27,021 | 8,213 | 22,950 | 8. Cicer arietinum. | |
| 112,476 | 102,165 | 157,304 | 141,227 | 88,493 | 168,338 | 9. Other food-grains including pulses. | |
| 662,367 | 352,226 | 394,773 | 533,024 | 505,470 | 846,348 | Total. | |
| 13,736 | 1,356 | 6,222 | 8,719 | 44,238 | 64,924 | 10. Linum usitatissimum. | Oilseeds. |
| 72,831 | 85,585 | 36,034 | 32,201 | 59,750 | 132,924 | 11. Sesamum indicum. | |
| 1 | 113 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 12. Sinapis dichatoma and Brassica juncia. | |
| 307 | 1,612 | 32,993 | 54,869 | 2,688 | 5,696 | 13. Others. | |
| 86,875 | 88,666 | 75,252 | 95,795 | 106,677 | 203,548 | Total. | |
| 1,361 | 2,298 | 1,491 | 1,622 | 2,514 | 8,643 | 14. Condiments and Spices. | Sugar. |
| 101 | 14 | 1,783 | 1,543 | 37 | 193 | 15. Saccharum officinarum. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16. Others. | |
| 101 | 14 | 1,783 | 1,543 | 37 | 193 | Total. | |
| 29,029 | 187,023 | 4,279 | 64,525 | 354,050 | 238,139 | 17. Gossypium, Sp. | Fibres. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18. Corchorus, Sp. | |
| 2,276 | 1,609 | 3,335 | 2,953 | 1,185 | 2,024 | 19. Others. | |
| 31,305 | 188,632 | 7,614 | 67,478 | 355,235 | 240,163 | Total. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 20. Indigofera tinctoria. | Dyes. |
| ... | 16 | 119 | 137 | 55 | 73 | 21. Others. | |
| ... | 16 | 119 | 137 | 59 | 73 | Total. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22. Papaver somniferum. | Drugs and Narcotics. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23. Coffea arabica. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24. Camellia theifera. | |
| 1,026 | 432 | 357 | 936 | 1,263 | 878 | 25. Nicotiana, Tabacum and Norustica. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26. Chinchona, Sp. | |
| ... | 319 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27. Cannabis sativa. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28. Others. | |
| 1,026 | 751 | 357 | 936 | 1,263 | 878 | Total. | |
| 46,687 | 6,968 | 4,883 | 833 | 7,788 | 15,132 | 29. Fodder crops. | |
| 5,153 | 1,549 | 899 | 758 | 1,710 | 7,418 | 30. Orchards and garden produce. | |
| 2,700 | 4,015 | 2,125 | 1,926 | 710 | 1,239 | 31. Miscellaneous crops. (Food. | |
| 304 | 6 | 98 | 27 | 282 | 229 | Non-food. | |
| 837,879 | 645,141 | 489,394 | 704,079 | 981,745 | 1,322,864 | 32. GRAND TOTAL. | |
| 9,965 | 25,230 | 20,156 | 13,231 | 6,330 | 10,872 | 33. Area cropped more than once. | |
| 827,914 | 619,911 | 469,238 | 690,848 | 975,415 | 1,312,992 | 34. (32-33) Net area cropped during the year. | |

A-4.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 135,661 | 92,537 | 92,846 | 113,763 | 129,908 | 194,745 | 1. Bulls and bullocks. |
| 83,728 | 69,735 | 66,830 | 79,916 | 80,194 | 131,085 | 2. Cows. |
| 4,778 | 2,915 | 3,424 | 3,413 | 2,425 | 5,363 | 3. Male buffaloes. |
| 30,004 | 32,178 | 16,506 | 20,431 | 21,801 | 35,783 | 4. Cow buffaloes. |
| 100,666 | 56,390 | 65,469 | 60,122 | 35,519 | 68,713 | 5. Young stock (calves and buffaloe-calves). |
| 6,268 | 1,969 | 4,427 | 4,705 | 11,190 | 34,552 | 6. Sheep. |
| 22,506 | 27,658 | 24,425 | 35,680 | 53,866 | 85,710 | 7. Goats. |

## A-1.—Total Acreage.

| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Area according to Professional Survey ... | 6,879,360 | 2,539,520 | 2,008,960 | 7,503,360 | 5 338,240 | 3,166,720 | 18,739,200 | 74.174,533 |
| 2. Deduct— (a) Feudatory States .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18,739,200 | 18,838,423 |
| 2. Deduct— (b) Area for which no returns exist. | 2,020,311 | ... | ... | 1,590,834 | 989,801 | 450,480 | ... | 6,192,958 |
| 3. Net area by Professional Survey ... | 4,859.049 | 2,539,520 | 2 008,960 | 5 912,526 | 4,348.439 | 2,716,240 | ... | 49.143,152 |
| 4. Corresponding area by village papers ... | 5,000,796 | 2,526 537 | 2,038,251 | 5,919,459 | 4,316,635 | 2,707,488 | ... | 49.163.962 |

## A-2.—Classification of Area in Column 4 of A-1.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Forests ... ... ... ... | 2,053.072 | 340,830 | 594,379 | 885.485 | 399,498 | 251,805 | ... | 11,085,468 |
| 2. Not available for cultivation ... ... | 286.496 | 249,189 | 374.244 | 332.921 | 282 478 | 180,952 | ... | 4.073,181 |
| 3. Culturable waste, other than fallow ... | 1,677.876 | 949.640 | 599,885 | 1,691,943 | 1,789,001 | 872,558 | ... | 14,709 981 |
| 4. Current fallows ... ... | 274,108 | 215.544 | 126,139 | 772,388 | 371,130 | 473,980 | ... | 4,044.750 |
| 5. Net area cropped during the year... ... | 709,244 | 771,334 | 343,604 | 2,236,722 | 1,474,528 | 928,192 | ... | 15,250,582 |
| Total ... | 5,000,796 | 2,526,537 | 2,038,251 | 5,919,459 | 4,316,635 | 2,707,488 | ... | 49,163,962 |
| 6. Irri g a ted during the year from— (a) Government canals .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. Irri g a ted during the year from— (b) Private canals ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. Irri g a ted during the year from— (c) Tanks ... | 72,046 | 165,475 | 32,337 | 9,832 | 604 | 10,149 | ... | 315,512 |
| 6. Irri g a ted during the year from— (d) Wells ... | 2,066 | 2,844 | 2,123 | 2,547 | 303 | 2,584 | ... | 74.258 |
| 6. Irri g a ted during the year from— (e) Other sources ..... | 2,924 | 1,552 | 643 | 1,133 | 434 | 953 | .. | 12,746 |
| Total ... | 77,036 | 169,871 | 35,103 | 13,512 | 1,341 | 13,686 | ... | 402,516 |
| [illegible] (a) Wheat ... ... | 48 | 109 | 27 | 17 | ... | 108 | ... | 31,866 |
| [illegible] (b) Other cereals and pulses ... | 73.173 | 165 119 | 32,823 | 9,194 | 34 | 7,329 | ... | 317.867 |
| [illegible]llaneous food crops ... | 3,634 | 4,083 | 1,420 | 4,040 | 1,237 | 5,798 | ... | 48,078 |
| [illegible]lan[illegible]-food crops. | 181 | 560 | 833 | 261 | 70 | 451 | ... | 4.705 |
| .. | 77,036 | 169,871 | 35,103 | 13,512 | 1,341 | 13,686 | ... | 402,516 |

## A-3.—Acreage under Crops.

| *English or Vernacular Names.* | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cereals and Pulses. 1. Rice ... .. | 144,102 | 383.522 | 208,298 | 1,186,357 | 817,661 | 716,747 | ... | 3.967,759 |
| Cereals and Pulses. 2. Wheat ... ... | 22,256 | 66.139 | 14,079 | 159,625 | 112,944 | 1,594 | ... | 2,057 330 |
| Cereals and Pulses. 3. Barley ... ... | 1,310 | 770 | 443 | 16 | 1,617 | ... | ... | 13,412 |
| Cereals and Pulses. 4. Cholum or jowar (millet) ... | 244,456 | 107,333 | 7,018 | 884 | 1,868 | 335 | ... | 2,154 861 |
| Cereals and Pulses. 5. Cumbu or bajra ( do. ) ... | ... | 24 | 4 | 19 | 834 | 1 | ... | 58,205 |
| Cereals and Pulses. 6. Ragi or marua ... ... | 216 | 1,168 | 4,809 | 2,681 | 3,343 | 303 | ... | 96,396 |
| Cereals and Pulses. 7. Maize ... ... | 7,587 | 1,987 | 5,128 | 3,221 | 9.873 | 2,575 | ... | 113,182 |
| Cereals and Pulses. 8. Gram (pulse) ... ... | 17,213 | 46,666 | 16,692 | 59,015 | 24,618 | 827 | ... | 818,233 |
| Cereals and Pulses. 9. Other food-grains including pulses. | 115,158 | 207,710 | 116,112 | 832,837 | 530,928 | 103,959 | ... | 3,661,846 |
| Total ... | 552,298 | 815,319 | 372,633 | 2,244,655 | 1,503,686 | 826,341 | ... | 12,941,224 |
| Oilseeds ... 10. Linseed ... ... | 28,803 | 49,843 | 21,507 | 88,774 | 52,954 | 455 | ... | 495 620 |
| Oilseeds ... 11. Til or Jinjili ... ... | 86,915 | 18,101 | 2,025 | 37,592 | 24.796 | 72,152 | ... | 976,528 |
| Oilseeds ... 12. Rape and Mustard ... | 6 | 18 | 2,150 | 954 | 5,939 | 568 | ... | 32,215 |
| Oilseeds ... 13. Others ... ... | 5,927 | 1,901 | 1,774 | 11,021 | 42,617 | 2,235 | ... | 240,029 |
| Total ... | 121,651 | 69,863 | 27,456 | 138,341 | 126,306 | 75,410 | ... | 1,744.392 |
| 14 Condiments and Spices ... | 6,399 | 1,624 | ... | 3,173 | 1,294 | 150 | ... | 33,800 |
| Sugar ... 15. Sugarcane ... ... | 605 | 1,162 | 937 | 343 | 1,266 | 3,883 | ... | 14,748 |
| Sugar ... 16. Others ... ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 605 | 1,162 | 937 | 343 | 1,266 | 3,883 | ... | 14,748 |
| Fibres ... 17. Cotton ... ... | 27,221 | 667 | 25 | 7,725 | 5,202 | 9,632 | ... | 1,004,812 |
| Fibres ... 18. Jute ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fibres ... 19. Others ... ... | 788 | 608 | 223 | 1,280 | 943 | 910 | ... | 48,476 |
| Total ... | 28,009 | 1,275 | 248 | 9,005 | 6,145 | 10,542 | ... | 1,053,288 |
| Dyes ... 20. Indigo ... ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| Dyes ... 21. Others ... ... | ... | 2 | 49 | 670 | 39 | ... | ... | 1,204 |
| Total ... | ... | 2 | 49 | 670 | 39 | ... | ... | 1,235 |
| Drugs and Narcotics. 22. Opium ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Drugs and Narcotics. 23. Coffee ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Drugs and Narcotics. 24. Tea ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Drugs and Narcotics. 25. Tobacco ... ... | 1,003 | 230 | 1,050 | 2,347 | 1,360 | 695 | ... | 16,265 |
| Drugs and Narcotics. 26. Chinchona ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Drugs and Narcotics. 27. Indian Hemp ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 319 |
| Drugs and Narcotics. 28. Others ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 1,003 | 230 | 1,050 | 2.347 | 1,360 | 695 | ... | 16,584 |
| 29. Fodder crops ... ... | 600 | 3,549 | 2,112 | 5,576 | 233 | 1,205 | ... | 223.355 |
| 30. Orchards and garden produce. | 1,486 | 5.941 | 1,062 | 22,901 | 9.561 | 3.980 | ... | 83,938 |
| 31. Miscellaneous crops. Food ... | 1,359 | 2,542 | 20,909 | 8,467 | 3,400 | 11,594 | ... | 72,880 |
| 31. Miscellaneous crops. Non-food .. | 17,729 | 1,150 | 77 | 3,740 | 167 | 28 | ... | 24.087 |
| 32. GRAND TOTAL ... | 731,130 | [illegible] | 6,533 | 2,439,218 | 1,653,457 | 933,828 | ... | 16,209.531 |
| 33. Area cropped more than once. | 21,886 | 131,323 | 82,929 | 202.496 | 178,929 | 5,636 | ... | 958,949 |
| 34. (32-33) Net area cropped during the year. | 709,244 | 771,334 | 343,604 | 2,236,722 | 1,474,528 | 928,192 | ... | 15,250,582 |

## A-4.—Number of Live-stock.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Bulls and bullocks ... ... ... | 168,361 | 164.165 | 81,486 | 426,243 | 246,799 | 240,111 | ... | 2,726,621 |
| 2. Cows ... ... ... .. | 187.442 | 119,098 | 74,962 | 448,682 | 227,016 | 166,095 | ... | 2,287.924 |
| 3. Male buffaloes ... ... ... | 16 999 | 20,049 | 13.364 | 114.574 | 49,038 | 42 903 | ... | 312.588 |
| 4. Cow buffaloes ... ... ... | 33.357 | 23.909 | 7,952 | 46,395 | 19,109 | 12,009 | ... | 495.927 |
| 5. Young stock (calves and buffaloe-calves) ... | 73,223 | 73,127 | 36,242 | 258,755 | 157,219 | 118,563 | ... | 1,627.712 |
| 6. Sheep ... ... ... ... | 68,186 | 4.771 | 771 | 64,733 | 13,173 | 22,031 | ... | 285.288 |
| 7. Goats ... ... ... ... | 27,371 | 57,397 | 29,405 | 70,108 | 38,468 | 47,348 | ... | 618,656 |

## I—A-2.—Character of the Surface.

[For details of this Table see Part II of the Report of 1892-93, or Chapters I and II, Introduction to the *Central Provinces Gazetteer*, Edition of 1870.]

## I—A-3.—Climate.

| District Head-quarters. | Rainfall in inches. | | | | Average temperature in shade. | | | | | | | | | | | | Cloud proportion 0 to 10. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | May 1900. | | | | July 1900. | | | | December 1900. | | | | | |
| | January to May 1900. | June to September 1900. | October to December 1900. | Total. | Mean of maximum readings. | Mean of minimum readings. | Highest readings. | Lowest readings. | Mean of maximum readings. | Mean of minimum readings. | Highest readings. | Lowest readings. | Mean of maximum readings. | Mean of minimum readings. | Highest readings. | Lowest readings. | January to July 1900. | October to December 1900. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| *Vindhyan Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Saugor ... ... ... | 0·47 | 42·20 | 0·86 | 43·53 | 103·9 | 80·4 | 108·4 | 71·1 | 89·3 | 75·3 | 103·6 | 71·1 | 78·4 | 56·8 | 85·6 | 45·1 | | |
| Damoh .. ... ... | 1·03 | 52·70 | 2·45 | 56·18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| *Nerbudda Valley Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore ... ... | 2·47 | 52·00 | 1·66 | 56·13 | 105·4 | 79·6 | 110·5 | 73·0 | 89·9 | 75·2 | 105·2 | 70·2 | 79·6 | 55·4 | 86·3 | 49·4 | | |
| Narsinghpur ... .. | 0·84 | 41·37 | 0·71 | 42·92 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Hoshangabad .. ... | 0·35 | 45·16 | 0·58 | 46·09 | 108·7 | 81·4 | 112·6 | 70·2 | 92·9 | 77·8 | 106·3 | 72·8 | 81·6 | 59·0 | 86·9 | 51·9 | | |
| Nimar ... ... ... | 0·30 | 37·95 | ... | 38·25 | 106·7 | 81·8 | 112·2 | 67·1 | 91·3 | 75·2 | 104·2 | 72·1 | 87·9 | 59·5 | 92·2 | 54·1 | | |
| *Satpura Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandla ... ... .. | 3·13 | 45·38 | 1·36 | 49·87 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Seoni ... ... ... | 0·98 | 40·92 | 0·48 | 42·38 | 104·3 | 77·7 | 109·9 | 66·0 | 86·8 | 73·5 | 99·8 | 71·2 | 81·9 | 56·4 | 86·8 | 52·0 | | |
| Chhindwara ... .. | 2·81 | 33·55 | 2·68 | 39·04 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Betul ... ... ... | 0·53 | 52·11 | ... | 52·64 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| *Districts of the Wardha and Wainganga Valleys, Nagpur Country.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nagpur ... ... ... | 0·74 | 48·60 | 0·28 | 49·62 | 110·2 | 83·1 | 114·2 | 73·6 | 89·4 | 75·7 | 104·1 | 73·1 | 86·0 | 61·0 | 90·4 | 56·1 | | |
| Bhandara ... .. | 3·92 | 54·47 | ... | 58·39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Balaghat ... .. | 3·21 | 56·00 | ... | 59·21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Chanda ... ... ... | 1·09 | 60·07 | ... | 61·16 | 110·6 | 83·5 | 114·8 | 73·5 | 90·0 | 76·9 | 104·2 | 73·1 | 86·8 | 60·8 | 89·2 | 53·7 | | |
| Wardha ... ... .. | 0·37 | 39·46 | ... | 39·83 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| *Districts of the Mahanadi Valley, Chhattisgarh.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Raipur ... ... ... | 2·11 | 50·17 | 6·14 | 58·42 | 105·5 | 80·9 | 112·0 | 59·7 | 88·9 | 75·4 | 98·6 | 72·6 | 83·6 | 59·8 | 88·3 | 51·8 | | |
| Bilaspur ... ... ... | 1·11 | 55·15 | 4·70 | 60·96 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Sambalpur ... ... | 3·19 | 70·21 | 0·99 | 74·39 | 105·1 | 81·3 | 113·2 | 74·2 | 89·0 | 78·8 | 97·8 | 75·2 | 83·5 | 59·6 | 87·7 | 54·3 | | |

Information not available.

Ditto.

## 1.—*Native States.*

| Name of State. | In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.* | Tribute in men or money. | Population. | Supposed Gross Revenue. | Military Force. | Transit duties or not. | Principal Articles of Production, including Manufactures and Mines. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | | | |
| 1. Bastar* ... ... | Feudatory ... | 15,600 | 310,884 | 2,78,674 | See Footnote (3) ... | None ... | Rice, oil-seeds, dyes dammer, silk, cocoons, lac, galls, fibres, some iron, horns, hides, wax and honey. There is a considerable traffic in teak timber, which is sent to the coast. |
| 2. Kanker ... ... | Do. ... | *Nil.* | 82,379 | 1,08,995 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Rice, kutki, kodo, myrabolams, lac, gum, &c. |
| 3. Patna . ... | Do. ... | 8,500 | 332,197 | 1,20,891 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Rice, pulses, oil-seeds, sugarcane and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron ore found in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked. |
| 4. Kalahandi* . ... | Do. ... | 12,000 | 326,295 | 1,47,911 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Rice, pulses, oil-seeds, ragi, sugarcane and cotton; wheat and gram also grown in some parts. No important manufactures and no mines. |
| 5. Sonpur ... .. | Do. ... | 9,000 | 195,245 | 86 501 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Rice, pulses, oil-seeds, sugarcane and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron ore found in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked. |
| 6. Bamra .. ... | Do. ... | 1,500 | 104,367 | 95,790 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Rice, pulses, oil-seeds, sugarcane and cotton; also some valuable sal forests. Lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance. |
| 7. Rehrakhol ... ... | Do. ... | 800 | 20,335 | 46,812 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Rice, pulses, oil-seeds, sugarcane and cotton; also some valuable sal forests. Lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance. Agriculture backward. |
| 8. Raigarh ... ... | Do. ... | 4,000 | 168,524 | 1,31,119 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Rice, pulses, oil-seeds, sugarcane, cotton and a little wheat and gram. No manufactures of importance and no mines worked, though iron is abundant. |
| 9. Sarangarh* ... ... | Do. ... | 3,500 | 83,210 | 68,733 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Do. do. do. |
| 10. Sakti ... ... | Do. .. | 1,300 | 24,374 | 20,348 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Rice, wheat, oil-seeds and cotton. |
| 11. Kawardha* ... ... | Do. ... | 32,000 | 91,813 | 88,200 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Do. do. ; also some forest produce. |
| 12. Khairagarh ... ... | Do. ... | 70,000 | 181,184 | 2 35,199 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Cotton, rice, kodo, wheat, gram, &c. Some iron ore. |
| 13. Nandgaon* ... ... | Do. ... | 70,000 | 183,866 | 2,27,543 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Rice, kodo, tur, wheat, gram, oil-seeds, cotton and coarse cloth. The Bengal-Nagpur Spinning and Weaving Mills are situated at the chief town of the State. |
| 14. Chhuikhadan* ... ... | Do. ... | 15,000 | 36,288 | 53,432 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Rice, kodo, wheat, gram, cotton, &c. |
| 15. Makrai ... ... | Do. ... | *Nil.* | 13,021 | 56,347 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Wheat, gram, rice, &c., gum, mahua, chironji and achar, &c. No manufactures worthy of note. Iron ore exists, but no mines are regularly worked. |

NOTES.—1. States marked thus * are under British management.
2. The population shown in column 4 is given according to the Census of 1891.
3. All the Chiefs have followers or retainers of kinds, but no accurate information regarding their equipment and discipline exists. They have no military force in the real sense of the term.

## 2.—*Feudatory Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families.*

| Name of State. | Name and age of Chief and family to which he belongs. | Caste or race and religion. | How educated. | By whom the State is at present administered. | Has sanad authorizing adoption or not. | Family follows primogeniture or not. | Has male heirs or not. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. Bastar ... ... | Raja Rudra Pratap Deo, 16 ... | Kshatri, Hindu ... | Being educated at Rajkumar College, Raipur. | Government ... | Has sanad ... | Follows primogeniture. | Is a minor. |
| 2. Kanker ... ... | Maharaja Dhiraj Narhari Deo, 51 ... | Do. .. | Knows Hindi, Urdu, Uriya and Sanskrit. | The Chief ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Has no direct male issue, but has a nephew. |
| 3. Patna ... ... | Maharaja Dalganjan Singh Deo, 44 ... | Chowan, Hindu ... | Knows English, Hindi and Uriya. | The Chief, assisted by a Diwan appointed by Government. | Do. ... | Do. ... | Has male heirs. |
| 4. Kalahandi * ... ... | Raja Brij Mohan Deo, 5 ... | Kshatri, Nagbansi, Hindu. | *Nil.* | Government ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Is a minor. |
| 5. Sonpur ... ... | Raja Bahadar Pratap Rudra Singh Deo, 48. | Chowan, Hindu ... | Knows Uriya and Sanskrit ... | The Chief ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Has male heirs. |
| 6. Bamra ... ... | Raja Sir Sudhal Deo, K. C. I. E., 53. † | Kshatri, Gagabansi, Hindu. | Knows Uriya, Bengali, Hindi and Sanskrit. | Do. ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Do. |
| 7. Rehrakhol ... ... | Raja Gauro Chandra Deo, 30 ... | Rajput, Hindu ... | Knows Uriya and Hindi ... | The Chief, assisted by a Diwan appointed by Government. | Do. ... | Do. ... | Has no direct male issue. |
| 8. Raigarh ... ... | Raja Bhup Deo Singh, 31 ... | Raj-Gond, Hindu ... | Knows Hindi, Urdu and English. | The Chief ... | Do. .. | Do. ... | Has male heirs. |
| 9. Sarangarh ... ... | Raja Jawahar Singh, 15 ... | Do. ... | Being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. | Government ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Is a minor. |
| 10. Sakti ... ... | Raja Rup Narayan Singh, 45 ... | Do. .. | Knows Hindi, Urdu and Persian. | The Chief ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Has one son, aged nine years and a half, and one brother aged 27. |
| 11. Kawardha ... ... | Thakur Jadunath Singh, 15 ... | Do. ... | Being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. | Government ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Is a minor. |
| 12. Khairagarh ... ... | Raja Kamal Narayan Singh, 30‡ ... | Kshatri, Hindu ... | Knows Hindi and English ... | The Chief ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Has a male heir. |
| 13. Nandgaon ... ... | Mahant Rajendra Das, 7 ... | Bairagi, Hindu ... | Under instruction by private tutor. | Government ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Is a minor. |
| 14. Chhuikhadan ... ... | Mahant Digbijai Jugal Kishore Das, 16. | Do. ... | Being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. | Do. ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Do. |
| 15. Makrai ... ... | Raja Lachushah (*alias* Bharatshah) Hathiya Rai, 55. | Raj-Gond, Hindu ... | Was educated by a private tutor in Hindi. | The Chief, assisted by a Diwan appointed by Government. | Do. ... | Do. ... | Has two sons, aged 25 and 15 years respectively. |

* The Raja of Kalahandi is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

† This Chief enjoys the title of K. C. I. E., granted him in 1895 as a personal distinction.

‡ This Chief received the title of Raja as an hereditary distinction on the 1st January 1898.

## 1.—*Native States.*

| Name of State. | In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.* | Tribute in men or money. | Population. | Supposed Gross Revenue. | Military Force. | Transit duties or not. | Principal Articles of Production, including Manufactures and Mines. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | | | |
| 1. Bastar* ... ... | Feudatory ... | 15,600 | 310,884 | 2,78,674 | See Footnote (3) ... | None ... | Rice, oil-seeds, dyes, dammer, silk, cocoons, lac, galls, fibres, some iron, horns, hides, wax and honey. There is a considerable traffic in teak timber, which is sent to the coast. |
| 2. Kanker ... ... | Do. ... | *Nil.* | 82,379 | 1,08,995 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Rice, kutki, kodo, myrabolams, lac, gum, &c. |
| 3. Patna ... ... | Do. ... | 8,500 | 332,197 | 1,20,891 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Rice, pulses, oil-seeds, sugarcane and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron ore found in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked. |
| 4. Kalahandi* ... ... | Do. ... | 12,000 | 326,295 | 1,47,911 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Rice, pulses, oil-seeds, ragi, sugarcane and cotton; wheat and gram also grown in some parts. No important manufactures and no mines. |
| 5. Sonpur ... .. | Do. ... | 9,000 | 195,245 | 86 501 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Rice, pulses, oil-seeds, sugarcane and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron ore found in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked. |
| 6. Bamra .. ... | Do. ... | 1,500 | 104,367 | 95,790 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Rice, pulses, oil-seeds, sugarcane and cotton; also some valuable sal forests. Lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance. |
| 7. Rehrakhol ... ... | Do. ... | 800 | 20,335 | 46,812 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Rice, pulses, oil-seeds, sugarcane and cotton; also some valuable sal forests. Lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance. Agriculture backward. |
| 8. Raigarh ... ... | Do. ... | 4,000 | 168,524 | 1,31,119 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Rice, pulses, oil-seeds, sugarcane, cotton and a little wheat and gram. No manufactures of importance and no mines worked, though iron is abundant. |
| 9. Sarangarh* ... ... | Do. ... | 3,500 | 83,210 | 68,733 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Do. do. do. |
| 10. Sakti ... ... | Do. .. | 1,300 | 24,374 | 20,348 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Rice, wheat, oil-seeds and cotton. |
| 11. Kawardha* .. ... | Do. ... | 32,000 | 91,813 | 88,200 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Do. do. ; also some forest produce. |
| 12. Khairagarh ... ... | Do. ... | 70,000 | 181,184 | 2 35,199 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Cotton, rice, kodo, wheat, gram, &c. Some iron ore. |
| 13. Nandgaon* ... ... | Do. ... | 70,000 | 183,866 | 2,27,543 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Rice, kodo, tur, wheat, gram, oil-seeds, cotton and coarse cloth. The Bengal-Nagpur Spinning and Weaving Mills are situated at the chief town of the State. |
| 14. Chhuikhadan* ... ... | Do. ... | 15,000 | 36,288 | 53,432 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Rice, kodo, wheat, gram, cotton, &c. |
| 15. Makrai ... ... | Do. ... | *Nil.* | 13,021 | 56,347 | Do. ... | Do. ... | Wheat, gram, rice, &c., gum, mahua, chironji and achar, &c. No manufactures worthy of note. Iron ore exists, but no mines are regularly worked. |

NOTES.—1. States marked thus * are under British management.
2. The population shown in column 4 is given according to the Census of 1891.
3. All the Chiefs have followers or retainers of kinds, but no accurate information regarding their equipment and discipline exists. They have no military force in the real sense of the term.

## 2.—*Feudatory Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families.*

| Name of State. | Name and age of Chief and family to which he belongs. | Caste or race and religion. | How educated. | By whom the State is at present administered. | Has sanad authorizing adoption or not. | Family follows primogeniture or not. | Has male heirs or not. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. Bastar ... ... | Raja Rudra Pratap Deo, 16 ... | Kshatri, Hindu ... | Being educated at Rajkumar College, Raipur. | Government ... | Has sanad ... | Follows primogeniture. | Is a minor. |
| 2. Kanker ... ... | Maharaja Dhiraj Narhari Deo, 51 ... | Do. .. | Knows Hindi, Urdu, Uriya and Sanskrit. | The Chief ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Has no direct male issue, but has a nephew. |
| 3. Patna ... ... | Maharaja Dalganjan Singh Deo, 44 ... | Chowan, Hindu ... | Knows English, Hindi and Uriya. | The Chief, assisted by a Diwan appointed by Government. | Do. ... | Do. ... | Has male heirs. |
| 4. Kalahandi * ... ... | Raja Brij Mohan Deo, 5 ... | Kshatri, Nagbansi, Hindu. | *Nil.* | Government ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Is a minor. |
| 5. Sonpur ... ... | Raja Bahadar Pratap Rudra Singh Deo, 48. | Chowan, Hindu ... | Knows Uriya and Sanskrit ... | The Chief ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Has male heirs. |
| 6. Bamra ... ... | Raja Sir Sudhal Deo, K. C. I. E., 53. † | Kshatri, Gagabansi, Hindu. | Knows Uriya, Bengali, Hindi and Sanskrit. | Do. ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Do. |
| 7. Rehrakhol ... ... | Raja Gauro Chandra Deo, 30 ... | Rajput, Hindu ... | Knows Uriya and Hindi ... | The Chief, assisted by a Diwan appointed by Government. | Do. ... | Do. ... | Has no direct male issue. |
| 8. Raigarh ... ... | Raja Bhup Deo Singh, 31 ... | Raj-Gond, Hindu ... | Knows Hindi, Urdu and English. | The Chief ... | Do. .. | Do. ... | Has male heirs. |
| 9. Sarangarh ... ... | Raja Jawahar Singh, 15 ... | Do. ... | Being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. | Government ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Is a minor. |
| 10. Sakti ... ... | Raja Rup Narayan Singh, 45 ... | Do. .. | Knows Hindi, Urdu and Persian. | The Chief ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Has one son, aged nine years and a half, and one brother aged 27. |
| 11. Kawardha ... ... | Thakur Jadunath Singh, 15 ... | Do. ... | Being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. | Government ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Is a minor. |
| 12. Khairagarh ... ... | Raja Kamal Narayan Singh, 30‡ ... | Kshatri, Hindu ... | Knows Hindi and English ... | The Chief ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Has a male heir. |
| 13. Nandgaon ... ... | Mahant Rajendra Das, 7 ... | Bairagi, Hindu ... | Under instruction by private tutor. | Government ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Is a minor. |
| 14. Chhuikhadan ... ... | Mahant Digbijai Jugal Kishore Das, 16. | Do. ... | Being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. | Do. ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Do. |
| 15. Makrai ... ... | Raja Lachushah (*alias* Bharatshah) Hathiya Rai, 55. | Raj-Gond, Hindu ... | Was educated by a private tutor in Hindi. | The Chief, assisted by a Diwan appointed by Government. | Do. ... | Do. ... | Has two sons, aged 25 and 15 years respectively. |

* The Raja of Kalahandi is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

† This Chief enjoys the title of K. C. I. E., granted him in 1895 as a personal distinction.

‡ This Chief received the title of Raja as an hereditary distinction on the 1st January 1898.

# I—C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory, 1900-1901.

| Name of Commissionership. | Name of Executive District. | Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions. | Area in square miles. | Population. | Chief towns with population. | Number of villages. | How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts. | How many Magistrates of all sorts. | Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearets Court. | Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court. | Number of Police. | Total cost of Administration. | Land Revenue and Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Jubbulpore ... | Saugor ... | *5 | 4,007 | 591,743 | Saugor City ... 32,736<br>Saugor Cantonment ... 11,938<br>44,674<br>Garhakota ... 9 525<br>Deori ... 6,306<br>Rehli ... 4 912<br>Khurai ... 6.272<br>Banda ... 1,516<br>Etawah ... 3 982<br>Rahatgarh ... 3 469 | 2,087 | 19 | 20 | 28 | 26 | 723 | ... | 3,25,005 |
| | Damoh ... | 2 | 2,831 | 325,613 | Damoh ... 11,753<br>Hatta ... 5,801<br>Hindoria ... 3,843<br>Raneh ... 2,826 | 1,393 | 9 | 20 | 50 | 17 | 326 | ... | 2,82,533 |
| | Jubbulpore ... | 3 | 3.912 | 748,146 | Jubbulpore ... 84.481<br>Sihora ... 5 798<br>Murwara ... 9,460<br>Panagarh ... 4 916 | 2 537 | 21 | 26 | 40 | 18 | 754 | ... | 5,65,851 |
| | Mandla ... | 2 | 5,047 | 339,373 | Mandla ... 5.057<br>Pindrai ... 1,381<br>Bamni ... 2,620<br>Shahpura ... 2,767 | 1 745 | 7 | 4 | 61 | 25 | 301 | ... | 1,12,979 |
| | Seoni ... | 2 | 3 206 | 370,767 | Seoni ... 11,976 | 1,635 | 9 | 11 | 45 | 24 | 281 | ... | 1,96,336 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nerbudda ... | Narsinghpur ... | 2 | 1,916 | 367,026 | Narsinghpur ... 10,220<br>Gadarwara ... 8,815 | 1,109 | 13 | 13 | 21 | 13 | 344 | ... | 5,12,746 |
| | Hoshangabad ... | 4 | 4,175 | 497,487 | Hoshangabad ... 13,495<br>Harda ... 13,556<br>Sohagpur ... 7,306<br>Seoni ... 6,779 | 1,517 | 19 | 27 | 55 | 14 | 590 | ... | 3,52,629 |
| | Nimar ... | 3 | 3,929 | 285 944 | Burhanpur ... 32,252<br>Khandwa ... 15,589<br>Shahpur ... 4,142<br>Asirgarh ... 1,740<br>Pandhana ... 3,066<br>Harsud ... 678<br>Mandhatta ... 976 | 983 | 14 | 25 | 45 | 15 | 443 | ... | 3 50,940 |
| | Betul ... | 2 | 3,826 | 323,196 | Betul ... 5,260<br>Badnur ... 5,014<br>Multai ... 3,505 | 1,237 | 7 | 9 | 52 | 22 | 323 | ... | 86,401 |
| | Chhindwara ... | 2 | 4,631 | 407,494 | Chhindwara ... 8,973<br>Mohgaon ... 5,665<br>Pandhurna ... 8,172<br>Lodhikhera ... 5,160 | 1,871 | 8 | 11 | 75 | 29 | 283 | ... | 2,81,208 |
| | Wardha ... | 3 | 2 428 | 400,854 | Hinganghat ... 10.964<br>Arvi ... 8,615<br>Wardha ... 8,322<br>Deoli ... 5,450<br>Ashti ... 5,898<br>Sindhi ... 5,463 | 1,370 | 17 | 45 | 25 | 13 | 395 | ... | 4,87,788 |
| Nagpur ... | Nagpur ... | 4 | 3,840 | 757,862 | Nagpur ... 117,014<br>Kamptee ... 43,159<br>Umrer ... 15,180<br>Khapa ... 9,383<br>Narkher ... 8,256<br>Ramtek ... 7,584<br>Kalmeshwar ... 5,921<br>Mohpa ... 5,638<br>Saoner ... 5,555<br>Mowar ... 4,581 | 2,195 | 24 | 46 | 38 | 21 | 1 011 | ... | 6,18,165 |

* Includes one Cantonment Magistrate's Court.

# I—C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory, 1900-1901.—(*Concld.*)

| Name of Commissionership. | Name of Executive District. | Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions. | Area in square miles. | Population. | Chief towns with population. | Number of villages. | How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts. | How many Magistrates of all sorts. | Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court. | Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court. | Number of Police. | Total cost of Administration. | Land Revenue and Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Nagpur.—*Concld.*) | Chanda ... | 4 | 10,749 | 697,610 | Chanda ... 16,175<br>Warora ... 10,018<br>Armori ... 5,385 | 3,046 | 17 | 18 | 130 | 20 | 520 | ... | 1,05,296 |
| | Bhandara ... | 3 | 3,968 | 742,850 | Bhandara ... 13,348<br>Tumsar ... 7,566<br>Pauni ... 9,869 | 1,815 | 11 | 9 | 45 | 20 | 353 | ... | 2,46,952 |
| | Balaghat ... | 2 | 3,139 | 383,331 | Burha ... 5,138<br>Waraseoni ... 3,977 | 1,219 | 6 | 15 | 65 | 30 | 221 | ... | 9,253 |
| Chhattisgarh ... | Raipur ... | 4 | 11,724 | 1,584,427 | Raipur ... 23,759<br>Dhamtari ... 6,726<br>Arang ... 5,250 | 5,068 | 15 | 29 | 69 | 14 | 732 | ... | 3,16,307 |
| | Bilaspur ... | 3 | 8,341 | 1,164,158 | Bilaspur ... 11,122<br>Ratanpur ... 6,389 | 3,841 | 13 | 29 | 56 | 10 | 505 | ... | 2,54,926 |
| | Sambalpur ... | 2 | 4,948 | 796,413 | Sambalpur ... 14,571 | 2,720 | 14 | 16 | 66 | 25 | 496 | ... | 2,28,184 |
| | GRAND TOTAL ... | 52 | 86,617 | 10,784 294 | | 37,388 | 243 | 373 | 966 | 356 | 8,601 | *72,59,498 | 53,33,499 |
| | Gross Revenue of the Province. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,68,71,074 |

* For details see Supplementary Statement.

## SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT A TO STATEMENT I-C.

*Statement showing the "Total Cost of the Administration" for the year* 1900-1901.

| Name of Head. | Major Head. | Amount. | Net cost under each major head of account. | Total net cost under each of the heads mentioned in Column 1. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| (i) District and General Administration. | 3.—Land Revenue (District Charges) | 8 85,455 | 8,85,455 | | The following Minor Head figures are not included under "3.—Land Revenue":— "Management of Government Estates." "Charges on account of Land Revenue Collection" "Survey and Settlement." "Land Records and Agriculture." "Patwari Charges (Local".) |
| | 18.—General Administration | 6,29,880 | 6.29,880 | 15,15,335 | |
| (ii) Revenue Departments. | 6.—Stamps .. | 50,502 | 50,502 | | |
| | 7.—Excise ... | 46,634 | 46,634 | | |
| | 8.—Provincial Rates .. | ... | ... | | |
| | 10—Assessed Taxes ... | 628 | 628 | 97,764 | |
| (iii) Law and Justice ... | 19-A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—(Charges). | 10,62,673 | | | |
| | XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—(Receipts). | 85,611 | 9,77,062 | | |
| | 19-B.—Law and Justice—Jails—(Charges). | 6,50,817 | | | |
| | XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails—(Receipts). | 2,48,213 | 4,02,604 | 13,79,666 | |
| (iv) Police, Education and Medical. | 20.—Police—(Charges) ... | 16,06,653 | | | |
| | XVII—Police—(Receipts) ... | 1,74,413 | 14.32,240 | | |
| | 22.—Education—(Charges) ... | 6,27,455 | | | |
| | XIX—Education—(Receipts) ... | 47,470 | 5.79,985 | | |
| | 24.—Medical—(Charges) ... | 4,87,028 | | | |
| | XX—Medical—(Receipts) ... | 14,322 | 4,72,706 | 24,84.931 | |
| (v) Stationery ... | 30.—Stationery and Printing—(Charges) | 2.05,729 | | | |
| | XXIII—Stationery and Printing—(Receipts.) | 26,336 | 1,79,393 | 1,79,393 | Excluding Imperial. |
| (vi) Civil Works ... | 45.—Civil Works—(Charges) ... | 1,40.461 | | | |
| | XXXII.—Civil Works—(Receipts)... | 59,143 | 81,318 | 81,318 | |
| | Total ... | ... | 57.38,407 | 57,38,407 | |
| | Public Works Department Expenditure (Provincial and Local) | 15,68,506 | ... | ... | |
| | Do. Receipts do. ... | 47,415 | 15,21,091 | 15,21,091 | |
| | Total cost of Administration ... | ... | ... | 72,59,498 | |

## SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT B TO STATEMENT I-C.

*Statement of "Gross Revenue."*

| Major Heads. | 1898-1899. | 1899-1900. | 1900-1901. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs | Rs. | Rs. |
| I.—Land Revenue ... ... ... | 87,39,102 | 57,60,049 | 47,00,227 | 1,91,99,378 |
| IV.—Stamps ... ... ... | 15,45,426 | 13 31,557 | 13 11,508 | 41,87,491 |
| V.—Excise ... ... ... | 19,45,961 | 19,87,576 | 17,88,325 | 57,21,862 |
| VI.—Provincial Rates ... ... ... | 12.54 263 | 8,97.549 | 6,33,286 | 27,85,098 |
| VIII.—Assessed Taxes ... ... ... | 4,72,328 | 4 60.29+ | 4,35,603 | 13,68,225 |
| X.—Registration ... ... ... | 1.08,824 | 67,459 | 76,156 | 2,53,439 |
| XII.—Interest ... ... ... | 1,56,175 | 1,04.753 | 85,116 | 3.46,044 |
| XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ... | 1.26,381 | 1,01,000 | 85,611 | 3,12.992 |
| XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails ... | 2,24.415 | 2 42.958 | 2 48,213 | 7 15.586 |
| XVII.—Police... ... ... ... | 1,77,537 | 1,68 835 | 1,74,413 | 5,20.835 |
| XIX.—Education ... ... ... | 42,752 | 50 394 | 47,470 | 1,40 616 |
| XX.—Medical ... ... ... | 13,239 | 10,535 | 14.322 | 38,096 |
| XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments... | 20,652 | 28,897 | 33,052 | 82,601 |
| XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuations ... | 53.639 | 53.617 | 55.179 | 1,62 435 |
| XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ... ... | 31 347 | 24.827 | 27.319 | 83 486 |
| XXV.—Miscellaneous ... ... ... | 1,64,007 | 1,39 993 | 3,16 813 | 6,20,813 |
| XXXII.—Civil Works ... ... ... | 69,260 | 50 564 | 59,143 | 1,78,967 |
| Total ... | 1,51,45.308 | 1,14.80 900 | 1,00 91.756 | 3 67,17,964 |
| Public Works Department Receipts—Provincial and Local. | 58,442 | 47,253 | 47,415 | 1,53,110 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 1,52,03,750 | 1,15,28,153 | 1,01,39,171 | 3,68,71,074 |

| District or State. | HOUSES. | | POPULATION. | | | | | Number per square mile. | CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | OCCUPATION. | | Prevailing languages. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS. | | | | CHRISTIANS. | | | | | | Hindus. | Jains. | Sikhs. | Buddhists. | Arya Samajis. | Brahma Samajis. | Parsis. | Muhammadans. | Christians. | Jews. | Animistics. | Agriculturists. | Non-agriculturists. | |
| | Occupied. | Unoccupied. | Men. | Women. | Male. | Female. | Total. | | British born British subjects. | Other Europeans and Americans. | Eurasians. | Natives. | Indian-Portuguese. | Unspecified. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Saugor ... | 100,138 | | 238,728 | 232,318 | | | 471,046 | 117·6 | 486 | 11 | 92 | 768 | | | 410,445 | 15,155 | 149 | ... | 56 | 12 | 47 | 23,215 | 1,357 | 13 | 20,597 | ... | ... | H. |
| Damoh ... | 66,941 | | 143,488 | 141,838 | | | 285,326 | 100·8 | 8 | 14 | 9 | 59 | | | 242,260 | 6,942 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 9,032 | 90 | ... | 26,994 | ... | ... | H. |
| Jubbulpore ... | 162,644 | | 335,552 | 345,033 | | | 680,585 | 174·0 | 1,655 | 4 | 385 | 1,644 | | | 596,108 | 6,177 | ... | 44 | 49 | 11 | 96 | 37,990 | 3,688 | 11 | 36,411 | ... | ... | H. |
| Mandla ... | 59,555 | | 156,491 | 160,759 | | | 317,250 | 62·9 | 24 | ... | ... | 536 | | | 120,563 | 362 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,903 | 560 | ... | 190,862 | ... | ... | H., G. |
| Seoni ... | 62,347 | | 158,416 | 169,293 | | | 327,709 | 102·2 | 14 | ... | 4 | 165 | | | 179,454 | 1,282 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 14,591 | 183 | ... | 132,180 | ... | ... | H., M., G. |
| Total Jubbulpore Division. | 458,625 | | 1,032,675 | 1,049,241 | | | 2,081,916 | 107·6 | 2,187 | 29 | 490 | 3,172 | | | 1,548,830 | 29,918 | 149 | 44 | 105 | 23 | 170 | 89,731 | 5,878 | 24 | 407,044 | ... | ... | |
| Narsinghpur ... | 69,622 | | 153,938 | 160,013 | | | 313,951 | 163·9 | 20 | ... | 20 | 319 | | | 267,550 | 2,504 | ... | ... | 107 | ... | 4 | 11,696 | 359 | ... | 31,731 | ... | ... | H. |
| Hoshangabad .. | 101,435 | | 224,105 | 225,060 | | | 449,165 | 107·6 | 283 | 20 | 102 | 2,301 | | | 372,875 | 2,953 | ... | ... | 26 | 20 | 128 | 22,160 | 2,706 | 5 | 48,292 | ... | ... | H., G. |
| Nimar ... | 68,359 | | 167,921 | 159,114 | | | 327,035 | 83·2 | 78 | 10 | 124 | 1,187 | | | 281,904 | 1,631 | ... | ... | 29 | ... | 110 | 33,126 | 1,399 | 6 | 8,830 | ... | ... | H., G., M., K., Gujrathi. |
| Betul .. | 61,588 | | 139,940 | 145,423 | | | 285,363 | 74·6 | 24 | ... | 9 | 384 | | | 196,676 | 876 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,756 | 417 | ... | 82,638 | ... | ... | G., H., M., K. |
| Chhindwara ... | 84,048 | | 199,369 | 208,558 | | | 407,927 | 88·1 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 455 | | | 253,908 | 1,558 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 12,384 | 474 | ... | 142,596 | ... | ... | M., G., H. |
| Total Nerbudda Division. | 385,112 | | 885,273 | 898,168 | | | 1,783,441 | 96·5 | 412 | 41 | 256 | 4,646 | | | 1,369,913 | 9,522 | ... | ... | 169 | 20 | 242 | 84,122 | 5,355 | 11 | 314,087 | ... | ... | |
| Wardha ... | 86,434 | | 193,815 | 191,288 | | | 385,103 | 158·6 | 32 | ... | 14 | 130 | | | 331,031 | 2,371 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49 | 14,682 | 146 | 5 | 36,819 | ... | ... | M., H., G. |
| Nagpur ... | 158,278 | | 377,612 | 374,232 | | | 751,844 | 195·8 | 1,599 | 38 | 1,233 | 3,293 | | | 660,976 | 2,675 | 265 | 103 | 16 | 8 | 481 | 42,573 | 6,163 | 87 | 38,497 | ... | ... | M., H., G. |
| Chanda ... | 125,303 | | 297,272 | 304,261 | | | 601,533 | 56·0 | 48 | ... | 14 | 204 | | | 462,898 | 735 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 10,542 | 266 | ... | 127,086 | ... | ... | H., G., M., T. |
| Bhandara ... | 133,809 | | 320,648 | 342,414 | | | 663,062 | 167·2 | 29 | 1 | 3 | 286 | | | 583,980 | 441 | 14 | ... | 6 | 13 | 2 | 12,680 | 319 | ... | 65,607 | ... | ... | H., M., G. |
| Balaghat ... | 66 872 | | 157,729 | 168,792 | | | 326,521 | 104·0 | 21 | 1 | 6 | 101 | | | 244,536 | 402 | ... | ... | 2 | 10 | 6 | 6,454 | 219 | ... | 74,892 | ... | ... | H., G., M. |
| Total Nagpur Division. | 570,637 | | 1,347,076 | 1,380,987 | | | 2,728,063 | 113·1 | 1,729 | 40 | 1,270 | 4,074 | | | 2,283,421 | 6,624 | 279 | 103 | 27 | 32 | 540 | 86,931 | 7,113 | 92 | 342,901 | ... | ... | |
| Raipur ... | 281,432 | | 693,536 | 747,020 | | | 1,440,556 | 122·9 | 106 | 19 | 30 | 3,294 | | | 1,300,017 | 976 | 15 | 20 | 62 | 195 | 15 | 17,596 | 3,449 | ... | 118,211 | ... | ... | H., U., G. |
| Bilaspur ... | 139,287 | | 490,211 | 522,761 | | | 1,012,972 | 121·4 | 170 | 18 | 74 | 2,030 | | | 913,942 | 252 | 1 | ... | 13 | 10 | 2 | 12,538 | 2,292 | ... | 83,922 | ... | ... | |
| Sambalpur ... | 174,674 | | 407,213 | 422,485 | | | 829,698 | 167·7 | 81 | ... | 66 | 575 | | | 755,088 | 14 | 33 | 2 | 6 | 52 | ... | 4,373 | 722 | ... | 69,408 | ... | ... | H. U., Munda, H. |
| Total Chhattisgarh Division. | 595,393 | | 1,590,960 | 1,692,266 | | | 3,283,226 | 131·3 | 357 | 37 | 170 | 5,899 | | | 2,969,047 | 1,242 | 49 | 22 | 81 | 257 | 17 | 34,507 | 6,463 | ... | 271,541 | ... | ... | |
| TOTAL BRITISH DISTRICTS. | 1,409,817 | | 4,855,984 | 5,020,662 | | | 9,876,646 | 114·0 | 4,685 | 147 | 2,186 | 17,701 | | | 8,171,211 | 47,306 | 477 | 169 | 382 | 332 | 969 | 295,291 | 24,809 | 127 | 1,335,573 | ... | ... | |
| STATES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Makrai ... | 2,947 | | 6,492 | 6,543 | | | 13,035 | 84·0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | 11,293 | 69 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 803 | ... | ... | 870 | ... | ... | H. |
| Other Feudatory States. | 386,087 | | 982,338 | 1,001,015 | | | 1,983,348 | 67·7 | 67 | 21 | 118 | 576 | | | 1,562,314 | 808 | 95 | ... | 24 | 3 | 11 | 11,208 | 782 | ... | 408,103 | .. | ... | H., G., U., Munda, Oraon. |
| Total Feudatory States. | 389,034 | | 988,830 | 1,007,553 | | | 1,996,383 | 67·8 | 67 | 21 | 118 | 576 | | | 1,573,607 | 877 | 95 | ... | 24 | 3 | 11 | 12,011 | 782 | ... | 408,973 | ... | ... | |
| TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES. | 2,458,851 | | 5,844,814 | 6,028,215 | | | 11,873,029 | 102·3 | 4,752 | 168 | 2,304 | 18,367 | | | 9,744,818 | 48,183 | 572 | 169 | 406 | 335 | 980 | 307,302 | 25,591 | 127 | 1,744,546 | ... | ... | |

NOTE.—M. denotes Marathi, H. Hindi, T. Telugu, G. Gondi, K. Korku, and U. Uriya.

## 1.—*Survey and Settlement.*

### SURVEY.

| AREA PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN SQUARE MILES. | | | | | COST PER SQUARE MILE. | | | | AREA SURVEYED DURING THE YEAR IN SQUARE MILES. | | | | COST PER SQUARE MILE. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Revenue.* | |
| Trigonometrically. | Topographically. | | By villages. | By fields. | Trigonometrically. | Topographically. | By villages. | By fields. | Trigonometrically. | Topographically. | By villages. | By fields. | By villages. | By fields. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | | | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 7,633 | 28,024 | On account of former Settlement (previous to 1868). | (*a*) 55,206 | (*b*) 43,322 | ... | ... | (*a*) 45 | (*b*) 86 | ... | ... | 867 | (*e*) 1,116 | 22 | (*e*) 36 |
| | | On account of current Settlement (subsequent to 1884). | (*c*) 70,452 | (*d*) 55,410 | ... | ... | (*c*) 26 | (*d*) 80 | | | | | | |

(*a*) Malguzari survey with village boundaries.
(*b*) Old Settlement survey including assessment
(*c*) Professional traverse survey.
(*d*) 51,714 square miles surveyed by the Settlement Department at Rs. 80 per square mile (excluding traverse but including assessment.
3,696 square miles surveyed professionally in Raipur and Bilaspur at Rs. 138 per square mile (including traverse.)
55,410

(*e*) 1,116 square miles surveyed by the Settlement Department at Rs. 36 per square mile (excluding traverse but including assessment).

### SETTLEMENT.

| Name of Settlement. | Area in square miles. | Annual Revenue assessed. | Date of expiry of Settlement. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | | |
| I. Settled in perpetuity ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| II. For 30 years or upwards ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| III. For 10 yeras and under 30. | 38,708 | 75,84,200 | 1887—1917 | |
| IV. In progress ... | 6,459 | 10,39,299 | 1901—1921 | |
| Total ... | 45,167 | 86,23,499 | ... | Exclusive of Feudatories, Zamindaris and Government Forests. |

## 2.—*Incidence of the Land Revenue on Area and Population in each District in the Central Provinces for the Agricultural year ending 31st May 1901.*

| District. | Nature of Tenure. | Total area, by survey, less Feudatories. | Deduct, Area not fully assessed. | Deduct, Area for which returns, so far as required for this table, are not available. | Balance, *i. e.*, Fully assessed area for which returns are available, Total. | Balance, *i. e.*, Fully assessed area for which returns are available, Cultivated. | Total Land Revenue (excluding cesses) of District (column 2). | Population of District (column 2). | Land Revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6.) | Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area [column 4 (a).] | Incidence per acre of Land Revenue (Column 8 on fully assessed area (column 4. For total area. | Incidence per acre of Land Revenue (Column 8 on fully assessed area (column 4. For cultivated area. | Population of fully assessed area. | Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11.) | Towns over 10,000 Inhabitants. Number of Towns. | Towns over 10,000 Inhabitants. Aggregate Population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 *a* | 3 (*b*) | 4 *a* | 4 (*b*) | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. | No. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | No. | Rs. a. p. | No. | No. |
| Saugor | Ryctwari | 1,644 | ... | ... | 1,644 | 774 | 4,98,121 | 5 1,743 | 0 13 6 | 743 | 0 7 3 | 0 15 4 | 549,422 | 0 14 5 | 1 | 44,674 |
| | Zamindari (Temporarily settled) | 2,040,056 | 74,341 | | 1,971,715 | 698,441 | | | | 4,95,589 | 0 4 0 | 0 11 4 | | | | |
| | Government Forests | 508,707 | 508,707 | | ... | ... | | | | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| Damoh | Ryotwari | 24,052 | ... | ... | 24,052 | 3,516 | 3,48,303 | 325,613 | 1 1 1 | 3,238 | 0 2 2 | 0 14 9 | 301,241 | 1 2 3 | 1 | 11,753 |
| | Zamindari (Temporarily settled) | 1,268,017 | 114,938 | | 1,153,079 | 414,407 | | | | 3,40,309 | 0 4 9 | 0 13 2 | | | | |
| | Government Forests | 506,381 | 506,381 | | ... | ... | | | | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | Ryctwari | 4,314 | ... | ... | 4,314 | 900 | 9,51,203 | 743,146 | 1 4 4 | 685 | 0 2 6 | 0 12 2 | 333,597 | 2 12 5 | 1 | 84,481 |
| | Zamindari (Temporarily settled) | 2,277,511 | 328,763 | | 1,948,748 | 889,104 | | | | 9,26,013 | 0 7 7 | 1 0 8 | | | | |
| | Government Forests | 221,920 | 221,920 | | ... | ... | | | | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| Mandla | Ry twari | 509,111 | ... | ... | 509,111 | 116,919 | 1,56,059 | 339,373 | 0 7 4 | 46,678 | 0 1 6 | 0 6 5 | 337,284 | 0 7 3 | ... | ... |
| | Zamindari (Temporarily settled) | 1,549,933 | 11,134 | | 1,538,799 | 424,523 | | | | 1,05,441 | 0 1 1 | 0 4 0 | | | | |
| | Government Forests | 1,170,982 | 1,170,982 | | ... | ... | | | | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| Seoni | Ryotwari | 115,911 | ... | ... | 115,911 | 21,408 | 2,52,559 | 370,767 | 0 10 11 | 15,273 | 0 2 1 | 0 11 4 | 330,077 | 0 13 1 | 1 | 11,976 |
| | Zamindari (Temporarily settled) | 1,502,155 | 162,727 | | 1,339,428 | 575,044 | | | | 2,34,574 | 0 2 9 | 0 6 0 | | | | |
| | Government Forests | 433,955 | 433,955 | | ... | ... | | | | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| Narsinghpur. | Ry twari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,39,429 | 367,026 | 1 11 10 | ... | ... | ... | 354,661 | 1 12 6 | 1 | 10,220 |
| | Zamindari Temporarily settled | 1,676,575 | 20,530 | | 1,656,045 | 573,518 | | | | 6,39,848 | 0 9 6 | 1 1 7 | | | | |
| | Government Forests | 130,720 | 130,720 | | ... | ... | | | | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| Hoshangabad. | Ry twari | 39,222 | ... | ... | 39,222 | 4,152 | 7,30,614 | 497,487 | 1 7 6 | 6,418 | 0 2 8 | 1 9 0 | 447,378 | 1 10 3 | 2 | 27,051 |
| | Zamindari Temporarily settled | 1,755,038 | 181,435 | | 1,577,603 | 782,445 | | | | 7,17,834 | 0 7 3 | 0 14 8 | | | | |
| | Government Forests | 740,558 | 740,558 | | ... | ... | | | | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| Nimar | Ryotwari | 272,580 | ... | ... | 272,580 | 72,337 | 364,904 | 285,944 | 1 4 5 | 88,719 | 0 5 2 | 1 3 7 | 260,133 | 1 6 2 | 2 | 47,841 |
| | Zamindari (Temporarily settled) | 1,007,481 | 104,434 | | 903, 47 | 424,308 | | | | 2,71,767 | 0 4 10 | 0 8 10 | | | | |
| | Government Forests | 1,132,509 | 1,132,509 | | ... | ... | | | | ... | ... | ... | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Betul ... | Ryotwari ... | ... | 22,210 | ... | ... | 22,210 | 8,009 | 216,622 | 323,196 | 0 10 9 | 5,136 | 0 3 8 | 0 10 3 | 309,728 | 0 11 1 | ... | ... |
| | Zamindari (Temporarily settled) | ... | 1,619,779 | 24,029 | | 1,595,680 | 453,116 | | | | 2,08,836 | 0 2 1 | 0 7 4 | | | | |
| | Government Forests ... | ... | 824,925 | 824,925 | | ... | ... | | | | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| Chhindwara ... | Ryotwari ... | .. | 17,313 | ... | ... | 17,313 | 9,880 | 350,414 | 407,494 | 0 13 9 | 5,806 | 0 5 4 | 0 9 5 | 327,160 | 0 14 5 | ... | ... |
| | Zamindari (Temporarily settled) | ... | 2,465,001 | 1,085,300 | | 1,379,701 | 661,263 | | | | 2,83,212 | 0 3 4 | 0 7 0 | | | | |
| | Government Forests ... | ... | 438,260 | 438,260 | | ... | ... | | | | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| Wardha ... | Ryotwari ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 644,006 | 430,854 | 1 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | 375,764 | 1 10 7 | 1 | 10,964 |
| | Zamindari (Temporarily settled) | ... | 1,421,164 | 73,978 | | 1,347,186 | 921,012 | | | | 6,24,752 | 0 7 5 | 0 10 10 | | | | |
| | Government Forests ... | .. | 120,344 | 120,344 | | ... | ... | | | | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| Nagpur ... | Ryotwari ... | .. | 2,478 | ... | ... | 2,478 | 1,319 | 993,273 | 757,862 | 1 5 0 | 1,182 | 0 7 8 | 0 14 4 | 691,673 | 1 5 11 | 3 | 175,353 |
| | Zamindari (Temporarily settled) | ... | 2,124 384 | 254,677 | | 1,869,707 | 1,171,947 | | | | 9,45,216 | 0 8 1 | 0 12 11 | | | | |
| | Government Forests ... | ... | 331,131 | 331,131 | | ... | ... | | | | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| Chanda ... | Ryotwari ... | ... | 146,253 | ... | ... | 146,253 | 25,535 | 306,839 | 697,610 | 0 7 0 | 13,210 | 0 1 5 | 0 8 3 | 505,782 | 0 9 7 | 2 | 26,193 |
| | Zamindari (Temporarily settled) | ... | 4,821,782 | 3,112,419 | | 1,709,363 | 571,668 | | | | 2,88,656 | 0 2 8 | 0 8 5 | | | | |
| | Government Forests ... | ... | 2,053,072 | 2,053,072 | | ... | ... | | | | ... | .. | ... | | | | |
| Bhandara ... | Ryotwari ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | 585,295 | 742,850 | 0 12 7 | ... | ... | ... | 488,220 | 0 14 10 | 1 | 13,348 |
| | Zamindari (Temporarily settled) | ... | 2,185,707 | 968,693 | | 1,217,014 | 526,830 | | | | 4,53,540 | 0 6 0 | 0 13 9 | | | | |
| | Government Forests ... | ... | 340,830 | 340,830 | | ... | ... | | | | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| Balaghat ... | Ryotwari ... | ... | 245,711 | ... | ... | 245,711 | 37,463 | 2,57,020 | 383,331 | 0 10 9 | 17,068 | 0 1 1 | 0 7 3 | 283,276 | 0 12 0 | ... | ... |
| | Zamindari (Temporarily settled) | ... | 1,198,161 | 588,939 | | 639,222 | 223,620 | | | | 1,95,322 | 0 5 2 | 0 14 0 | | | | |
| | Government Forests ... | ... | 594,379 | 594,379 | | ... | ... | | | | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| Raipur ... | Ryotwari ... | ... | 3,465 | ... | ... | 3,465 | 1,360 | 7,93,596 | 1,584,427 | 0 8 0 | 651 | 0 3 0 | 0 7 8 | 1,234,515 | 0 9 6 | 1 | 23,759 |
| | Zamindari (Temporarily settled) | ... | 6,621,343 | 3,217,101 | | 3,404,242 | 1,864,299 | | | | 7,31,525 | 0 3 5 | 0 6 3 | | | | |
| | Government Forests ... | ... | 885,485 | 885,485 | | ... | ... | | | | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| Bilaspur ... | Ryotwari ... | .. | 2,487 | ... | ... | 2,487 | 711 | 4,67,403 | 1,164,158 | 0 6 5 | 416 | 0 2 8 | 0 9 4 | 800,590 | 0 9 0 | 1 | 11,122 |
| | Zamindari (Temporarily settled) | ... | 4,904,451 | 2,933,265 | | 1,971,186 | 1,084,240 | | | | 4,50,666 | 0 3 8 | 0 6 8 | | | | |
| | Government Forests ... | ... | 399,498 | 399,498 | | ... | ... | | | | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| Sambalpur ... | Ryotwari ... | ... | 112 | ... | ... | 112 | 34 | 1,68,557 | 796,413 | 0 3 5 | 12 | 0 1 9 | 0 5 8 | 327,173 | 0 6 7 | 1 | 14,571 |
| | Zamindari (Temporarily settled) | ... | 2,906,050 | 1,817,511 | | 1,038,539 | 4,91,058 | | | | 1,35,304 | 0 2 0 | 0 4 5 | | | | |
| | Government Forests ... | ... | 251,806 | 251,806 | | ... | ... | | | | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| Total of each class of Tenure. | Ryotwari ... | ... | 1,406,863 | ... | ... | 1,406,863 | 304,411 | ... | ... | .. | 2,05,324 | 0 2 4 | 0 10 10 | 8,251,674 | 1 0 0 | 19 | 513,306 |
| | Zamindari (Temporarily settled) | .. | 42,864,582 | 15,173,200 | ... | 27,691,299 | 12,820,993 | 8,724,304 | 10,784,294 | 0 12 11 | 8,044,804 | 0 4 8 | 0 10 0 | | | | |
| | Government Forests ... | ... | 11,085,468 | 11,085,468 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | | | 55,356,920 | 26,258,758 | ... | 29,098,162 | 13,125,404 | 8,724,304 | (a) 10,784,294 | 0 12 11 | 8,250,128 | 0 4 6 | 0 10 1 | 8,251,674 | 1 0 0 | 19 | 513,306 |

The total of column 2 will agree with those of side-heads 4 and 2 (*b*) of Table A-1.

NOTE.—Zamindari (Temporarily settled) includes Malguzari and Thekadari.

1 Represents the population of 1891 as final figures are not available for 1901 for all districts

# I.—E—FISCAL.

## 3.—*Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government in the Central Provinces during the year ending 31st May 1901.*

| Nature of Tenure. | Number of estates. | Number of villages. | Number of holders or share-holders. | Gross area. | Average area of each estate. | Average assessment of each estate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | No. | No. | No. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. |
| 1. Revenue-payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1. Revenue-payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. (b) Individual and families under ordinary law ... ... | 1 | 128 | 1 | 181,202 | 181,202 | 50,790 |
| 1. Revenue-payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. (c) Village communities ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 Revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture ... ... | 5 | 873 | 5 | 1,094,848 | 218,970 | 9,073 |
| 2. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 Revenue. (b) Individuals and families under ordinary law ... ... | 208 | 1,241 | 54 | 1,167,643 | 5,614 | 1,233 |
| 2. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 Revenue. (c) Village communities ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs 100 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture ... ... | 57 | 5,461 | 59 | 10,206,012 | 179,053 | 1,598 |
| 3. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs 100 revenue. (b) Individuals and families under ordinary law ... ... | 22,422 | 19,325 | 72,338 | 22,613,605 | 1,009 | 334 |
| 3. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs 100 revenue. (c) Village communities ... | 14 | 14 | 479 | 13,881 | 991 | 296 |
| 4. Revenue-payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture ... ... | 16 | 362 | 16 | 796,248 | 49,765 | 66 |
| 4. Revenue-payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue. (b) Individuals and families under ordinary law ... ... | 6,328 | 6,821 | 22,182 | 4,658,688 | 736 | 116 |
| 4. Revenue-payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue. (c) Village communities ... | 1 | 1 | 8 | 740 | 740 | 90 |
| 5. Small holdings held separate and direct from Government (Ryotwari tenure) ... ... ... ... | 29,128 | 1,603 | 27,352 | 1,406,863 | 48 | 8 |
| 6. Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures. In perpetuity ... ... | 2,531 | 1,277 | 5,710 | 1,408 627 | 557 | 101 |
| 6. Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures. For life or lives ... ... | 2,261 | 315 | 3,471 | 496,924 | 220 | 41 |
| 7. Land-owners who have redeemed the revenue ... | 196 | 12 | 332 | 9,588 | 49 | 6 |
| 8. Purchasers of waste lands ... ... ... | 246 | 242 | 439 | 211,619 | 860 | |
| 9. Others ... ... ... ... ... | 45 | * 2 | 45 | 736 | 16 | |
| Total ... | 63,459 | 37,677 | 132,491 | 44,267,224 | 698 | |

* Represent two Nazul villages in the Mandla District.

NOTE :—The gross area shown in column 5 of this table will agree with the total area of column 2 of table C after deducting from the latter figure the areas of Government Forests and Kamptee Cantonment.

## 4.—*Transfers of Property in land in each District in the Central Provinces during the Financial year ending 31st March 1901.*

| District and Nature of Tenure. | | | Number of Transfers. | | Total area Transferred. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | By order of Court. | By private contract or gift. | By order of Court. | By private contract or gift. |
| | | | No. | No. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Saugor | Proprietors | Revenue-paying | 27 | 156 | 4,059 | 30,141 |
| | | Wholly or partially revenue-free | 1 | 6 | 77 | 67 |
| | Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer | | 40 | 208 | 375 | 1,670 |
| Damoh | Proprietors | Revenue-paying | 18 | 60 | 3,896 | 12,830 |
| | | Wholly or partially revenue-free | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer | | 4 | 43 | 120 | 305 |
| Jubbulpore | Proprietors | Revenue-paying | 64 | 123 | 15,248 | 22,444 |
| | | Wholly or partially revenue-free | 1 | 29 | ... | 157 |
| | Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer | | 14 | 614 | 121 | 2 900 |
| Mandla | Proprietors | Revenue-paying | 12 | 36 | 8,192 | 18,846 |
| | | Wholly or partially revenue-free | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer | | 12 | ... | 193 | ... |
| Seoni | Proprietors | Revenue-paying | 12 | 22 | 7,586 | 11,643 |
| | | Wholly or partially revenue-free | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer | | 1 | 39 | 54 | 822 |
| Narsinghpur | Proprietors | Revenue-paying | 40 | 60 | 14,594 | 15,281 |
| | | Wholly or partially revenue-free | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| | Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer | | 79 | 198 | 913 | 2,142 |
| Hoshangabad | Proprietors | Revenue-paying | 21 | 23 | 13,320 | 10,403 |
| | | Wholly or partially revenue-free | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer | | 117 | 290 | 3,002 | 4,761 |
| Nimar | Proprietors | Revenue-paying | 13 | 298 | 1,885 | 14,541 |
| | | Wholly or partially revenue-free | 1 | 3 | 6 | 564 |
| | Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer | | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Betul | Proprietors | Revenue-paying | 2 | 43 | 2,064 | 31,349 |
| | | Wholly or partially revenue-free | ... | 2 | ... | 7 |
| | Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer | | 21 | 78 | 603 | 1,279 |
| Chhindwara | Proprietors | Revenue-paying | 18 | 45 | 5,863 | 8,679 |
| | | Wholly or partially revenue-free | ... | 1 | ... | 1,886 |
| | Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer | | 31 | 184 | 586 | 2,214 |

## 4.—*Transfers of Property in land in each District in the Central Provinces for the financial year ending 31st March 1901.*

| District and Nature of Tenure. | | | Number of Transfers. | | Total area Transferred. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | By order of Court. | By private contract or gift. | By order of Court. | By private contract or gift. |
| | | | No. | No. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Wardha | Proprietors | Revenue-paying | 20 | 54 | 1,086 | 6,074 |
| | | Wholly or partially revenue-free | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer | | 11 | 63 | 138 | 635 |
| Nagpur | Proprietors | Revenue-paying | 40 | 122 | 7,605 | 30,591 |
| | | Wholly or partially revenue-free | 35 | 156 | 373 | 1,076 |
| | Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer | | 72 | 175 | 1,079 | 2,177 |
| Chanda | Proprietors | Revenue-paying | 22 | 69 | 13,281 | 26,383 |
| | | Wholly or partially revenue-free | 1 | 2 | 1 | 32 |
| | Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer | | 3 | 38 | 65 | 600 |
| Bhandara | Proprietors | Revenue-paying | 22 | 65 | 2,608 | 3,954 |
| | | Wholly or partially revenue-free | ... | 1 | ... | 815 |
| | Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer | | 4 | 75 | 66 | 822 |
| Balaghat | Proprietors | Revenue-paying | 25 | 11 | 19,245 | 4,656 |
| | | Wholly or partially revenue-free | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers or transfer | | ... | 5 | ... | 52 |
| Raipur | Proprietors | Revenue-paying | 19 | 13 | 6,829 | 4,551 |
| | | Wholly or partially revenue-free | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer | | 2 | 121 | 68 | 1,154 |
| Bilaspur | Proprietors | Revenue-paying | 7 | 45 | 3,159 | 13,173 |
| | | Wholly or partially revenue-free | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer | | 1 | 16 | 26 | 209 |
| Sambalpur | Proprietors | Revenue-paying | 4 | 19 | 2,097 | 7,376 |
| | | Wholly or partially revenue-free | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer | | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total of each class of tenure. | Proprietors | Revenue-paying | 386 | 1,264 | 132,617 | 272,915 |
| | | Wholly or partially revenue-free | 39 | 200 | 457 | 4,604 |
| | Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer | | 412 | 2,147 | 7,409 | 21,742 |
| | Grand Total | | 837 | 3,611 | 140,483 | 2,299,261 |

## I—E.—FISCAL.

### 5.—*Land Revenue.*

| Description of Revenue. | Revenue last year. | | Revenue this year. | | Cost of collection. | Net collection during the year. | Outstanding balance. | Number of sales for arrears of revenue. | Revenue of estates sold. | Cause of increase or decrease of revenue with explanation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Assessed. | Realized. | Assessed. | Realized. | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| I.—From settled estates bearing revenue in past years. | 91,88,918 | 75,33,391 | 86,31,424 | 26,33,344 | | ... | 59,98,080 * | ... | ... | |
| II.—Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year. | ... | ... | .. | ... | | | | | | |
| III.—Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during the present year. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,85,455 | 18,50,491 | | | | |
| IV.—Collections from Government estates ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | |
| V.—Income from sale of Government estates ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | |
| VI.—Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above. | 2,92,293 | 2,21,176 | 3,13,542 | 1,02,602 | | ... | 2,10,940 | ... | ... | |
| Total ... | 94,81,211 | 77,54,567 | 89,44,966 | 27,35,946 | 8,85,455 | 18,50,491 | 62,09,020 | ... | ... | |

* Abatements ... ... 2,451
Suspended ... 57,21,898
Unsuspended ... 2,73,731
Total 59,98,080

# II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

## II—A.—LEGISLATIVE.

*Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Chief Administrative Authority of the Central Provinces for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year* 1900-1901.

| Title of Bill. | By whom proposed. | Object and character of Act. | Date, results or present position of the proposed Bill. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Bill further to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces. | The Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces. | To withdraw from Commissioners of Divisions the Civil powers which they possess but never exercise, to abolish the title of Judicial Assistant, and to confer on the officers known by that title an independent status enabling them effectively to take a share in controlling the Subordinate Courts. | Bill passed into Act IV of 1901 on the 1st March 1901. |

## II—B.—Judicial Statement No. 1.—(Civil and Criminal.)

*Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in Central Provinces on the last day of the year* 1900, *with the cost of Tribunals.*

| Name of Province. | | Area. | Population. | Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Courts, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts. | Number of Districts. | Number of Sub-Districts. | Total number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction. | | | | | Total number of Cases decided. | | | | Total receipts of the year. | Total charges of the year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Judges of Chief Courts of Province. | Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts. | Judges of Chief Courts of Districts. | Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts. | Judges of other Subordinate Courts. | *Original.* Regular. | *Original.* Miscellaneous. | *Appeals.* Regular. | *Appeals.* Miscellaneous. | | |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Central Provinces. | Territory subject to the High Court. Civil and Revenue | 84,445 | 10,784,294 | 4 | 18 | 51 | 1 | 8 | 18 | 58 | 116 | 64,471 | 7,978 | 5,034 | 430 | Rs. 8,19,340 | Rs. 15,34,153 |
| | Territory subject to the High Court. Criminal ... | | | | | | | | | 76 | 299 | 29,500 | 971 | 2,826 | 557 | | |
| | Territory not subject to the High Court. Civil and Revenue | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Territory not subject to the High Court. Criminal ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 84,445 | 10,784,294 | 4 | 18 | 51 | 1 | 8 | 18 | 87 | 362 | 93,971 | 8,949 | 7,860 | 987 | 8,19,340 | 15,34,153 |

NOTE.—Number of European and Native Judicial Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction.
The Civil Courts are those described in Act XVI of 1885. On the Criminal side District Officers are included with 1st Class Magistrates.

CIVIL.

| | Naib-Tahsildars. | | Munsiffs. | | Judges of S. C. Courts. | | Registrars of S. C. Courts. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Euro. | Natives. | Euro. | Natives. | Euro. | Natives. | Euro. | Natives. |
| | 0 | 34 | 0 | 27 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 |

| Courts of— | Tahsildars. | | | | Assistant Commissioners. | | | | | | Civil Judges. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Class. | | 2nd Class. | | 1st Class. | | 2nd Class. | | 3rd Class. | | Euro. | Natives. |
| | Euro. | Natives. | Euro. | Natives. | Euro. | Natives. | Euro. | Natives. | Euro. | Natives. | | |
| | 0 | 43 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 16 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 16 |

| | Deputy Commissioners. | | Commissioners. | | Judicial Assistants to Commissioners. | | Judicial Commissioners. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Euro. | Natives. | Euro. | Natives. | Euro. | Natives. | Euro. | Natives. |
| | 17 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

CRIMINAL.

| Magistrates. | High Court Judges. | | Sessions Judges. | | 1st Class. | | 2nd Class. | | 3rd Class. | | Cantonment Magistrates. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Euro. | Natives. | Euro. | Natives. | Euro. | Natives. | Euro. | Natives. | Euro. | Natives. | Euro. | Natives. |
| | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 37 | 48 | 5 | 110 | 3 | 180 | 4 | 0 |

NOTE.—The total of columns 7 to 11 show the actual number of individuals as required. As the same officer has in some (but not in all) cases both Civil and Criminal power, the figure totals of columns 10 and 11 are higher than the totals.

## II—B.—Judicial Statement No. 2—(Criminal.)

*Statement of Offences reported and persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Central Provinces in the year 1900.*

| Description of offences. | Number of offences reported. | Number of cases returned as true. | Number of cases brought to trial during the year. | Number of Persons. | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Under trial during the year including pending from previous year. | Acquitted or discharged. | Convicted. | Died, escaped or transferred to another Province. | Remaining under trial. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Do. relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Do. against the public tranquillity, do. VIII ... ... | 134 | 106 | 107 | 772 | 441 | 232 | ... | 99 | |
| Do. by or relating to public servants, do. IX ... ... | 80 | 78 | 80 | 107 | 40 | 57 | ... | 10 | |
| Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, do. X .. ... | 287 | 285 | 285 | 431 | 176 | 225 | 6 | 24 | |
| False evidence and offences against public justice, do. XI ... ... | 279 | 263 | 263 | 357 | 92 | 231 | 1 | 33 | |
| Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, do. XII ... ... | 131 | 131 | 131 | 165 | 50 | 114 | ... | 1 | |
| Do. relating to weights and measures, do. XIII .. | 91 | 91 | 91 | 141 | 42 | 98 | ... | 1 | |
| Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, do. XIV .. ... | 176 | 176 | 175 | 306 | 134 | 162 | ... | 10 | |
| Do. relating to religion, do. XV ... ... | 14 | 13 | 13 | 27 | 21 | 6 | ... | (a) 1 | (a) One in Lunatic Asylum, |
| Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life ... .. ... ... ... | 342 | 340 | 343 | 520 | 192 | 252 | 4 | 72 | |
| Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealments of births ... ... ... ... ... | 30 | 30 | 30 | 37 | 14 | 22 | ... | 1 | |
| Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Hurt ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,395 | 2,007 | 2,045 | 4,584 | 3,190 | 1,090 | 15 | 289 | |
| Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ... ... ... ... | 133 | 111 | 115 | 243 | 183 | 53 | 2 | 5 | |
| Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Criminal force and assault ... ... .. ... ... | 2,852 | 2,433 | 2,439 | 5,277 | 3,943 | 1,048 | 24 | 262 | |
| Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour... ... ... | 43 | 40 | 40 | 59 | 28 | 23 | ... | 8 | |
| Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Rape ... ... ... ... ... ... | 33 | 28 | 28 | 37 | 23 | 12 | ... | 2 | |
| Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Unnatural offences ... ... ... ... ... .. | 11 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 6 | 8 | ... | ... | |
| Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9,362 | 9,221 | 9,239 | 15,904 | 2,460 | 13,216 | 43 | (b) 186 | (b) One in Lunatic Asylum. |
| Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Extortion ... ... ... ... ... ... | 101 | 85 | 86 | 165 | 78 | 49 | 2 | 36 | |
| Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Robbery and dacoity ... ... ... ... ... ... | 237 | 211 | 212 | 785 | 303 | 436 | 9 | 37 | |
| Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal misappropriation of property .. ... ... .. | 99 | 97 | 98 | 151 | 26 | 113 | 1 | 11 | |
| Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal breach of trust ... ... ... ... ... | 461 | 428 | 436 | 532 | 198 | 298 | 5 | 31 | |
| Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Receiving stolen property ... ... ... ... ... | 426 | 425 | 426 | 687 | 160 | 515 | 2 | 10 | |
| Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Cheating ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 232 | 205 | 208 | 294 | 152 | 130 | ... | 12 | |
| Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ... ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Mischief ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 452 | 393 | 401 | 810 | 452 | 302 | 2 | 54 | |
| Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal trespass ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,767 | 4,553 | 4,565 | 8,388 | 2,311 | 5,842 | 27 | 208 | |
| Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII ... ... | 40 | 39 | 38 | 60 | 34 | 20 | ... | 6 | |
| Criminal breach of contracts of service, do. XIX ... ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | |
| Offences relating to marriage, do. XX ... ... | 238 | 178 | 182 | 256 | 206 | 26 | 1 | 23 | |
| Defamation, do. XXI ... ... | 293 | 210 | 207 | 372 | 299 | 42 | 2 | 29 | |
| Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, do. XXII ... ... | 349 | 262 | 263 | 451 | 355 | 90 | ... | 6 | |
| Offences under special and local laws ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,657 | 7,585 | 7,585 | 9,605 | 1,881 | 7,541 | 27 | 156 | |
| Total ... | 31,749 | 30,039 | 30,150 | 51,548 | 17,494 | 32,260 | 173 | (c) 1,623 | (c) Two in Lunatic |

## II—B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 3.—(Criminal.)

*Statement of Miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Central Provinces during the year 1900.*

| Nature of proceeding. | Total number of cases before the Courts during the year. | Number of persons concerned. | Number of persons discharged. | Number of persons convicted. | Pending at close of the year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Persons. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI-C, and Section 485 .. | 17 | 23 | 21 | 2 | ... | |
| 2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, to prevent breach of the peace .. | 50 | 167 | 121 | 44 | 2 | |
| 3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour ... | 171 | (*a*) 234 | 73 | 153 | 7 | (*a*) Of these one person absconded. |
| 4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X ... .. | 339 | 387 | 207 | 100 | 80 | |
| 5. Possession, Chapter XII ... .. ... | 34 | 69 | 45 | 23 | 1 | |
| 6. Frivolous or vexatious accusations summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250. | 90 | 90 | .. | 90 | ... | |
| 7 Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 332 ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | |
| 8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI .. .. ... ... | 244 | 246 | 192 | 31 | 23 | |
| 9. Forfeiture of bond or recognizance under Chapter XLII ... ... | 138 | 169 | 80 | 75 | 14 | |
| 10. Proceedings under Chapter XLVI, Section 563, against convicted offenders released under Section 562. | 4 | 4 | .. | 4 | ... | |
| Total .. | 1,089 | 1,391 | 741 | 522 | 127 | |

*Statement showing the General Results of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Central Provinces in the year 1900.*

| Class of Courts. | Total number of persons under trial. | PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF— | | | | | | | | | | | Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year. | Number of cases disposed of during the year. | Average number of days during which each case lasted. | Number of witnesses examined. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Died, escaped or transferred to another Province. | Discharged or acquitted. | CONVICTED. | | | | | | | | Committed or referred. | | | | | |
| | | | | *On regular trial.* | | | | *On summary trial.* | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Sentence passed. | Released on probation, Section 562, Cr. P. Code. | Youthful offenders dealt with under Section 31, Act VIII of 1897. | | Sentence passed. | Released on probation, Section 562, Cr. P. Code. | Youthful offenders dealt with under Section 31, Act VIII of 1897. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Discharged after admonition. | Delivered to parent or guardian, &c. | | | Discharged after admonition. | Delivered to parent or guardian, &c. | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Village Officers ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14 ... | 4 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 15 | 3 | |
| Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ... | 4,709 | 18 | 1,408 | 3,149 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 93 | 41 | 2,019 | 11·3 | 8,477 | |
| Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ... | 34,958 | 109 | 10,236 | 17,434 | 42 | 4 | ... | 5,114 | 66 | 5 | 4 | 999 | (a) 1,066 | 20,265 | 13·8 | 82,438 | (a) One in Lunatic Asylum. |
| Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ... ... | 10,831 | 30 | 5,340 | 3,644 | ... | ... | ... | 1,236 | ... | ... | ... | 167 | 414 | 6,618 | 18·9 | 13,368 | |
| District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, Cr. P. Code.* | 869 | 1 | 66 | 799 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 602 | 4·2 | 11 | |
| Chief Magistrates of Districts ... ... ... | 1,046 | 9 | 328 | 541 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 122 | 1 | ... | ... | 18 | 29 | 397 | 19·3 | 2,786 | |
| Courts of Session ... ... | 472 | 6 | 140 | 257 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 68 | 198 | 66·7 | 2,311 | |
| Superior Courts ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total ... | 52,020 | 172 | 17,453 | 25,028 | 50 | 5 | 2 | 6,472 | 67 | 5 | 4 | 1,278 | 1,618 | 29,501 | 15·2 | 109,38[illegible] | |

*These figures having been included in the totals for Subordinate Magistrates, are not taken into the general total at foot of the statement.

## II—B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5.—(Criminal.)

*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Central Provinces in the year* 1900.

| Class of Tribunals | PERSONS SENTENCED TO— | | | | | | | | | | DETAIL OF PUNISHMENTS— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in Reformatory Schools. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Imprisonment. | | | | | | | Fine. | | | | | | | | | Imprisonment. | | | | | Whipped. | | | |
| | Death. | Transportation. | Penal servitude. | Rigorous. | Simple. | Forfeiture of property. | Fine. | Whipping. | Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace; or sureties for good behaviour. | Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour. | Rs. 10 and under. | Rs. 50 and under. | Rs. 100 and under. | Rs. 500 and under. | Rs. 1,000 and under. | Above Rs. 1,000. | Total amount of fines imposed during the year. | Total amount of fines realized during the year. | Amount paid by way of compensation. | 15 days and under. | 6 months and under. | 2 years and under. | 7 years and under. | Above 7 years. | 10 stripes and under. | 20 stripes and under. | 30 stripes and under. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | | | | | | | |
| Village Officers ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ... | ... | ... | ... | 903 | 101 | ... | 552 | 1,593 | ... | ... | 566 | 51 | 2 | ... | ... | .. | 3,512 | 3,153 | 307 | 124 | 880 | ... | ... | ... | 202 | 1,006 | 405 | ... |
| Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,306 | 419 | ... | 5,850 | 7,804 | 151 | 117 | 5,030 | 1,038 | 116 | 28 | 1 | ... | 61,007 | 49,258 | 3,016 | 575 | 6,076 | 1,965 | 109 | ... | 700 | 4,161 | 3,340 | 24 |
| Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 507 | 24 | ... | 4,097 | 252 | ... | ... | 3,989 | 129 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 10,546 | 10,190 | 1,084 | 90 | 435 | 6 | ... | ... | 34 | 194 | 28 | ... |
| District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under Section 349, Criminal Procedure Code.* | ... | ... | ... | 163 | 12 | ... | 1 | 533 | 66 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 16 | 112 | 47 | ... | ... | 76 | 360 | 166 | 8 |
| Chief Magistrates of Districts ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 449 | 26 | .. | 32 | 151 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 25 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 6,930 | 2,213 | 152 | 18 | 120 | 164 | 173 | ... | 14 | 71 | 83 | 1 |
| Courts of Session ... ... ... | 50 | 64 | 2 | 138 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 775 | 2,174 | 125 | ... | 10 | 38 | 75 | 15 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Superior Courts ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 50 | 64 | 2 | 10,303 | 570 | ... | 10,534 | 9,801 | 156 | 124 | 9,597 | 1,243 | 128 | 33 | 4 | 1 | 82,770 | 66,988 | 4,684 | 807 | 7,521 | 2,173 | 357 | 15 | 950 | 5,433 | 3,856 | 25 |

* NOTE.—These figures having been included in the totals for Subordinate Magistrates, are not taken into the general total at foot of the statement.

# II—B.—Judicial Statement No. 5-A.—(Criminal.)

(Prescribed by Government of India, Home Department, No. 13—1005 of 1882.)

*Showing the Particulars of Whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals.*

## Part I.

*Showing Whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864, in lieu of other punishments*

| Offences for which awarded. | Number of stripes awarded. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5 and under. | | 6 to 10. | | 11 to 15. | | 16 to 20. | | 21 to 25. | | 26 to 30. | | Total. |
| | First conviction. | Second or subsequent conviction. | First conviction. | Second or subsequent conviction. | First conviction. | Second or subsequent conviction. | First conviction. | Second or subsequent conviction. | First conviction. | Second or subsequent conviction. | First conviction. | Second or subsequent conviction. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| (In lieu of other punishments.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. C. | 65 | 3 | 476 | 7 | 1,373 | 23 | 1,377 | 61 | 952 | 71 | 874 | 157 | 5,439 |
| 1. Theft, as defined in Section 380 | 26 | ... | 199 | 2 | 449 | 21 | 504 | 31 | 281 | 30 | 240 | 55 | 1,838 |
| 1. Theft, as defined in Section 381 | 1 | ... | 17 | ... | 47 | ... | 72 | 2 | 38 | 1 | 38 | 4 | 220 |
| 1. Theft, as defined in Section 382 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 5 |
| 2. Extortion, as defined in Section 388 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 2. Extortion, as defined in Section 389 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 46 | ... | 32 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 24 | 5 | 129 |
| 3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 412 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 6 | ... | 9 |
| 4 Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443 | 1 | ... | 7 | ... | 42 | 3 | 17 | 1 | 13 | ... | 5 | 3 | 92 |
| 5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444 | 1 | ... | 7 | ... | 88 | ... | 84 | 1 | 46 | 3 | 62 | 4 | 296 |
| 6. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445 | 7 | ... | 40 | 4 | 141 | 5 | 109 | 9 | 73 | 11 | 38 | 21 | 458 |
| 7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 | 16 | 3 | 105 | 5 | 450 | 11 | 579 | 27 | 318 | 30 | 248 | 64 | 1,856 |
| 8. Offences under Section 52 of the Prisons' Act, 1894 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Total | 117 | 6 | 858 | 18 | 2,636 | 63 | 2,775 | 135 | 1,733 | 149 | 1,540 | 313 | 10,343 |

Note.—Includes Juveniles punished under any of these heads.

# II—B.—Judicial Statement No. 5-A.—(Criminal.)

## Part II.

*Showing Whippings in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI of 1864.*

| Offences for which awarded. | NUMBER OF STRIPES AWARDED. | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5 and under. | 6 to 10. | 11 to 15. | 16 to 20 | 21 to 25. | 26 to 30. | Total. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| (In addition to other punishments.) (Sections 3 and 4.) A.—Section 3. | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C. ... | ... | 12 | 20 | 68 | 31 | 107 | 238 | |
| Section 380 „ ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 14 | 9 | 34 | 61 | |
| Section 381 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Section 382 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2. Extortion, as defined in Section 388 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Section 389 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411 „ ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | |
| Section 412 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | |
| 4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443 „ ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 4 | |
| 5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444 „ ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | |
| 6. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445 „ .. | ... | ... | 4 | 14 | 3 | 13 | 34 | |
| 7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 „ ... | ... | 5 | 13 | 17 | 13 | 40 | 88 | |
| 8. Offences under Section 52 of the Prisons Act, 1894 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| B.—Section 4. | | | | | | | | |
| 1. False evidence, as defined in ... Section 193 I. P. C. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Section 194 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Section 195 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in Sections 211 and 377 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | |
| 3. Assault, as defined in Section 354 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4. Rape, as defined in Section 376 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 5. Unnatural offence, as defined in Section 377 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 6. Robbery, as defined in Section 390 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 7. Dacoity, as defined in Section 391 „ ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 15 | 19 | |
| 8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in Section 393 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in Section 394 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 413 „ ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 11. Forgery, as defined in Section 463 „ .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Section 466 „ .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Section 467 „ .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Section 468 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Section 469 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 14. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445 „ .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 15. House-breaking, by night, as defined in Section 446 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total ... | ... | 18 | 48 | 115 | 60 | 213 | 454 | |

## II—B.—Judicial Statement No. 5-A.—(Cri

### Part III.

*Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI of 1864, on Juveniles for offe specified in Parts I and II.*

| Offences. | Stripes. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5 and under. | | 6 to 10. | | 11 to 15. | | 16 to 20. | | 21 to 25. | | 26 to 3 | | Total. |
| | First conviction. | Subsequent conviction. | First conviction. | Subsequent conviction. | First conviction. | Subsequent conviction. | First conviction. | Subsequent conviction. | First conviction. | Subsequent conviction. | First conviction. | Subsequent conviction. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension, Section 224. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with knowledge that it is counterfeit, Section 240. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Delivery of coin as genuine, which when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit, Section 241. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Altering appearance of Queen's coin with intent that it shall pass as coin of different description, Section 249. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Section 325. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Voluntarily causing grievous hurt on provocation, Section 335. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Assault or criminal force to woman, Section 354. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Unnatural offences, Section 377 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Robbery, Section 390 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Dacoity, Section 391 ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | ... | 12 |
| Dishonest misappropriation of property, Section 403. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Mischief, Section 427 ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Mischief by killing or maiming animals, Section 429. | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| House-trespass, Section 448 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Lurking house-trespass, Section 456 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Total ... | 1 | ... | 8 | ... | 10 | ... | 13 | ... | 5 | ... | 7 | ... | 44 |

## 5.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5-A.—(Criminal.)

### PART IV.

*...e number of times Whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments.*

| Punishments. | Number. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 Total number of whippings awarded * .. ... | 10,841 | |
| 2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded. | 5 652 | |
| 3. Total number of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of headings 1 and 2). | 16,493 | |
| 4. Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3). | 65·7 | |

* Total of column 14, Parts I and III, and of column 8 Part II.

*Statement showing the result of Appeals and Revision in Criminal cases in the Central Provinces in the year 1900.*

| Tribunal. | Number of Persons. | | | | | | | | | | | Average number of days during which each appeal lasted. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts. | Died, escaped or transferred to another Province. | Appeals or applications rejected. | Sentence or order confirmed. | Sentence enhanced. | Sentence reduced or otherwise altered. | Sentence reversed. | Proceedings quashed. | New trial or further enquiry ordered. | Referred for revision to the High Court. | Pending trial. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| *Appeals.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| To Chief Magistrates of Districts ... ... | 1,512 | ... | 296 | 579 | ... | 218 | 368 | ... | 22 | ... | 29 | 18·7 | |
| To Courts of Session ... ... ... | 1,685 | ... | 976 | 309 | ... | 111 | 207 | 2 | 20 | ... | 60 | 13·6 | |
| Superior Courts—By persons convicted ... ... | 303 | ... | 102 | 130 | ... | 42 | 18 | ... | 4 | ... | 7 | 19·6 | |
| Superior Courts—By Government from judgment of acquittal. | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total ... | 3,504 | ... | 1,374 | 1,018 | ... | 371 | 593 | 2 | 46 | ... | 96 | 17 | |
| *Revision.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| By Chief Magistrates of Districts ... ... | * 175 | ... | 208 | 129 | ... | ... | 6 | 4 | 58 | 16 | 20 | 20·5 | * Excludes 266 accused persons whose cases w called for by District Magistrates on revisio application of complainants. |
| By Courts of Session ... ... ... | † 67 | ... | 78 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | 13 | 13 | 16 | † Excludes 44 accused persons whose called for revision on application ants. |
| By Superior Courts ... ... ... | ‡ 292 | ... | 217 | 169 | 4 | 8 | 62 | 7 | ... | ... | 1 | 10·6 | ‡ Excludes 41 persons whose ca revision and 135 persons w for on review of returns. |
| Total ... | 534 | ... | 503 | 298 | 4 | 8 | 69 | 11 | 64 | 29 | 34 | 15·1 | |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 4,038 | ... | 1,877 | 1,316 | 4 | 379 | 662 | 13 | 110 | 29 | 130 | 16·7 | |

## II-B.—Judicial Statement No. 7—(Civil.)

*Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1900.*

| Class of Tribunals. | Suits for money or moveable property. | Suits under the Rent Law. | | | | | | Title and Other Suits. | | | | | | | | | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Arrears of rent with or without ejectment. | Enhancement or abatement of rent. | For penalties or damages or compensation for wrongful act on the part of landlord or tenant. | For ejectment or recovery of possession alone. | All other suits under Rent Law. | Total. | Suits for immoveable property. | Suits for specific relief. | Suits to establish a right of pre-emption. | Mortgage suits. | Suits relating to religious and other endowments. | Matrimonial suits. | Testamentary suits. | Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads. | Total. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| **COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I.—Civil Courts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unpaid Tribunals ... | 15 | 2 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| Village Courts ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals | 37,420 | 9,801 | ... | 5 | 195 | ... | 10,001 | 662 | 23 | ... | 2,083 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,768 | 50,189 |
| Small Cause Courts ... | 6,629 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,629 |
| District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts .. | 2,473 | 190 | ... | 2 | 147 | ... | 339 | 2,150 | 400 | ... | 2,655 | 2 | 56 | ... | 44 | 5,307 | 8,119 |
| Chief Courts of Districts . | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Total ... | 46,538 | 9,993 | ... | 7 | 342 | ... | 10,342 | 2,812 | 423 | ... | 4,738 | 2 | 56 | 1 | 46 | 8,078 | 64,958 |
| II.—Revenue Courts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unpaid Local Tribunals ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Subordinate Courts ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| District Courts .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Presidency Small Cause Courts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Superior Courts ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total ... | 46,538 | 9,993 | ... | 7 | 342 | ... | 10,342 | 2,812 | 423 | ... | 4,738 | 2 | 56 | 1 | 46 | 8,078 | 64,958 |

## II-B.—Judicial Statement No. 8.—(Civil.)

*Statement showing the Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1900.*

| Value of Suits. | Number of Suits instituted in the different Courts. | | | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not exceeding Rs. 10. | Not exceeding Rs. 50. | Not exceeding Rs. 100. | Not exceeding Rs. 500. | Not exceeding Rs. 1,000. | Not exceeding Rs. 5,000. | Not exceeding Rs. 10,000. | Exceeding Rs. 10,000. | Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money. | Total value of suits. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| **COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I.—Civil Courts. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unpaid Tribunals | 4 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 520 | |
| Village Courts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals | 7,473 | 25,508 | 10,079 | 7,129 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26,68,419 | |
| Small Cause Courts | 1,316 | 3,178 | 1,049 | 1,029 | 57 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,05,328 | |
| District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts | 476 | 1,122 | 884 | 3,310 | 1,271 | 921 | 102 | 30 | 3 | 49,69,182 | |
| Chief Courts of Districts | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 70,205 | |
| Total | 9,269 | 29,821 | 12,012 | 11,469 | 1,328 | 921 | 103 | 31 | 4 | 81,13,654 | |
| II.—Revenue Courts. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unpaid Tribunals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Other Subordinate Courts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Collectors' Courts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| **COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Presidency Small Cause Courts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Superior Courts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Grand Total | 9 269 | 29 821 | 12 012 | 11 469 | 1,328 | 921 | 103 | 31 | 4 | 81,13,654 | |

## II-B.—Judicial Statement No. 9.—(Civil.)

*Statement showing the General Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Central Provinces in the year* 1900.

### Part I.—Civil Suits.

| Class of Courts. | Total number of suits before the Courts. | NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF— | | | | | | | | | | Pending at the close of the year. | Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year. | Average duration of suits. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Transferred to Courts in other Provinces. | Without trial. | Without Contest. | | | | On reference to Arbitration. | | With Contest. | | | | | |
| | | | | Compromised. | Decreed on confession. | Decreed *ex-parte*. | Dismissed *ex-parte*. | For plaintiff. | For defendant. | Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part. | Judgment for defendant. | | | Contested. | Uncontested. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| **COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I.—Civil Courts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Unpaid* Tribunals | 21 | ... | 3 | ... | 4 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 47·2 | 25·2 |
| Village Courts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals | 57,404 | ... | 10,499 | 4,498 | 11,396 | 9,684 | 268 | 4 | ... | 10,767 | 2,676 | 7,612 | 560 | 79·3 | 48·6 |
| Small Cause Courts | 7,492 | ... | 820 | 578 | 1,804 | 1,570 | 27 | 4 | 1 | 1,424 | 378 | 886 | 124 | 53·9 | 42·1 |
| District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts | 10,622 | ... | 1,355 | 722 | 1,067 | 846 | 61 | 19 | 7 | 3,098 | 869 | 2,578 | 911 | 155·6 | 80·4 |
| Chief Courts of Districts | 12 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 241 1 | 13·2 |
| Total | 75,551 | ... | 12,678 | 5,798 | 14,273 | 12,103 | 357 | 27 | 8 | 15,300 | 3,927 | 11,080 | 1,597 | 92·8 | ... |
| II.—Revenue Courts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Unpaid* Local Tribunals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Subordinate Courts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| District Courts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Presidency Small Cause Courts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Superior Courts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total | 75,551 | ... | 12,678 | 5,798 | 14,273 | 12,103 | 357 | 27 | 8 | 15,300 | 3,927 | 11,080 | 1,597 | 92.8 | 50·8 |

## II-B.—Judicial Statement No. 9.—(Civil.)

*Statement showing the General Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Central Provinces in the year 1900.*

### Part II.—Miscellaneous Cases.—(Judicial.)

| Class of Courts. | Total number of cases before the Courts. | NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF— | | | | | | | | | | Pending at the close of the year. | Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year. | Average duration of cases contested and uncontested. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Transferred to Courts in other Provinces. | Without trial. | Without Contest. | | | | On reference to Arbitration. | | With Contest. | | | | |
| | | | | Compromised. | Decreed on confession. | Decreed *ex-parte*. | Dismissed *ex-parte*. | For plaintiff. | For defendant. | for plaintiff in whole or in part. | for defendant. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| **COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **I.—Civil Courts.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unpaid Tribunals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Village Courts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals | 5,732 | ... | 1,685 | 134 | 581 | 466 | 141 | ... | ... | 1,217 | 812 | 696 | 46 | 38·4 |
| Small Cause Courts | 379 | ... | 92 | 7 | 20 | 69 | 9 | .. | ... | 99 | 58 | 25 | ... | 26·6 |
| District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts | 3 056 | ... | 700 | 69 | 212 | 159 | 73 | ... | ... | 721 | 556 | 566 | 130 | 61·7 |
| Chief Courts of Districts | 109 | ... | 27 | ... | 9 | 25 | 5 | ... | ... | 12 | 20 | 11 | 3 | 37·4 |
| Total | 9 276 | ... | 2,504 | 210 | 822 | 719 | 228 | ... | ... | 2,049 | 1,446 | 1.298 | 179 | 56·6 |
| **II.—Revenue Courts.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unpaid Local Tribunals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Subordinate Courts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| District Courts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Presidency Small Cause Courts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Superior Courts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Grand Total** | 9,276 | ... | 2,504 | 210 | 822 | 719 | 228 | ... | ... | 2,049 | 1,446 | 1,298 | 179 | 56·6 |

## II—B.—Judicial Statement No. 10.—(Civil.)

*Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1900.*

### Part I.—Appeals.

| Class of Courts. | Total number of appeals before the Courts. | Transferred to Courts in other Provinces. | Decisions confirmed under Section 551, Civil Procedure Code. | Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted. | Heard *Ex-parte*. | | | | Contested. | | | | Pending. | Of those pending more than three months. | Average duration of appeals. | Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Confirmed. | Modified. | Reversed. | Remanded. | Confirmed. | Modified. | Reversed. | Remanded. | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| **COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Appeals from Original Decrees. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A.—Civil Courts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of District ... ... | 4,527 | ... | 219 | 207 | 89 | 26 | 47 | 15 | 1,599 | 649 | 714 | 253 | 709 | 210 | 76·6 | 130 | |
| Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ... ... ... ... | 365 | ... | 60 | 15 | 6 | ... | 3 | 1 | 124 | 40 | 57 | 16 | 43 | 1 | 87·3 | 2 | |
| Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ... ... | 378 | ... | 15 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | 145 | 68 | 27 | 9 | 97 | 44 | 108·8 | 21 | |
| Total ... | 5,270 | ... | 294 | 233 | 97 | 28 | 52 | 16 | 1,868 | 757 | 798 | 278 | 849 | 255 | 79·4 | 153 | |
| B.—Revenue Courts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Collectors' Appellate Courts ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| *Commissioners' Appellate Courts* ... ... ... ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| **COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chief Court of Province. Appeals from original decrees ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Chief Court of Province. Appeals from appellate do. ... ... ... | 670 | ... | 165 | 21 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 254 | 28 | 61 | 63 | 57 | 3 | 79·2 | 15 | |
| Total ... | 670 | ... | 165 | 21 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 254 | 28 | 61 | 63 | 57 | 3 | 79·2 | 15 | |
| Grand Total ... | 5,940 | ... | 459 | 254 | 109 | 29 | 54 | 22 | 2,122 | 785 | 859 | 341 | 906 | 258 | 79·3 | 168 | |

## II—B.—Judicial Statement No. 10.—(Civil.)

*Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Central Provinces in the year* 1900.

### Part II.—Miscellaneous Appeals.—(Judicial.)

| Class of Courts. | Total number of appeals before the Courts. | Transferred to Courts in other Provinces. | Decisions confirmed under Section 551, Civil Procedure Code. | Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted. | Head *Ex-parte*. | | | | Contested. | | | Remanded. | Pending. | Of those pending more than three months. | Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts. | Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Rejected. | Modified. | Decreed or granted. | Remanded. | Rejected. | Modified. | Decreed or granted. | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| COURTS IN THE INTERIOR. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Appeals from Original Decrees. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A.—Civil Courts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of District ... | 432 | ... | 61 | 30 | 38 | 6 | 17 | 12 | 82 | 12 | 60 | 53 | 61 | 8 | 53·6 | ... | |
| Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ... ... | 20 | ... | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | ... | 53·1 | ... | |
| Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ... | 40 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 60·3 | 1 | |
| Total ... | 492 | ... | 70 | 33 | 40 | 7 | 17 | 12 | 100 | 15 | 68 | 57 | 73 | 9 | 54·1 | 1 | |
| B.—Revenue Courts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Collectors' Appellate Courts ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| *Commissioners' Appellate Courts* ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chief Court of Province. { Appeals from original decrees ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Chief Court of Province. { Appeals from appellate do. ... | 13 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | 4 | 2 | ... | 44·9 | ... | |
| Total ... | 13 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | 4 | 2 | ... | 44·9 | ... | |
| Grand Total ... | 505 | ... | 71 | 33 | 40 | 7 | 17 | 12 | 105 | 15 | 69 | 61 | 75 | 9 | 53·9 | 1 | |

## II—B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 11.—(Civil.)

*Statement showing the result of Proceedings on Applications for the execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Central Provinces in the year* 1900.

| Class of Courts. | Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts. | APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF. | | | | Pending at the end of the year. | Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year. | Amount realized. | NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | By transfer. | Satisfaction obtained in full. | Satisfaction obtained in part. | Wholly infructuous. | | | | On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned. | On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment. | ON WHICH MOVEABLE PROPERTY— Was sold. | ON WHICH MOVEABLE PROPERTY— Was attached, but subsequently released. | ON WHICH IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY— Was sold. | ON WHICH IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY— Was dealt with under Sections 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882. | ON WHICH IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY— Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 275. | ON WHICH POSSESSION WAS GIVEN— Of moveables. | ON WHICH POSSESSION WAS GIVEN— Of immoveables. | On which specific performance was enforced. | On which partition was effected. | On which execution was effected otherwise than as in the preceding columns. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| **COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I.—CIVIL COURTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unpaid Tribunals ... ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Village Courts ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ... | 59,521 | 1,685 | 7,071 | 8,942 | 32,233 | 9,590 | 453 | 4,56,084 | 27 | 230 | 1,502 | 3,257 | 2,136 | 976 | 1,974 | 18 | 312 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Small Cause Courts ... ... | 9,099 | 888 | 911 | 1,890 | 4,237 | 1,173 | 210 | 65,995 | 7 | 80 | 177 | 297 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts .. .. | 10,303 | 499 | 2,504 | 1,709 | 3,858 | 1,733 | 298 | 4,16,575 | 12 | 21 | 266 | 454 | 350 | 382 | 356 | 32 | 1,682 | 1 | 1 | 5 | |
| Chief Courts of Districts ... ... | 8 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1,608 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Superior Courts ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total ... | 78,933 | 3,073 | 10,490 | 12,543 | 40,330 | 12,497 | 961 | 9,40,277 | 46 | 331 | 1,946 | 4,009 | 2,487 | 1,359 | 2,331 | 50 | 1,995 | 1 | 1 | 5 | |
| II.—REVENUE COURTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unpaid Local Tribunals ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Other Subordinate Courts ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| District Courts ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| **COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Presidency Small Cause Courts ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Superior Courts ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 78,933 | 3,073 | 10,490 | 12,543 | 40,330 | 12,497 | 961 | 9,40,277 | 46 | 331 | 1,946 | 4,009 | 2,487 | 1,359 | 2,331 | 50 | 1,995 | 1 | 1 | 5 | |

## II—B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 12.—(Civil.)

*Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of* 1882, *in the Central Provinces in the year* 1900.

| Class of Courts. | APPLICATIONS FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY. | | | | | | | | Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355. | Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year. | AMOUNT OF CREDITORS' CLAIMS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR. | | GROSS AMOUNTS OF INSOLVENCY ASSETS REALIZED AND DISBURSED. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total number of hearings. | Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c. | GRANTED. | | REJECTED. | | | Pending at the close of the year. | | | Admitted. | Satisfied. | Realized during the year. | Disbursed during the year. | |
| | | | A Receiver being appointed. | A Receiver not being appointed. | Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken. | Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359. | Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with. | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ... ... | 87 | 28 | 8 | 19 | 14 | ... | ... | 18 | 7 | 15 | 20,247 | 1,485 | 1,379 | 1,504 | |
| Chief Courts of Districts ... ... ... | 10 | 6 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 116 | 21 | |
| Superior Courts ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total ... | 97 | 34 | 10 | 20 | 14 | ... | ... | 19 | 9 | 17 | 20,247 | 1,485 | 1,495 | 1,525 | |

## II—B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 13.—(Civil and Criminal.)

*Statement showing the use of Jurors and Assessors in the Civil Courts in the Central Provinces in the year* 1900.

(BLANK.)

*Statement showing the use of Jurors and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Central Provinces in the year* 1900.

| Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed. | Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications. | NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS IN JURY TRIALS. | | | | NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS IN TRIALS WITH ASSESSORS. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | AS TO WHOM THE JUDGE— | | | | AS TO WHOM THE JUDGE— | | | | |
| | | Tried. | Approved of verdict. | Did not approve of verdict. | Made reference under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. | Tried. | Agreed with all the Assessors. | Differed from one or more, but not from all the Assessors. | Differed from all the Assessors. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code. — Jurors ... | Two Assessors in each. The prescribed qualifications are education and good character. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Courts of Session ... ... — Jurors ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Courts of Session ... ... — Assessors ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 382 | 245 | 54 | 83 | All the cases were tried with Assessors. |
| High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction. — Jurors ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

*Statement showing the general result of the trial of European*

| Description of Offence. | NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED AND BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE. | | | | | | Died, escaped or transferred to other Provinces. | Number actually brought to trial. | PERSONS WHOSE CASES | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | WITHIN THE YEAR. | | | | | | | BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES AND OTHER 1ST CLASS MAGISTRATES. | | | | | | | BY COURTS OF SESSION. | | | | |
| | Remaining at the close of the previous year. | On complaint, Section 190 (*a*), Criminal Procedure Code. | On Police report, Section 190 (*b*) of the Code. | By Magistrate *suo motu*, Section 190 (*c*) of the Code. | On transfer from another Province. | Total. | | | Received by transfer under Section 451 (9) of the Code. | Convicted. | Acquitted or discharged. | Committed. To Court of Session. | Committed. To High Court. | Transferred by order under Section 451 (9) of the Code. | Total omitting entries in columns 10 and 15. | Received by transfer under Section 451 (9) of the Code. | Convicted. | Acquitted or discharged. | Referred to High Court under Section 307 of the Code. | Total exclusive of column 17. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Offences relating to Army and Navy, Chapter VII ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of birth ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hurt ... ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Criminal force and assault ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rape ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Unnatural offences ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Extortion ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Robbery and dacoity ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Criminal misappropriation of property ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Criminal breach of trust ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Receiving of stolen property. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cheating ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mischief ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Criminal trespass ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Offences relating to documents and to trade or property-marks, Chapter XVIII ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . |
| Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Defamation, Chapter XXI ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Offences under special and local laws ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | 6 | 3 | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 5 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |

*British subjects in the Central Provinces in the year* 1900.

| WERE DISPOSED OF— | | | | | | | NUMBER OF CASES. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By High Court. | | | Total for all Courts. | | | | | | | | | |
| Convicted. | Acquitted. | Total. | Convicted. | Acquitted or discharged. | Total. | Number of persons under trial at the close of the year. | Brought to trial. | Disposed of. | Pending. | Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under Section 456 of the Code. | Of those entered in column 5 number who applied under Section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases. | Number of persons who applied to the High Court under Section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases. |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | . | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | 7 | ... | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE.

| 35 | | | | | | | 36 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS SHOWN IN— | | | | | | | OF CASES SHOWN IN COLUMN 30. | |
| Column 16. | | | Column 21. | Columns 21 and 24 | | | Disposed of by Magistrates. | Disposed of by Sessions Judges. |
| Number who claimed to be tried by mixed jury, Section 451 (1) of the Code. | Number who did not so claim. | Number of those in column 35 (1), whose cases were transferred under Section 451 (9) of the Code. | Number who claimed a mixed number of Assessors, Section 450 (2) of the Code. | Number who did not so claim. | Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, Section 450 (1) of the Code. | Number who did not so claim. | Being European British subjects. | Other than European British subjects. | Being European British subjects. | Other than European British subjects. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 1 |

*Showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | 6 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Serial number. | Station. | Place of confinement. | Class of prisoners. | Remained at the commencement of the year. | | | Received during the year. | | |
| | | | | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| 1 | Jubbulpore ... | Central Jail ... | Convicts ... | 1,071 | 38 | 1,109 | 1,261 | 170 | 1,431 |
| | | | Under-trial ... | 12 | 4 | 16 | 788 | 74 | 862 |
| | | | Civil ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 12 |
| 2 | Nagpur ... | „ ... | Convicts ... | 807 | 16 | 823 | 1,380 | 74 | 1 454 |
| | | | Under-trial ... | 37 | 2 | 39 | 741 | 33 | 774 |
| | | | Civil ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 6 |
| 3 | Raipur ... | „ ... | Convicts ... | 713 | 26 | 739 | 1,321 | 97 | 1 418 |
| | | | Under-trial ... | 53 | ... | 53 | 936 | 30 | 1,026 |
| | | | Civil ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 |
| 4 | Balaghat ... | District Jail ... | Convicts ... | 43 | 3 | 46 | 310 | 45 | 355 |
| | | | Under-trial ... | 5 | 1 | 6 | 456 | 30 | 486 |
| | | | Civil ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Betul ... | „ ... | Convicts ... | 85 | 12 | 97 | 501 | 108 | 609 |
| | | | Under-trial ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 572 | 39 | 611 |
| | | | Civil ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | Bhandara ... | „ ... | Convicts ... | 103 | 6 | 109 | 509 | 41 | 550 |
| | | | Under-trial ... | 29 | ... | 29 | 293 | 15 | 308 |
| | | | Civil ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| 7 | Bilaspur ... | „ ... | Convicts ... | 99 | 5 | 104 | 483 | 68 | 551 |
| | | | Under-trial ... | 8 | 3 | 11 | 624 | 33 | 657 |
| | | | Civil ... | ... | .. | ... | 8 | ... | 8 |
| 8 | Chanda ... | „ ... | Convicts ... | 105 | 6 | 111 | 409 | 55 | 464 |
| | | | Under-trial ... | 76 | 18 | 94 | 552 | 30 | 582 |
| | | | Civil ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | Chhindwara ... | „ ... | Convicts ... | 71 | 6 | 77 | 279 | 26 | 305 |
| | | | Under-trial ... | 6 | ... | 6 | 298 | 18 | 316 |
| | | | Civil ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| 10 | Damoh ... | „ ... | Convicts ... | 47 | 4 | 51 | 276 | 42 | 318 |
| | | | Under-trial ... | 25 | 2 | 27 | 290 | 22 | 312 |
| | | | Civil ... | .. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 11 | Hoshangabad ... | „ ... | Convicts ... | 122 | 11 | 133 | 553 | 54 | 609 |
| | | | Under-trial ... | 15 | ... | 15 | 383 | 25 | 408 |
| | | | Civil ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 7 |
| 12 | Mandla ... | „ ... | Convicts ... | 62 | 2 | 64 | 239 | 20 | 259 |
| | | | Under-trial ... | 17 | 1 | 18 | 313 | 17 | 330 |
| | | | Civil ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | Narsinghpur ... | „ ... | Convicts ... | 89 | 7 | 96 | 458 | 73 | 531 |
| | | | Under-trial ... | 26 | ... | 26 | 426 | 30 | 456 |
| | | | Civil .. | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 |
| 14 | Nimar ... | „ ... | Convicts ... | 67 | 9 | 76 | 473 | 21 | 494 |
| | | | Under-trial ... | 50 | ... | 50 | 319 | 17 | 336 |
| | | | Civil ... | ... | .. | ... | 9 | ... | 9 |
| 15 | Sambalpur ... | „ ... | Convicts ... | 77 | 7 | 84 | 1 068 | 83 | 1,151 |
| | | | Under-trial ... | 29 | ... | 29 | 1,233 | 48 | 1,281 |
| | | | Civil .. | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 8 |
| 16 | Saugor ... | „ ... | Convicts .. | 154 | 15 | 169 | 530 | 99 | 638 |
| | | | Under-trial ... | 14 | .. | 14 | 629 | 47 | 676 |
| | | | Civil ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | 16 |
| 17 | Seoni ... | „ ... | Convicts ... | 57 | 3 | 60 | 217 | 33 | 250 |
| | | | Under-trial ... | 11 | ... | 11 | 401 | 23 | 424 |
| | | | Civil ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 |
| 18 | Wardha ... | „ ... | Convicts ... | 31 | 6 | 37 | 264 | 23 | 287 |
| | | | Under-trial ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 257 | 11 | 268 |
| | | | Civil ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 |
| 19 | Sironcha ... | Subsidiary Jail ... | Convicts ... | 7 | ... | 7 | 54 | 1 | 55 |
| | | | Under-trial ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 31 | 1 | 32 |
| | | | Civil ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Grand Total ... | Convicts ... | 3 810 | 182 | 3.992 | 10 596 | 1,133 | 11,729 |
| | | | Under-trial ... | 421 | 31 | 452 | 9,602 | 543 | 10 145 |
| | | | Civil ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 84 | ... | 84 |

*and Subsidiary Jail of the Central Provinces during the year* 1900.

| 7 | | | 8 | | | 9 | | | 10 | | | 11 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total. | | | Discharged from all causes. | | | Remaining at end of the year. | | | Daily average number of each class. | | | Total daily average of whole Jail | | |
| Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| 2,332 | 208 | 2,540 | 1,118 | 154 | 1,272 | 1,214 | 54 | 1,268 | 1,233·05 | 60·91 | 1,293·96 | 1,265·05 | 63·07 | 1,328·12 |
| 800 | 78 | 878 | 771 | 77 | 848 | 29 | 1 | 30 | 31·35 | 2·76 | 34·11 | | | |
| 12 | ... | 12 | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 0·65 | ... | 0·65 | | | |
| 2,187 | 90 | 2,277 | 934 | 65 | 999 | 1,253 | 25 | 1,278 | 967·56 | 18·88 | 986·44 | 1,011·18 | 21·46 | 1,032·64 |
| 778 | 35 | 813 | 742 | 33 | 775 | 36 | 2 | 38 | 43·12 | 2·58 | 45·70 | | | |
| 6 | ... | 6 | 5 | ... | 5 | 1 | ... | 1 | 0·50 | ... | 0·50 | | | |
| 2,034 | 123 | 2,157 | 1,262 | 90 | 1,352 | 772 | 33 | 805 | 824·84 | 37·58 | 862·42 | 868·04 | 30·54 | 898·58 |
| 1,049 | 30 | 1,079 | 992 | 28 | 1,020 | 57 | 2 | 59 | 63·41 | 1·96 | 65·37 | | | |
| 4 | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 0·39 | ... | 0·39 | | | |
| 353 | 48 | 401 | 287 | 44 | 331 | 66 | 4 | 70 | 86·52 | 8·61 | 95·13 | 101·34 | 10·70 | 112·04 |
| 461 | 31 | 492 | 445 | 30 | 475 | 16 | 1 | 17 | 14·82 | 2·09 | 16·91 | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| 586 | 120 | 706 | 474 | 111 | 585 | 112 | 9 | 121 | 134·28 | 16·02 | 150·30 | 150·20 | 17·40 | 167·60 |
| 575 | 39 | 614 | 570 | 38 | 608 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 15·92 | 1·38 | 17·30 | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| 612 | 47 | 659 | 523 | 42 | 565 | 89 | 5 | 94 | 89·86 | 6·93 | 96·79 | 121·22 | 8·15 | 129·37 |
| 322 | 15 | 337 | 303 | 12 | 315 | 19 | 3 | 22 | 31·27 | 1·22 | 32·49 | | | |
| 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 0·09 | ... | 0·09 | | | |
| 582 | 73 | 655 | 389 | 66 | 455 | 193 | 7 | 200 | 187·73 | 13·65 | 201·38 | 220·73 | 15·61 | 236·34 |
| 632 | 36 | 668 | 625 | 30 | 655 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 31·94 | 1·96 | 33·90 | | | |
| 8 | ... | 8 | 6 | ... | 6 | 2 | ... | 2 | 1·06 | ... | 1·06 | | | |
| 514 | 61 | 575 | 415 | 52 | 467 | 99 | 9 | 108 | 130·98 | 12·25 | 143·23 | 173·59 | 13·30 | 186·89 |
| 628 | 48 | 676 | 590 | 47 | 637 | 38 | 1 | 39 | 42·61 | 1·05 | 43·66 | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| 350 | 32 | 382 | 308 | 31 | 339 | 42 | 1 | 43 | 73·81 | 5·06 | 78·87 | 86·16 | 5·46 | 91·62 |
| 304 | 18 | 322 | 293 | 18 | 311 | 11 | ... | 11 | 12·26 | 0·40 | 12·66 | | | |
| 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 0·09 | ... | 0·09 | | | |
| 323 | 46 | 369 | 249 | 38 | 287 | 74 | 8 | 82 | 74·70 | 6·67 | 81·37 | 86·57 | 7·42 | 93·99 |
| 315 | 24 | 339 | 312 | 23 | 335 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 11·62 | 0·75 | 12·37 | | | |
| 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 0·25 | ... | 0·25 | | | |
| 677 | 65 | 742 | 483 | 54 | 537 | 194 | 11 | 205 | 195·22 | 13·68 | 208·90 | 219·08 | 14·92 | 234·00 |
| 398 | 25 | 423 | 387 | 22 | 409 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 22·83 | 1·24 | 24·07 | | | |
| 7 | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | .. | ... | 1·03 | ... | 1·03 | | | |
| 301 | 22 | 323 | 196 | 22 | 218 | 105 | ... | 105 | 85·82 | 6·35 | 92·17 | 97·01 | 7·04 | 104·05 |
| 330 | 18 | 348 | 326 | 18 | 344 | 4 | ... | 4 | 11·19 | 0·69 | 11·88 | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| 547 | 80 | 627 | 413 | 73 | 486 | 134 | 7 | 141 | 132·69 | 12·25 | 144·04 | 148·76 | 12·98 | 161·74 |
| 452 | 30 | 482 | 440 | 30 | 470 | 12 | ... | 12 | 15·88 | 0·73 | 16·01 | | | |
| 4 | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 0·19 | ... | 0·19 | | | |
| 540 | 30 | 570 | 449 | 25 | 474 | 91 | 5 | 96 | 120·35 | 4·79 | 125·14 | 146·97 | 6·59 | 153·56 |
| 369 | 17 | 386 | 355 | 17 | 372 | 14 | ... | 14 | 26·06 | 1·80 | 27·86 | | | |
| 9 | ... | 9 | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 0·56 | ... | 0·56 | | | |
| 1,145 | 90 | 1,235 | 939 | 71 | 1,010 | 206 | 19 | 225 | 234·45 | 12·06 | 246·51 | 296·28 | 14·08 | 310·36 |
| 1,262 | 48 | 1,310 | 1,219 | 44 | 1,263 | 43 | 4 | 47 | 61·01 | 2·02 | 63·03 | | | |
| 8 | ... | 8 | 7 | ... | 7 | 1 | ... | 1 | 0·82 | ... | 0·82 | | | |
| 693 | 114 | 807 | 511 | 101 | 612 | 182 | 13 | 195 | 189·05 | 19·51 | 208·56 | 212·52 | 20·02 | 232·44 |
| 643 | 47 | 690 | 629 | 46 | 675 | 14 | 1 | 15 | 22·84 | 1·41 | 24·25 | | | |
| 16 | ... | 16 | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | 0·63 | ... | 0·63 | | | |
| 274 | 36 | 310 | 221 | 30 | 251 | 53 | 6 | 59 | 67·62 | 6·01 | 73·63 | 78·28 | 6·64 | 84·92 |
| 412 | 23 | 435 | 404 | 23 | 427 | 8 | ... | 8 | 10·29 | 0·63 | 10·92 | | | |
| 3 | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 0·37 | ... | 0·37 | | | |
| 205 | 29 | 324 | 250 | 24 | 274 | 45 | 5 | 50 | 50·86 | 5·52 | 56·38 | 60·43 | 5·94 | 66·37 |
| 261 | 11 | 272 | 259 | 11 | 270 | 2 | ... | 2 | 9·37 | 0·42 | 9·79 | | | |
| 4 | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | . | ... | 0·20 | .. | 0·20 | | | |
| 61 | 1 | 62 | 47 | 1 | 48 | 14 | ... | 14 | 17·17 | 23 | 17·40 | 18·24 | 0·23 | 18·47 |
| 32 | 1 | 33 | 31 | 1 | 32 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1·07 | . | 1·07 | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| 14,406 | 1,315 | 15,721 | 9,468 | 1,094 | 10,562 | 4,938 | 221 | 5,159 | 4,896·56 | 266·96 | 5,163·52 | 5,382·25 | 292·05 | 5,674·30 |
| 10,023 | 574 | 10,597 | 9,093 | 548 | 10,241 | 330 | 26 | 356 | 478·86 | 25·09 | 503·95 | | | |
| 80 | ... | 86 | 82 | ... | 82 | 4 | ... | 4 | 6·83 | ... | 6·83 | | | |

*Showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | 7 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | RECEIVED BY TRANSFER. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | A | | | | | | B | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | To undergo sentence. | | | | | | In transit for transportation or to other Jails. | | | | | | |
| Serial number | Jails. | Remained at the close of the previous year. | | Imprisoned during the present year. | | Total. | | From Jails in the Province. | | From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province. | | From Jails outside the Province. | | From Jails in the Province. | | From Jails outside the Province. | | Grand Total. | | |
| | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Central Jails. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Jubbulpore ... | 1,071 | 38 | 745 | 140 | 1,816 | 178 | 501 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 3 | ... | ... | 2,332 | 208 | 2,540 |
| 2 | Nagpur ... | 807 | 16 | 541 | 60 | 1,348 | 76 | 804 | 11 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 29 | 3 | 3 | ... | 2,187 | 90 | 2,277 |
| 3 | Raipur .. | 713 | 26 | 1,295 | 81 | 2,008 | 107 | 3 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 5 | ... | ... | 2,034 | 123 | 2,157 |
| | Total ... | 2,591 | 80 | 2,581 | 281 | 5,172 | 361 | 1,308 | 49 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 67 | 11 | 3 | ... | 6,553 | 421 | 6,974 |
| District Jails. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Balaghat ... | 43 | 3 | 297 | 45 | 340 | 48 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 353 | 48 | 401 |
| 5 | Betul ... | 85 | 12 | 493 | 108 | 578 | 120 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 586 | 120 | 706 |
| 6 | Bhandara ... | 103 | 6 | 499 | 41 | 602 | 47 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 612 | 47 | 659 |
| 7 | Bilaspur .. | 99 | 5 | 457 | 67 | 556 | 72 | 26 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 582 | 73 | 655 |
| 8 | Chanda ... | 105 | 6 | 377 | 54 | 482 | 60 | 14 | ... | 18 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 514 | 61 | 575 |
| 9 | Chhindwara ... | 71 | 6 | 263 | 26 | 334 | 32 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 350 | 32 | 382 |
| 10 | Damoh . | 47 | 4 | 269 | 41 | 316 | 45 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 323 | 46 | 369 |
| 11 | Hoshangabad ... | 122 | 11 | 543 | 53 | 665 | 64 | 12 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 677 | 65 | 742 |
| 12 | Mandla ... | 62 | 2 | 232 | 19 | 294 | 21 | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 301 | 22 | 323 |
| 13 | Narsinghpur ... | 89 | 7 | 439 | 72 | 528 | 79 | 19 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 547 | 80 | 627 |
| 14 | Nimar ... | 67 | 9 | 459 | 21 | 526 | 30 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 540 | 30 | 570 |
| 15 | Sambalpur ... | 77 | 7 | 1,036 | 83 | 1,113 | 90 | 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,145 | 90 | 1,235 |
| 16 | Saugor .. | 154 | 15 | 501 | 98 | 655 | 113 | 35 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 693 | 114 | 807 |
| 17 | Seoni .. | 57 | 3 | 203 | 33 | 260 | 36 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 274 | 36 | 310 |
| 18 | Wardha ... | 31 | 6 | 251 | 22 | 282 | 28 | 13 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 295 | 29 | 324 |
| Subsidiary Jail. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Sironcha ... | 7 | ... | 54 | 1 | 61 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61 | 1 | 62 |
| | Total ... | 1,219 | 102 | 6,373 | 784 | 7,592 | 886 | 239 | 7 | 18 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,853 | 894 | 8,747 |
| | Grand Total ... | 3,810 | 182 | 8,954 | 1,065 | 12,764 | 1,247 | 1,547 | 56 | 18 | 1 | 7 | ... | 67 | 11 | 3 | ... | 14,406 | 1,315 | 15,721 |

Note.—Column 6 includes 1 male convict in transit

Also convicts received from Reformatory

And Column 8 convicts sent to

1—Judicial—(for Convicts only).

*Subsidiary Jail of the Central Provinces during the year* 1900.

| 8 | | | | 9 | | | | | | | | | | 10 | | 11 | | 12 | | 13 | | 14 | | 15 | | 16 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS. | | | | RELEASED DURING THE YEAR. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A | | B | | A | | B | | C | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | By order of Government. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | *a* | | *b* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| To undergo sentence. | | For transportation beyond seas, &c. | | On appeal. | | On expiry of sentence. | | Under remission rules. | | On account of sickness. | | On other grounds. | | Transported beyond seas. | | Transferred to Lunatic Asylum. | | Escaped. | | Executed. | | Died. | | Remaining at the end of present year. | | Daily average number. | | |
| M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F | Total. |
| 95 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 26 | 3 | 532 | 128 | 396 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | 2 | ... | 58 | 5 | 1,214 | 54 | 1,233·05 | 60·91 | 1,293·96 |
| 82 | 1 | 19 | 4 | 37 | 3 | 516 | 52 | 233 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 45 | ... | 1,253 | 25 | 967·56 | 18·88 | 986·44 |
| 58 | 1 | 24 | 5 | 212 | ... | 679 | 76 | 226 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 55 | 2 | 772 | 33 | 824·84 | 37·58 | 862·42 |
| 235 | 9 | 52 | 12 | 275 | 6 | 1,727 | 256 | 855 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 11 | ... | 158 | 7 | 3,239 | 112 | 3,025·45 | 117·37 | 3,142·82 |
| 68 | 1 | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | 189 | 40 | 10 | ... | | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 2 | 66 | 4 | 86·52 | 8·61 | 95·13 |
| 58 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 11 | ... | 373 | 103 | 9 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | . | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 14 | 2 | 112 | 9 | 134·28 | 16·02 | 150·30 |
| 148 | ... | 6 | 1 | 16 | ... | 326 | 38 | 13 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 10 | 1 | 89 | 5 | 89·86 | 6·93 | 96·79 |
| 23 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 16 | ... | 299 | 53 | 39 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 5 | ... | 193 | 7 | 187·73 | 13·65 | 201·38 |
| 86 | 1 | 2 | ... | 5 | 1 | 292 | 49 | 23 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 99 | 9 | 130·98 | 12·25 | 143·23 |
| 53 | ... | 5 | ... | 9 | ... | 212 | 29 | 15 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | 1 | ... | 13 | ... | 42 | 1 | 73·81 | 5·06 | 78·87 |
| 42 | 2 | 1 | ... | 12 | 1 | 183 | 35 | 9 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 74 | 8 | 74·70 | 6·67 | 81·37 |
| 82 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 26 | 3 | 339 | 46 | 16 | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 15 | 1 | 194 | 11 | 195·22 | 13·68 | 208·90 |
| 31 | 1 | .. | ... | 14 | .. | 140 | 19 | 8 | 2 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 105 | .. | 85·82 | 6·35 | 92·17 |
| 132 | 9 | 4 | ... | 35 | 3 | 216 | 60 | 17 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 134 | 7 | 132·69 | 12·25 | 144·94 |
| 180 | 4 | 5 | ... | 15 | ... | 211 | 21 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 21 | ... | 91 | 5 | 120·35 | 4·79 | 125·14 |
| 198 | ... | 10 | ... | 19 | 1 | 645 | 68 | 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 32 | 2 | 206 | 19 | 234·45 | 12·06 | 246·51 |
| 67 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 19 | 3 | 359 | 83 | 49 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 12 | 1 | 182 | 13 | 189·05 | 19·51 | 208·56 |
| 71 | 3 | 1 | ... | 6 | 1 | 116 | 25 | 12 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | 1 | ... | 13 | 1 | 53 | 6 | 67·62 | 6·01 | 73·63 |
| 96 | 2 | . . | ... | 13 | ... | 122 | 21 | 12 | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 45 | 5 | 50·86 | 5·52 | 56·38 |
| 18 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 17·17 | 0·23 | 7·40 |
| 1,353 | 48 | 48 | 7 | 222 | 13 | 4,049 | 690 | 278 | 17 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 19 | ... | 177 | 10 | 1,699 | 109 | 1,871·11 | 149·59 | 2,020·70 |
| 1,588 | 57 | 100 | 19 | 497 | 19 | 5,776 | 946 | 1,133 | 36 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 30 | ... | 335 | 17 | 4,938 | 221 | 4,896·56 | 266·96 | 5,163·52 |

at close of the year.

| | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|
| and Jails out of the Province... | Alipur .. | 5 | 0 |
| | Lalitpur ... | 1 | 0 |
| | Buxar ... | 1 | 0 |
| | Allahabad ... | 1 | 0 |
| | Ajmere ... | 1 | 0 |
| | Punna ... | 1 | 0 |
| | Reformatory ... | 2 | 0 |
| . .. | Alipur .. | 35 | 8 |
| | Lalitpur ... | 2 | 0 |
| | Bhopal ... | 3 | 0 |
| | Allahabad .. | 2 | 0 |
| | Amritsar ... | 1 | 0 |
| | Punna ... | 1 | 0 |
| | Reformatory ... | 13 | 0 |

*Showing the Religion, Age and Previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | RELIGION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AGE. | | | | | | | |
| | | A | | | | | | B | | C | | D | | E | | A | | B | | C | | D | |
| | | CHRISTIANS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | *a* | | *b* | | *c* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Serial number. | Jails. | Europeans. | | Eurasians. | | Natives. | | Muhammadans. | | Hindus and Sikhs. | | Buddhists and Jains. | | All other classes. | | Under 16. | | 16 to 40 | | 40 to 60. | | Above 60. | |
| | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| CENTRAL JAILS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Jubbulpore ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | .. | 2 | 92 | 17 | 380 | 75 | 1 | ... | 269 | 46 | 20 | 6 | 586 | 118 | 139 | 16 | ... | ... |
| 2 | Nagpur ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 63 | 4 | 296 | 27 | ... | .. | 180 | 28 | 6 | 5 | 484 | 52 | 43 | 3 | 3 | ... |
| 3 | Raipur ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 44 | ... | 861 | 71 | ... | ... | 387 | 10 | 19 | 4 | 1,078 | 65 | 186 | 12 | 12 | ... |
| | Total ... | 3 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | 3 | 199 | 21 | 1,537 | 173 | 1 | ... | 836 | 84 | 45 | 15 | 2,148 | 235 | 373 | 31 | 15 | ... |
| DISTRICT JAILS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Balaghat ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 1 | 118 | 22 | .. | .. | 160 | 22 | 8 | 3 | 256 | 37 | 33 | 5 | ... | ... |
| 5 | Betul ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 23 | 2 | 245 | 52 | .. | ... | 225 | 54 | 6 | 9 | 423 | 82 | 64 | 17 | . | ... |
| 6 | Bhandara ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 16 | ... | 383 | 31 | ... | ... | 99 | 10 | 9 | ... | 416 | 38 | 72 | 3 | 2 | ... |
| 7 | Bilaspur .. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 19 | 2 | 290 | 41 | 1 | ... | 144 | 24 | 2 | 1 | 345 | 57 | 107 | 9 | 3 | ... |
| 8 | Chanda ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | 15 | 3 | 222 | 31 | . | ... | 140 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 287 | 36 | 78 | 15 | 10 | 1 |
| 9 | Chhindwara ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 2 | 132 | 20 | ... | ... | 112 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 228 | 19 | 28 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| 10 | Damoh ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 24 | 1 | 137 | 24 | . | ... | 107 | 16 | 7 | ... | 217 | 32 | 44 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| 11 | Hoshangabad ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 59 | 8 | 241 | 27 | ... | ... | 243 | 18 | 6 | 2 | 424 | 39 | 110 | 11 | 3 | 1 |
| 12 | Mandla ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 85 | 8 | ... | ... | 134 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 201 | 17 | 20 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 13 | Narsinghpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 28 | 6 | 256 | 32 | .. | ... | 154 | 34 | 17 | 10 | 340 | 45 | 80 | 16 | 2 | ... |
| 14 | Nimar ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 63 | 3 | 286 | 12 | ... | ... | 107 | 6 | 10 | ... | 377 | 16 | 68 | 5 | 4 | ... |
| 15 | Sambalpur ... | . | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 23 | ... | 832 | 60 | . | ... | 179 | 23 | 45 | 5 | 847 | 64 | 142 | 14 | 2 | ... |
| 16 | Saugor ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 | 8 | 405 | 81 | 3 | 1 | 52 | 8 | 19 | 2 | 387 | 73 | 94 | 23 | 1 | ... |
| 17 | Seoni ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 1 | 72 | 9 | ... | ... | 110 | 23 | 4 | ... | 158 | 28 | 40 | 5 | 1 | ... |
| 18 | Wardha ... | ... | . | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 30 | ... | 81 | 9 | 2 | ... | 137 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 202 | 16 | 44 | 3 | . | ... |
| SUBSIDIARY JAIL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Sironcha ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 38 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 1 | ... | ... | 45 | ... | 8 | 1 | 1 | . |
| | Total ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 11 | ... | 419 | 37 | 3,823 | 459 | 6 | 1 | 2,113 | 287 | 146 | 41 | 5,161 | 600 | 1,132 | 139 | 34 | 4 |
| | GRAND TOTAL ... | 3 | ... | 5 | ... | 12 | 3 | 618 | 58 | 5,360 | 632 | 7 | 1 | 2,949 | 371 | 191 | 56 | 7,309 | 835 | 1,475 | 170 | 40 | 4 |

*N. B.*—Details of religions included in Column 3 E.—Balga, Banjara, Binghwal, Basore, Bhil, Beria, Bharia, Barwar, Beldar, Bhoi, Chamar, Kuchandia, Kundra, Kirar, Mehtar, Mahar, Mang, Mirdha, Nath

*into the Jails and Subsidiary Jail of the Central Provinces during the year 1900.*

| 5 | | | | | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EDUCATION. | | | | | | PREVIOUS OCCUPATION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A | | B | | C | | MALES. | | | | | | | FEMALES. | | | | TOTAL. | | |
| Able to read and write. | | Able to read only. | | Illiterate. | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | | | |
| M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities. | Professional persons. | Persons in service or performing personal offices. | Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals. | Persons engaged in commerce and trade. | Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c. | Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise. | Married. | Unmarried. | Widows. | Prostitutes. | M. | F. | Total. |
| 30 | 1 | 3 | ... | 712 | 139 | 12 | 56 | 4 | 157 | 36 | 3 | 477 | 85 | 8 | 44 | 3 | 745 | 140 | 885 |
| 20 | 1 | .. | ... | 521 | 59 | 6 | ... | 52 | 62 | ... | 8 | 413 | 30 | 6 | 7 | 17 | 541 | 60 | 601 |
| 47 | 1 | . | ... | 1,248 | 80 | 37 | 4 | 75 | 603 | 22 | 51 | 503 | 44 | 5 | 28 | 4 | 1,295 | 81 | 1,376 |
| 97 | 3 | 3 | ... | 2,481 | 278 | 55 | 60 | 131 | 822 | 58 | 62 | 1,393 | 159 | 19 | 79 | 24 | 2,581 | 281 | 2,862 |
| 18 | ... | 1 | ... | 278 | 45 | 12 | ... | 37 | 77 | 9 | 21 | 141 | 29 | 3 | 13 | .. | 297 | 45 | 342 |
| 15 | ... | 8 | ... | 470 | 108 | 29 | 4 | 17 | 188 | 7 | 7 | 241 | 78 | 14 | 16 | ... | 493 | 108 | 601 |
| 29 | ... | ... | ... | 470 | 41 | 23 | 20 | 24 | 135 | 19 | 70 | 208 | 29 | 2 | 10 | ... | 499 | 41 | 540 |
| 24 | ... | ... | ... | 433 | 67 | 19 | .. | 40 | 209 | 22 | ... | 77 | 37 | 3 | 27 | ... | 457 | 67 | 524 |
| 17 | .. | ... | ... | 360 | 54 | 11 | ... | 37 | 112 | 29 | 21 | 167 | 32 | 3 | 19 | ... | 377 | 51 | 431 |
| 9 | ... | ... | ... | 254 | 26 | 6 | ... | 10 | 216 | 6 | 16 | 9 | 13 | 8 | 5 | ... | 263 | 26 | 289 |
| 16 | ... | ... | ... | 253 | 41 | 12 | ... | 35 | 73 | 5 | 4 | 140 | 18 | ... | 23 | ... | 269 | 41 | 310 |
| 24 | ... | 7 | .. | 512 | 53 | 13 | 3 | 10 | 88 | 7 | 29 | 393 | 28 | 2 | 23 | ... | 543 | 53 | 596 |
| 36 | ... | ... | ... | 196 | 19 | 22 | 16 | 12 | 84 | 9 | ... | 89 | 9 | .. | 10 | ... | 232 | 19 | 251 |
| 19 | ... | 11 | ... | 439 | 72 | 6 | ... | 48 | 122 | 11 | 9 | 243 | 26 | 5 | 41 | ... | 431 | 72 | 511 |
| 33 | ... | 1 | ... | 425 | 21 | 21 | 1 | 7 | 116 | 4 | 4 | 306 | 13 | 3 | 5 | .. | 459 | 21 | 480 |
| 15 | .. | 7 | ... | 1,014 | 83 | 23 | ... | 22 | 434 | 12 | 150 | 395 | 53 | 5 | 25 | ... | 1,036 | 83 | 1,119 |
| 9 | ... | 7 | ... | 485 | 98 | 7 | ... | 42 | 146 | 31 | 47 | 228 | 42 | 1 | 49 | 6 | 501 | 98 | 599 |
| 10 | 1 | ... | .. | 193 | 32 | 10 | 1 | 18 | 53 | 2 | 12 | 107 | 21 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 203 | 33 | 236 |
| 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 229 | 22 | 9 | 3 | 15 | 51 | 5 | 2 | 166 | 15 | 3 | 4 | ... | 251 | 22 | 273 |
| 4 | ... | 2 | ... | 48 | 1 | 9 | 4 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | 32 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 54 | 1 | 55 |
| 289 | 1 | 55 | ... | 6,029 | 783 | 232 | 52 | 374 | 2,203 | 178 | 392 | 2,942 | 443 | 55 | 279 | 7 | 6,373 | 784 | 7,157 |
| 386 | 4 | 58 | ... | 8,510 | 1,061 | 287 | 112 | 505 | 3,025 | 236 | 454 | 4,335 | 602 | 74 | 358 | 31 | 8,954 | 1,065 | 10,019 |

Charar, Dher, Dumna, Dhangar, Gond, Garori, Gonda, Gujaria, Gular, Halba, Korku, Kole, Katia, Kanjar, Kharia, Khond, Katia, Kori, Kutwar Nagarchi, Nahal, Ojha, Pardhan, Panka, Passi, Pathari, Pardhi, Rajbhar, Sour, Utkar.

*Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jail of the Central Provinces during and length*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | NUMBERS ACCORDING TO | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | A | | B | | C | | D | | E | |
| Serial number. | Jails. | Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot. | Not exceeding one month. | | Above one month and not exceeding three months. | | Above three months and not exceeding six months. | | Above six months and not exceeding one year. | | Above one year and not exceeding two years. | |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| CENTRAL JAILS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Jubbulpore .. ... | A. | 14 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | ... | .. | ... | ... | |
| | | B. | 64 | 36 | 182 | 65 | 160 | 15 | 99 | 10 | 39 | 4 |
| | | C. | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 15 | 1 | 29 | ... | 24 | 1 |
| | | D. | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 22 | ... | 25 | ... | 8 | .. |
| | * Total admissions ... | ... | 78 | 39 | 195 | 66 | 199 | 16 | 153 | 10 | 71 | 5 |
| | Total remaining on 31st December 1900. | ... | 2 | ... | 35 | 7 | 95 | 12 | 225 | 10 | 297 | 11 |
| 2 | Nagpur ... ... | A. | 3 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | . | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| | | B. | 105 | 40 | 129 | 8 | 127 | 5 | 60 | 3 | 30 | 2 |
| | | C. | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 4 | ... |
| | | D. | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 14 | ... | 15 | ... | 4 | . |
| | * Total admissions ... | ... | 108 | 41 | 138 | 8 | 141 | 5 | 80 | 3 | 38 | 2 |
| | Total remaining on 31st December 1900. | ... | 23 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 121 | 4 | 263 | 3 | 289 | 6 |
| 3 | Raipur ... .. | A. | 38 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | . |
| | | B. | 97 | 24 | 145 | 22 | 452 | 17 | 282 | 6 | 57 | 1 |
| | | C. | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 13 | . | 26 | ... | 32 | 1 |
| | | D. | ... | ... | .. | ... | 10 | ... | 18 | ... | 21 | ... |
| | Total admissions ... | ... | 135 | 28 | 152 | 24 | 478 | 17 | 326 | 6 | 113 | 2 |
| | Total remaining on 31st December 1900. | . | 4 | ... | 26 | 2 | 117 | 4 | 201 | 7 | 163 | 7 |
| TOTAL CENTRAL JAILS. | Total admissions .. | ... | 321 | 108 | 485 | 98 | 818 | 38 | 559 | 19 | 222 | 9 |
| | Total remaining on 31st December 1900. | ... | 29 | 1 | 162 | 11 | 333 | 20 | 689 | 20 | 749 | 24 |
| DISTRICT JAILS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Balaghat .. .. | A. | 2 | 1 | ... | .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | B. | 34 | 11 | 54 | 19 | 136 | 11 | 28 | 1 | 11 | ... |
| | | C. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | .. |
| | | D. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... |
| | * Total admissions ... | .. | 36 | 12 | 54 | 19 | 137 | 11 | 34 | 1 | 16 | ... |
| | Total remaining on 31st December 1900. | ... | ... | 1 | 9 | 1 | 33 | 2 | 12 | ... | 6 | ... |
| 5 | Betul ... . | A. | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | . |
| | | B. | 99 | 64 | 143 | 32 | 119 | 6 | 39 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| | | C. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 1 | 11 | ... | 7 | ... |
| | | D. | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 10 | ... | 8 | ... | 5 | |
| | * Total admissions ... | ... | 99 | 64 | 152 | 33 | 140 | 7 | 58 | 1 | 21 | 1 |
| | Total remaining on 31st December 1900. | ... | 2 | ... | 16 | 3 | 51 | 6 | 28 | ... | 7 | ... |
| 6 | Bhandara ... ... | A. | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| | | B. | 51 | 13 | 184 | 18 | 158 | 4 | 25 | ... | 15 | |
| | | C. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 11 | ... | 8 | ... |
| | | D. | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... |
| | * Total admissions ... | ... | 55 | 17 | 187 | 18 | 163 | 4 | 40 | ... | 25 | ... |
| | Total remaining on 31st December 1900. | ... | 2 | ... | 22 | 3 | 38 | 2 | 11 | ... | 5 | ... |

A.—Prisoners sentenced to
B.—Prisoners sentenced to
C.—Prisoners sentenced to
D.—Prisoners sentenced to
* Classes A, B, C and D

3—Judicial—(for Convicts only).

*the year* 1900, *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature of sentence.*

| LENGTH OF SENTENCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F | | G | | H | | I | | | | J | | TOTAL. | | |
| Above two years and not exceeding five years. | | Above five years and not exceeding ten years. | | Exceeding ten years. | | SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION BEYOND SEAS. | | | | Sentenced to death. | | | | |
| | | | | | | *a* For life. | | *b* For a term. | | | | | | |
| M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | Total. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 4 | 29 |
| 23 | 1 | 9 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 580 | 133 | 713 |
| 8 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 79 | 3 | 82 |
| 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61 | ... | 61 |
| 35 | 2 | 10 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 745 | 140 | 885 |
| 148 | 6 | 284 | 5 | 80 | 1 | 46 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1,214 | 54 | 1,268 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| 18 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 486 | 59 | 545 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 9 |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... | 40 |
| 19 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 541 | 60 | 601 |
| 171 | 4 | 126 | 4 | 138 | ... | 21 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,253 | 25 | 1,278 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49 | 6 | 55 |
| 29 | 1 | 13 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 9 | 1 | 1,085 | 74 | 1,159 |
| 32 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 106 | 1 | 107 |
| 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 | ... | 55 |
| 67 | 1 | 14 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 9 | 1 | 1,295 | 81 | 1,376 |
| 147 | 4 | 84 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 18 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 772 | 33 | 805 |
| 121 | 3 | 33 | 1 | 1 | ... | 9 | 4 | ... | ... | 12 | 1 | 2,581 | 281 | 2,862 |
| 466 | 14 | 494 | 13 | 230 | 4 | 85 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 3,239 | 112 | 3,351 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 9 | .. | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 283 | 44 | 327 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 8 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 |
| 9 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 297 | 45 | 342 |
| 3 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 66 | 4 | 70 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| 5 | 2 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 427 | 106 | 533 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 1 | 29 |
| 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | ... | 32 |
| 9 | 2 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 493 | 108 | 601 |
| 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 112 | 9 | 121 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| 7 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 2 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 459 | 37 | 496 |
| 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | 25 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 9 |
| 9 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 2 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 499 | 41 | 540 |
| 7 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 89 | 5 | 94 |

simple imprisonment.
rigorous imprisonment.
rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
should be amalgamated for this total.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | NUMBERS ACCORDING TO | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | A | | B | | C | | D | | E | |
| Serial number. | Jails. | Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot. | Not exceeding one month. | | Above one month and not exceeding three months. | | Above three months and not exceeding six months. | | Above six months and not exceeding one year. | | Above one year and not exceeding two years. | |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| DISTRICT JAILS.—(*Contd.*) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Bilaspur ... ... | A. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| | | B. | 44 | 21 | 90 | 22 | 150 | 14 | 48 | 1 | 25 | 1 |
| | | C. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 9 | ... | 22 | ... |
| | | D. | 2 | ... | 7 | ... | 6 | ... | 3 | ... | 8 | ... |
| | * Total admissions ... | ... | 51 | 26 | 102 | 23 | 162 | 15 | 60 | 1 | 55 | 1 |
| | Total remaining on 31st December 1900. | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 2 | 51 | 3 | 50 | 1 | 59 | ... |
| 8 | Chanda ... ... | A. | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | B. | 39 | 9 | 97 | 26 | 155 | 12 | 43 | 2 | 8 | 1 |
| | | C. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 2 | ... |
| | | D. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... |
| | * Total admissions ... | ... | 41 | 12 | 97 | 26 | 170 | 12 | 49 | 2 | 11 | 1 |
| | Total remaining on 31st December 1900. | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 6 | 59 | ... | 14 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| 9 | Chhindwara ... ... | A. | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | B. | 38 | 10 | 105 | 15 | 44 | 1 | 20 | ... | 23 | ... |
| | | C. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | D. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | * Total admissions ... | ... | 39 | 10 | 106 | 15 | 46 | 1 | 22 | ... | 23 | ... |
| | Total remaining on 31st December 1900. | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 12 | 1 | 12 | ... | 4 | ... |
| 10 | Damoh ... ... | A. | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | B. | 65 | 17 | 72 | 14 | 64 | 4 | 24 | 3 | 17 | ... |
| | | C. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| | | D. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | * Total admissions ... | ... | 66 | 18 | 73 | 16 | 73 | 4 | 24 | 3 | 19 | ... |
| | Total remaining on 31st December 1900. | ... | 1 | ... | 11 | 2 | 43 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| 11 | Hoshangabad ... ... | A. | 8 | 3 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | B. | 49 | 8 | 126 | 22 | 139 | 13 | 74 | ... | 13 | 2 |
| | | C. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 12 | ... | 47 | ... | 33 | . |
| | | D. | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... |
| | * Total admissions ... | ... | 57 | 11 | 131 | 25 | 154 | 14 | 123 | ... | 48 | 2 |
| | Total remaining on 31st December 1900. | ... | 16 | 1 | 24 | 3 | 40 | 6 | 47 | ... | 35 | ... |
| 12 | Mandla ... ... | A. | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | B. | 9 | 3 | 33 | 6 | 85 | 8 | 43 | 2 | 9 | ... |
| | | C. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 17 | ... | 5 | ... |
| | | D. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| | * Total admissions ... | ... | 10 | 3 | 35 | 6 | 90 | 8 | 70 | 2 | 14 | ... |
| | Total remaining on 31st December 1900. | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 32 | ... | 48 | ... | 6 | .. |
| 13 | Narsinghpur ... ... | A. | 8 | 7 | 5 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | B. | 51 | 26 | 71 | 22 | 77 | 10 | 118 | 4 | 37 | 1 |
| | | C. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 19 | 1 |
| | | D. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... |
| | * Total admissions ... | ... | 59 | 33 | 76 | 22 | 79 | 10 | 127 | 4 | 58 | 2 |
| | Total remaining on 31st December 1900. | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 2 | 33 | 2 | 61 | 1 | 11 | 1 |

A.—Prisoners sentenced to
B.—Prisoner sentenced to
C.—Prisoner sentenced to
D.—Prisoners sentenced to
* Classes A, B, C and D

## 3—Judicial—(for Convicts only).—(*Contd.*)

| LENGTH OF SENTENCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F | | G | | H | | I | | | | J | | TOTAL. | | |
| Above two years and not exceeding five years. | | Above five years and not exceeding ten years. | | Exceeding ten years. | | SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION BEYOND SEAS. | | | | Sentenced to death. | | | | |
| | | | | | | *a* | | *b* | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | For life. | | For a term. | | | | | | |
| M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F | Total. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 7 | 20 |
| 11 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 378 | 60 | 438 |
| 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 | ... | 38 |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | ... | 28 |
| 16 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 457 | 67 | 524 |
| 17 | 1 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 193 | 7 | 200 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 3 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 350 | 51 | 401 |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 11 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 14 |
| 4 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 377 | 54 | 431 |
| 1 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 99 | 9 | 108 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 253 | 26 | 279 |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 7 |
| 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 263 | 26 | 289 |
| 3 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 | 1 | 43 |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 9 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 255 | 38 | 293 |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 13 |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 269 | 41 | 310 |
| 6 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 74 | 8 | 82 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| 9 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 422 | 46 | 468 |
| 8 | .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 101 | 1 | 102 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 10 |
| 17 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 543 | 53 | 596 |
| 27 | ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 194 | 11 | 205 |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 |
| 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 185 | 19 | 204 |
| 5 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | ... | 29 |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 15 |
| 9 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 232 | 19 | 251 |
| 8 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 105 | ... | 105 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 7 | 22 |
| 7 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 368 | 63 | 431 |
| 22 | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53 | 2 | 55 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 |
| 29 | ... | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 439 | 72 | 511 |
| 16 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 134 | 7 | 141 |

simple imprisonment.
rigorous imprisonment.
rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
should be amalgamated for this total.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Serial number. | Jails. | Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot. | NUMBERS ACCORDING TO | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | A | | B | | C | | D | | E | |
| | | | Not exceeding one month. | | Above one month and not exceeding three months. | | Above three months and not exceeding six months. | | Above six months and not exceeding one year. | | Above one year and not exceeding two years. | |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| DISTRICT JAILS.—(*Concld.*) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Nimar ... ... | A. | 11 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | | B. | 22 | 7 | 54 | 7 | 194 | 4 | 63 | ... | 64 | .. |
| | | C. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 11 | ... |
| | | D | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | * Total admissions ... | ... | 33 | 7 | 54 | 8 | 194 | 4 | 70 | ... | 75 | 2 |
| | Total remaining on 31st December 1900. | ... | 3 | 2 | 2 | ... | 39 | 3 | 19 | ... | 16 | ... |
| 15 | Sambalpur ... ... | A. | 53 | 10 | 4 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | .. |
| | | B. | 140 | 32 | 185 | 19 | 362 | 15 | 59 | 4 | 51 | ... |
| | | C. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 39 | ... | 26 | ... |
| | | D. | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 13 | ... | 26 | ... | 15 | . |
| | * Total admissions ... | ... | 194 | 42 | 191 | 19 | 377 | 17 | 124 | 5 | 94 | ... |
| | Total remaining on 31st December 1900. | ... | 2 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 68 | 11 | 51 | 4 | 40 | ... |
| 16 | Saugor ... ... ... | A. | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| | | B. | 60 | 42 | 145 | 26 | 120 | 15 | 68 | 3 | 23 | 1 |
| | | C. | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | ... | 7 | ... | 8 | ... |
| | | D. | 2 | ... | 5 | ... | 3 | ... | 8 | ... | 6 | ... |
| | * Total admissions ... | ... | 67 | 47 | 159 | 27 | 125 | 15 | 83 | 3 | 37 | 1 |
| | Total remaining on 31st December 1900. | ... | ... | 2 | 13 | 1 | 54 | 4 | 64 | 1 | 32 | 1 |
| 17 | Seoni ... ... | A. | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | | B. | 22 | 8 | 38 | 17 | 55 | 4 | 32 | 2 | 12 | ... |
| | | C. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 10 | ... | 4 | ... |
| | | D. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | * Total admissions ... | ... | 24 | 9 | 39 | 17 | 72 | 4 | 44 | 2 | 16 | ... |
| | Total remaining on 31st December 1900. | ... | 3 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 22 | 1 | 11 | ... | 3 | ... |
| 18 | Wardha ... ... | A. | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | | B. | 42 | 6 | 53 | 12 | 69 | 4 | 42 | ... | 4 | .. |
| | | C. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 8 | ... |
| | | D. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | * Total admissions ... | ... | 43 | 6 | 55 | 12 | 79 | 4 | 47 | ... | 12 | ... |
| | Total remaining on 31st December 1900. | ... | 2 | ... | 9 | ... | 20 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | ... |
| 19 | Sironcha ... ... | A. | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | | B. | 2 | ... | 13 | ... | 27 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | 1 |
| | | C. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| | | D. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | * Total admissions ... | ... | 3 | ... | 14 | ... | 28 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | 1 |
| | Total remaining on 31st December 1900. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 10 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... |
| TOTAL DISTRICT JAILS. | Total admissions ... | ... | 877 | 317 | 1,525 | 286 | 2 089 | 130 | 984 | 24 | 524 | 1 |
| | Total remaining on 31st December 1900. | ... | 31 | 8 | 173 | 29 | 605 | 49 | 440 | 10 | 241 | 5 |
| GRAND TOTAL. | Total admissions ... | ... | 1,198 | 425 | 2,010 | 384 | 2,907 | 168 | 1 543 | 43 | 746 | 20 |
| | Total remaining on 31st December 1900. | ... | 60 | 9 | 335 | 40 | 938 | 69 | 1,129 | 30 | 990 | 29 |

A.—Prisoners sentenced to
B.—Prisoners sentenced to
C.—Prisoners sentenced to
D.—Prisoners sentenced to
* Classes A, B, C and D

## 3—Judicial—(for Convicts only)—(*Concld.*)

| LENGTH OF SENTENCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F | | G | | H | | I | | | | J | | TOTAL. | | |
| Above two years and not exceeding five years. | | Above five years and not exceeding ten years. | | Exceeding ten years. | | SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION BEYOND SEAS. | | | | Sentenced to death. | | | | |
| | | | | | | *a* | | *b* | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | For life. | | For a term. | | | | | | |
| M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | Total. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 13 | 1 | 14 |
| 17 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 427 | 20 | 447 |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | 19 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 459 | 21 | 480 |
| 7 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 91 | 5 | 96 |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59 | 13 | 72 |
| 18 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 833 | 70 | 903 |
| 13 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 83 | ... | 83 |
| 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61 | ... | 61 |
| 35 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1,036 | 83 | 1,119 |
| 25 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 206 | 19 | 225 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| 13 | 4 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 442 | 92 | 534 |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | 25 |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | .. | 26 |
| 17 | 4 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 501 | 98 | 599 |
| 14 | 4 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 182 | 13 | 195 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 5 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 167 | 32 | 199 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 15 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | 19 |
| 5 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 203 | 33 | 236 |
| 4 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53 | 6 | 59 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 2 | .. | 2 |
| 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 223 | 22 | 245 |
| 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | 18 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 8 |
| 14 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 251 | 22 | 273 |
| 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 45 | 5 | 50 |
| .. | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | .. | 3 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51 | 1 | 52 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | . |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 54 | 1 | 55 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 14 |
| 222 | 7 | 74 | 2 | ... | ... | 48 | 7 | 2 | ... | 28 | ... | 6,373 | 784 | 7,157 |
| 144 | 7 | 53 | 1 | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1,699 | 109 | 1,808 |
| 343 | 10 | 107 | 3 | 1 | ... | 57 | 11 | 2 | ... | 40 | 1 | 8,954 | 1,065 | 10,019 |
| 610 | 21 | 547 | 14 | 234 | 4 | 89 | 5 | 2 | ... | 4 | ... | 4938 | 221 | 5,159 |

simple imprisonment.
rigorous imprisonment.
rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
should be amalgamated for this total.

## II—C.—PRISONS 4—Judicial—(for Convicts only).

*Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year* 1900, *who had been previously convicted.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | | 6 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number previously convicted. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, 1897). | | | | | |
| | | | A | | B | | C | | D | | | | | | | A | | | B | | |
| Serial number. | Jails. | Number admitted during the year. | Once. | | Twice. | | More than twice. | | Total. | | | | Ratio per cent. of Column 4-D to Column 3. | | | Number admitted during the year. | | | Number previously convicted. | | |
| | | M. F. Total | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| **Central Jails.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Jubbulpore ... | 745 140 885 | 134 | 8 | 64 | 8 | 76 | 2 | 274 | 18 | 292 | | 36·77 | 12·85 | 32·99 | 19 | 6 | 25 | 5 | ... | 5 |
| 2 | Nagpur ... | 541 60 601 | 75 | 3 | 22 | 1 | 48 | 4 | 145 | 8 | 153 | | 26·80 | 13·33 | 25·45 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 3 | Raipur .. | 1,295 81 1,376 | 237 | 6 | 81 | ... | 40 | 6 | 358 | 12 | 370 | | 27·64 | 14·81 | 26·89 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| | Total ... | 2,581 281 2,862 | 446 | 17 | 167 | 9 | 164 | 12 | 777 | 38 | 815 | | 30·11 | 13·53 | 28·47 | 36 | 10 | 46 | 11 | 1 | 12 |
| **District Jails.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Balaghat ... | 297 45 342 | 34 | 3 | 19 | ... | 17 | ... | 70 | 3 | 73 | | 23·60 | 6·66 | 21·34 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 5 | ... | 5 |
| 5 | Betul .. | 493 108 601 | 77 | 3 | 22 | ... | 14 | ... | 113 | 3 | 116 | | 22·92 | 2·78 | 19·30 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 2 | ... | 2 |
| 6 | Bhandara ... | 499 41 540 | 61 | 1 | 21 | ... | 7 | ... | 89 | 1 | 90 | | 17·83 | 2·44 | 16·66 | 9 | ... | 9 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 7 | Bilaspur ... | 457 67 524 | 92 | 4 | 32 | ... | 20 | ... | 144 | 4 | 148 | | 31·51 | 5·97 | 28·24 | 2 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | Chanda ... | 377 54 431 | 85 | 5 | 13 | ... | 5 | ... | 103 | 5 | 108 | | 27·32 | 9·26 | 25·06 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 9 | Chhindwara ... | 263 26 289 | 44 | ... | 16 | ... | 11 | ... | 71 | ... | 71 | | 26·99 | ... | 24·57 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 10 | Damoh .. | 269 41 310 | 31 | 3 | 15 | ... | 14 | ... | 60 | 3 | 63 | | 22·30 | 7·32 | 20·32 | 7 | ... | 7 | 4 | ... | 4 |
| 11 | Hoshangabad ... | 543 53 596 | 78 | 3 | 29 | ... | 10 | ... | 123 | 3 | 126 | | 22·65 | 5·60 | 21·14 | 3 | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | Mandla ... | 232 19 251 | 42 | 1 | 15 | ... | 21 | ... | 78 | 1 | 79 | | 33·62 | 5·26 | 31·47 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | Narsinghpur ... | 439 72 511 | 66 | 5 | 36 | ... | 33 | 2 | 135 | 7 | 142 | | 30·75 | 9·72 | 27·79 | 12 | 6 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 14 | Nimar .. | 459 21 480 | 49 | ... | 19 | ... | 18 | ... | 86 | ... | 86 | | 18·73 | ... | 17·92 | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | .. | ... |
| 15 | Sambalpur ... | 1,036 83 1,119 | 112 | 6 | 41 | ... | 42 | 1 | 195 | 7 | 202 | | 18·82 | 8·43 | 18·05 | 33 | 3 | 36 | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| 16 | Saugor ... | 501 98 599 | 86 | 7 | 42 | 2 | 26 | 2 | 154 | 11 | 165 | | 30·74 | 11·22 | 27·55 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 2 | ... | 2 |
| 17 | Seoni .. | 203 33 236 | 25 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 9 | ... | 46 | 3 | 49 | | 22·60 | 9·09 | 20·76 | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 | Wardha ... | 251 22 273 | 24 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 6 | ... | 42 | 2 | 44 | | 16·73 | 9·09 | 16·12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Subsidiary Jail.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Sironcha ... | 54 1 55 | .. | ... | 2 | ... | .. | .. | 2 | ... | 2 | | 3·70 | . | 3·64 | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... |
| | Total ... | 6,373 784 7,157 | 966 | 44 | 346 | 4 | 259 | 5 | 1,511 | 53 | 1,564 | | 23·71 | 6·76 | 21·85 | 101 | 27 | 128 | 24 | 2 | 26 |
| | Grand Total .. | 8,954 1,065 10,019 | 1,352 | 61 | 513 | 13 | 423 | 17 | 2,288 | 91 | 2,379 | | 25·55 | 8·54 | 23·74 | 137 | 37 | 174 | 35 | 3 | 38 |

# II—C.—PRISONS 6—Judicial—(for Convicts only).

*Showing the Offences committed by Convicts and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year* 1900.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | 6 | 7 | | | | | | 8 | | | | | | | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Offences dealt with by Superintendents. | | | | | | | | | PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | a | | b | | c | | d | e | | By Superintendents. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Relating to work. | | Relating to prohibited articles. | | Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes. | | All other breaches of Jail rules. | Total. | | Minor. | | | | | | Major. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | a | b | c | d | e | f | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | | | | | |
| Serial number. | Jails. | Daily average population. | Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts. | Dealt with by minor punishment. | Dealt with by major punishment. | Dealt with by minor punishment. | Dealt with by major punishment. | Dealt with by minor punishment. | Dealt with by major punishment. | Dealt with by minor punishment. | Dealt with by major punishment. | By Criminal Courts. | Warnings. | Penal diet | Separate and cellular confinement. | Handcuffing and link-fetters. | Other punishments. | Total. | Separate cellular and solitary confinement. | Penal diet with solitary confinement. | Fetters and handcuffing behind or to a staple. | Corporal punishments. | Combination of minor punishments. | Other punishments. | Total. | Grand total of punishments. | Ratio of Column 7 *f*) to Column 3. | Ratio of Column 8 (*g*) to Column 3. | Ratio of Column 9 to Column 3. | Ratio of Column 8 (*d*) to Column 9. |
| CENTRAL JAILS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Jubbulpore ... | 1,203·96 | 3 | 990 | 821 | 14 | 14 | ... | ... | 198 | 48 | 1,202 | 883 | 3 | 207 | 70 | 190 | 580 | 148 | 1,285 | 15 | 3 | 905 | 52 | 73 | 77 | 1,125 | 2,413 | 99·31 | 86·94 | 186·47 | 2·15 |
| 2 | Nagpur ... | 986·44 | 8 | 562 | 34 | 58 | 15 | 21 | 10 | 393 | 13 | 1,031 | 72 | 8 | 381 | ... | .. | ... | 653 | 1,034 | 6 | ... | 33 | 22 | ... | 11 | 72 | 1,114 | 104·82 | 7·30 | 112·93 | 1·98 |
| 3 | Raipur ... | 862·42 | 4 | 584 | 17 | 30 | 16 | 6 | 5 | 255 | 10 | 875 | 48 | 4 | 483 | ... | 1 | 7 | 384 | 875 | ... | ... | 19 | 20 | . | 9 | 48 | 927 | 101·46 | 5·57 | 107·49 | 2·16 |
| | Total ... | 3,142·82 | 15 | 2,136 | 872 | 102 | 45 | 27 | 15 | 846 | 71 | 3,111 | 1,003 | 15 | 1,161 | 70 | 191 | 587 | 1,185 | 3,194 | 21 | 3 | 957 | 94 | 73 | 97 | 1,245 | 4,454 | 101·63 | 30·06 | 141·72 | 2·11 |
| DISTRICT JAILS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Balaghat ... | 95·13 | 1 | 35 | 4 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 1 | 71 | 5 | 1 | 57 | ... | 2 | 2 | 10 | 71 | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | .. | 5 | 77 | 74·63 | 5·25 | 80·94 | 3·89 |
| 5 | Betul ... | 150·30 | ... | 33 | 4 | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | 18 | 10 | 55 | 15 | ... | 34 | 4 | ... | 6 | 11 | 55 | ... | ... | 6 | 9 | . | ... | 15 | 70 | 36·59 | 9·98 | 46·57 | 12·85 |
| 6 | Bhandara ... | 96·79 | 2 | 201 | 38 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 28 | 1 | 238 | 42 | 2 | 103 | 34 | 8 | 55 | 38 | 238 | ... | 2 | 27 | 13 | ... | ... | 42 | 282 | 245·89 | 43·39 | 291·35 | 4·61 |
| 7 | Bilaspur ... | 201·38 | 2 | 152 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 46 | 1 | 211 | 13 | 2 | 153 | 1 | 13 | ... | 44 | 211 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... | 13 | 226 | 104·78 | 6·46 | 112·23 | 5·75 |
| 8 | Chanda ... | 143·03 | ... | 13 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 30 | 3 | 45 | 4 | ... | 23 | 1 | ... | 9 | 13 | 46 | ... | ... | .. | 3 | 1 | ... | 4 | 50 | 32·12 | 2·79 | 34·91 | 6·00 |
| 9 | Chhindwara ... | 78·87 | .. | 46 | 5 | 1 | ... | 4 | 1 | 25 | 7 | 76 | 13 | ... | 56 | 6 | ... | ... | 12 | 74 | 1 | ... | 6 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 89 | 93·82 | 19·02 | 112·84 | 5·62 |
| 10 | Damoh ... | 81·37 | ... | 54 | 1 | 4 | .. | ... | ... | 51 | 2 | 109 | 3 | ... | 64 | 8 | 3 | 27 | 7 | 109 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | .. | 3 | 112 | 1·3·95 | 3·69 | 137·64 | 0·89 |
| 11 | Hoshangabad ... | 208·90 | ... | 168 | 38 | 1 | 3 | ... | 2 | 55 | 19 | 224 | 62 | ... | 125 | 2 | ... | 65 | 32 | 224 | 12 | 1 | 38 | 11 | ... | ... | 62 | 286 | 107·23 | 29·68 | 136·91 | 3·85 |
| 12 | Mandla .. | 92·17 | 1 | 30 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 34 | 9 | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | 27 | 1 | 34 | ... | ... | 1 | 7 | ... | 1 | 9 | 44 | 36·89 | 9·76 | 47·74 | 15·91 |
| 13 | Narsinghpur ... | 141·94 | ... | 172 | 10 | 5 | ... | 4 | 1 | 32 | 10 | 213 | 21 | .. | 104 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 105 | 213 | 1 | ... | 19 | ... | ... | 1 | 21 | 234 | 146·96 | 14·48 | 161·44 | ... |
| 14 | Nimar .. | 125·14 | 1 | 82 | 4 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | 40 | 1 | 126 | 6 | 1 | 87 | ... | 4 | 29 | 6 | 126 | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | .. | 6 | 133 | 100·68 | 4·79 | 106·28 | 2·26 |
| 15 | Sambalpur ... | 246·51 | 1 | 94 | 17 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 61 | 23 | 170 | 50 | 1 | 66 | 31 | 20 | ... | 38 | 155 | 5 | 31 | 8 | 4 | 16 | 2 | 66 | 222 | 26·77 | 90·06 | 1·80 | |
| 16 | Saugor ... | 208·56 | 1 | 249 | 21 | 18 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 78 | 3 | 351 | 28 | 1 | 186 | ... | 24 | 77 | 64 | 351 | 5 | ... | 9 | 14 | ... | ... | 28 | 380 | 168·30 | 13·43 | 182·20 | 3·68 |
| 17 | Seoni ... | 73·63 | ... | 29 | 22 | 1 | ... | 3 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 40 | 25 | ... | 38 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 40 | 2 | ... | 15 | 7 | ... | 1 | 25 | 65 | 54·33 | 33·95 | 88·28 | 10·77 |
| 18 | Wardha ... | 56·38 | ... | 78 | 14 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 41 | 8 | 121 | 24 | ... | 80 | ... | 3 | 27 | 11 | 121 | 12 | ... | 6 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 25 | 146 | 214·61 | 44·34 | 258·96 | 2·74 |
| SUBSIDIARY JAIL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Sironcha ... | 17·40 | .. | ... | .. | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 2 | 11·49 | ... | 11·49 | ... |
| | Total ... | 2,020·70 | 9 | 1,436 | 191 | 74 | 19 | 25 | 17 | 552 | 93 | 2,087 | 320 | 9 | 1,182 | 91 | 78 | 325 | 394 | 2,070 | 38 | 34 | 142 | 97 | 20 | 8 | 339 | 2,418 | 102·44 | 16·77 | 119·66 | 4·01 |
| | GRAND TOTAL .. | 5,163·52 | 24 | 3,572 | 1,063 | 176 | 64 | 52 | 32 | 1,398 | 164 | 5,198 | 1,323 | 24 | 2,343 | 161 | 269 | 912 | 1,579 | 5,261 | 59 | 37 | 1,099 | 191 | 93 | 105 | 1,584 | 6,872 | 101·94 | 30·67 | 133·09 | 2·77 |

(a) Number of combinations of two minor punishments ... .. .. 100
(b) Do. of one major and one minor punishment ... .. 172
(c) Do. of two major punishments ... .. ... 155

## II—C.—PRISONS 7—Judicial—(for Convicts only).

III. *Showing the Employment of Convicts as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1900.*

| 1 | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 7 | | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Serial number. | | Jails. | Average number of convicts. | | Average number employed as Prison Officers. | | Ratio per cent. of Column 4 to Column 3. | | Total number employed as Prison Officers. | | Number of reductions or other punishments. | | Remarks. |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| Central Jails. | 1 | Jubbulpore ... ... ... | 1,233·05 | 60·91 | 66·78 | 1·85 | 5·42 | 3·03 | 173 | 2 | 26 | 1 | |
| | 2 | Nagpur ... ... ... | 967·56 | 18·88 | 88·68 | 1·00 | 9·16 | 5·30 | 101 | 1 | 91 | ... | |
| | 3 | Raipur ... ... ... | 824 84 | 37·58 | 43·66 | 1·57 | 5·29 | 4·17 | 98 | 4 | 97 | ... | |
| | | Total ... | 3,025·45 | 117·37 | 199·12 | 4·42 | 6·58 | 3·76 | 372 | 7 | 214 | 1 | |
| District Jails. | 4 | Balaghat ... ... ... | 86·52 | 8·61 | 7·52 | ... | 8·69 | ... | 14 | ... | 13 | ... | |
| | 5 | Betul ... ... ... | 134·28 | 16·02 | 6·05 | 0·53 | 4·50 | 3·31 | 11 | ... | 7 | ... | |
| | 6 | Bhandara ... ... ... | 89·86 | 6·93 | 8·40 | ... | 9·35 | ... | 17 | ... | 30 | ... | |
| | 7 | Bilaspur ... .. ... | 187·73 | 13·65 | 8·09 | 0·43 | 4·31 | 3·15 | 10 | 1 | 16 | 5 | |
| | 8 | Chanda ... ... ... | 130·98 | 12·25 | 6·97 | ... | 5·32 | ... | 8 | ... | 9 | ... | |
| | 9 | Chhindwara ... ... | 73·81 | 5·06 | 7·01 | 0·74 | 9·49 | 14·62 | 14 | 1 | 19 | ... | |
| | 10 | Damoh ... ... ... | 74·70 | 6·67 | 4 81 | 0·12 | 6·44 | 1·80 | 6 | 1 | 2 | ... | |
| | 11 | Hoshangabad ... ... | 195·22 | 13·68 | 11·87 | 0·66 | 6·08 | 4·83 | 22 | 1 | 13 | 1 | |
| | 12 | Mandla ... ... ... | 85 82 | 6·35 | 6·47 | 0·61 | 7·53 | 9·61 | 12 | 2 | 1 | ... | |
| | 13 | Narsinghpur ... ... | 132·69 | 12·25 | 9·69 | 0·86 | 7·30 | 7·02 | 29 | 2 | 8 | ... | |
| | 14 | Nimar ... ... ... | 120·35 | 4·79 | 5·63 | ... | 4·67 | ... | 18 | ... | 8 | ... | |
| | 15 | Sambalpur ... ... | 234·45 | 12·06 | 15·06 | ... | 6·42 | ... | 27 | ... | 14 | ... | |
| | 16 | Saugor ... ... | 189·05 | 19·51 | 15·64 | 1·03 | 8·27 | 5·28 | 46 | 2 | 39 | 1 | |
| | 17 | Seoni ... ... | 67 62 | 6·01 | 7·44 | .. | 11·00 | ... | 16 | .. | 6 | ... | |
| | 18 | Wardha ... ... ... | 50·86 | 5·52 | 5·99 | 0·78 | 11·78 | 14·13 | 7 | 1 | 14 | ... | |
| Subsidiary Jail. | 19 | Sironcha ... ... ... | 17·17 | 0·23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Total ... | 1,871·11 | 149·59 | 126·64 | 5·76 | 6·76 | 3·85 | 257 | 11 | 199 | 7 | |
| | | GRAND TOTAL ... | 4,896·56 | 266·96 | 325·76 | 10·18 | 6·65 | 3·81 | 629 | 18 | 413 | 8 | |

Convict Warders 31c | Convict Overseers 42

*Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1900 (excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations and repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | 4 | | | | 5 | | | | 6 | | | | 7 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Serial number. | Jails. | Cost of Establishment per head of average strength. | | | | Cost of Dieting Charges per head of average strength. | | | | Cost of Hospital Charges per head of average strength. | | | | Cost of Clothing and Bedding of Prisoners per head of average strength. | | | | Cost of Sanitation per head of average strength. | | | |
| | | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899 | 1900. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. |
| | | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| Central Jails. 1 | Jubbulpore ... | 7 9 | 16 1 | 21 11 | 18 14 | 40 7 | 55 14 | 39 10 | 33 4 | 2 5 | 4 3 | 3 10 | 2 2 | 4 0 | 3 8 | 5 0 | 4 6 | 2 9 | 1 15 | 3 6 | 1 13 |
| 2 | Nagpur ... | 18 9 | 25 15 | 35 10 | 24 13 | 41 6 | 43 14 | 29 3 | 45 1 | 0 11 | 3 0 | 1 4 | 1 11 | 5 8 | 5 1 | 5 9 | 4 14 | 1 6 | 2 0 | 2 2 | 1 15 |
| 3 | Raipur ... | 15 9 | 18 2 | 22 3 | 19 1 | 28 13 | 44 3 | 31 5 | 39 6 | 2 1 | 8 8 | 5 4 | 1 9 | 4 2 | 3 11 | 6 3 | 6 3 | 2 12 | 2 6 | 3 8 | 2 0 |
| | Average for Central Jails... | 13 14 | 20 11 | 26 8 | 20 15 | 36 14 | 48 0 | 33 6 | 39 3 | 1 11 | 5 4 | 3 6 | 1 13 | 4 9 | 4 1 | 5 9 | 5 2 | 2 4 | 2 2 | 3 0 | 1 15 |
| District Jails. 4 | Balaghat ... | 18 4 | 41 4 | 55 1 | 23 9 | 41 5 | 55 0 | 30 12 | 46 10 | 2 11 | 5 13 | 4 3 | 4 4 | 3 9 | 9 2 | 0 10 | 5 4 | 0 2 | 0 13 | 0 4 | 0 12 |
| 5 | Betul ... | 20 0 | 30 8 | 35 14 | 20 9 | 39 6 | 36 15 | 30 14 | 44 5 | 4 0 | 11 5 | 3 7 | 5 7 | 6 13 | 0 14 | 1 2 | 6 1 | 0 3 | 0 8 | 0 11 | 0 9 |
| 6 | Bha dara ... | 16 7 | 30 5 | 29 15 | 22 6 | 30 13 | 24 10 | 29 0 | 27 11 | 3 9 | 7 0 | 2 6 | 3 14 | 9 2 | 1 6 | 1 13 | 3 0 | ... | 0 2 | 0 7 | 0 1 |
| 7 | Bil spur ... | 6 10 | 16 15 | 19 3 | 16 13 | 34 13 | 30 13 | 19 4 | 33 14 | 11 12 | 7 4 | 5 12 | 11 1 | 6 7 | 0 13 | 5 11 | 3 6 | 0 7 | 0 9 | 2 10 | 0 10 |
| 8 | Chanda ... | 27 9 | 30 13 | 40 0 | 21 5 | 39 12 | 23 0 | 20 15 | 41 5 | 0 3 | 0 15 | 0 14 | 1 2 | 4 2 | 6 12 | 10 12 | 1 6 | 0 2 | 0 6 | 0 9 | 0 8 |
| 9 | Chhin 'wara ... | 14 13 | 28 13 | 34 4 | 29 9 | 32 13 | 32 11 | 26 1 | 38 15 | 1 2 | 7 10 | 4 6 | 2 4 | 2 11 | 3 5 | 0 10 | 6 0 | 0 3 | 2 1 | 0 10 | 0 14 |
| 10 | Damoh ... | 15 11 | 41 13 | 52 3 | 38 0 | 38 6 | 28 9 | 20 12 | 30 6 | 3 11 | 7 8 | 4 5 | 4 12 | 5 3 | 6 2 | 1 5 | 6 4 | 0 2 | 0 10 | 0 12 | 0 14 |
| 11 | Hoshangabad ... | 10 15 | 17 11 | 22 10 | 18 9 | 37 10 | 27 1 | 25 12 | 39 11 | 1 7 | 7 10 | 2 14 | 3 7 | 5 8 | 4 14 | 0 15 | 3 7 | 0 4 | 0 9 | 0 9 | 0 7 |
| 12 | Mandla ... | 12 8 | 32 4 | 36 15 | 28 13 | 42 2 | 31 10 | 22 6 | 33 5 | 1 1 | 3 2 | 1 0 | 1 7 | 0 14 | 12 2 | 4 7 | 3 10 | 0 5 | 0 9 | ... | 1 3 |
| 13 | Narsinghpur ... | 17 3 | 22 11 | 28 14 | 21 12 | 32 5 | 46 12 | 25 7 | 35 4 | 1 6 | 3 15 | 4 2 | 3 7 | 3 2 | 2 1 | 3 9 | 5 0 | 0 1 | 0 4 | 0 13 | 0 7 |
| 14 | Nimar ... | 24 9 | 38 9 | 38 2 | 21 13 | 41 9 | 26 3 | 22 1 | 43 3 | 2 7 | 2 5 | 3 14 | 3 15 | 4 14 | 6 14 | 4 13 | 5 11 | 0 2 | 1 2 | 7 1 | 2 9 |
| 15 | Sambalpur ... | 17 7 | 23 10 | 27 4 | 17 11 | 34 2 | 37 2 | 23 6 | 42 4 | 1 0 | 1 3 | 1 10 | 2 12 | 3 11 | 4 6 | 8 9 | 7 9 | 0 9 | 0 10 | 0 0 | 1 15 |
| 16 | Saugor ... | 12 4 | 20 7 | 25 14 | 20 8 | 32 10 | 24 11 | 17 9 | 35 14 | 5 12 | 12 10 | 10 15 | 12 0 | 3 4 | 1 4 | 3 14 | 3 13 | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 8 | 3 4 |
| 17 | Seoni ... | 18 6 | 33 10 | 58 0 | 40 1 | 34 0 | 30 11 | 27 9 | 36 7 | 2 9 | 4 4 | 1 13 | 3 6 | 4 14 | 1 14 | 2 0 | 7 13 | 0 4 | 0 11 | 1 4 | 1 5 |
| 18 | Wardha ... | 25 5 | 40 11 | 42 3 | 37 15 | 38 10 | 46 15 | 23 3 | 55 0 | 1 7 | 2 1 | 1 13 | 3 13 | 5 3 | 6 7 | 8 4 | 1 14 | 0 2 | 1 11 | 1 8 | 1 2 |
| Subsidiary Jail 19 | Sironcha | 96 8 | 223 1 | 233 7 | 35 9 | 32 4 | 38 7 | 23 10 | 35 2 | . | .. | 1 3 | 0 9 | | 5 14 | 10 7 | 0 4 | 0 2 | 1 1 | 6 14 | 0 15 |
| | Average for District Jails. | 22 2 | 42 1 | 48 12 | 25 15 | 36 6 | 33 13 | 24 13 | 38 11 | 2 12 | 5 5 | 3 7 | 4 3 | 4 5 | 4 10 | 4 5 | 4 7 | 0 3 | 0 12 | 1 9 | 1 1 |
| | Average for all Jails .. | 20 14 | 38 9 | 45 4 | 25 2 | 36 8 | 36 1 | 26 3 | 38 13 | 2 9 | 5 4 | 3 6 | 3 13 | 4 6 | 4 9 | 4 8 | 4 9 | 4 9 | 0 15 | 1 13 | 1 3 |

## II—C.—Prisons 10—(Financial).—(*Concld.*)



*Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1900 (excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations and repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.*

| Serial number. | Jails. | 8 Cost of Charges for moving Prisoners per head of average strength. | | | | 9 Cost of Miscellaneous Services and Supplies per head of average strength. | | | | 10 Cost of Travelling Allowances per head of average strength. | | | | 11 Cost of Contingencies per head of average strength. | | | | 12 Cost of Extraordinary Charges for Live-stock and Tools and Plant per head of average strength. | | | | 13 Total cost per head of average strength. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899 | 1900. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899 | 1900. | 1897. | 1898 | 1899. | 1900. |
| | | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| Central Jails. | 1 Jubbulpore ... | 1 0 | 0 11 | 0 9 | 0 14 | 1 10 | 1 11 | 3 1 | 2 7 | 0 3 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 4 | 0 5 | 0 4 | 0 2 | 0 2 | 1 0 | 0 7 | 60 1 | 84 8 | 78 7 | 64 9 |
| | 2 Nagpur ... | 0 15 | 0 15 | 0 14 | 0 14 | 1 12 | 2 15 | 2 10 | 2 7 | 0 1 | 0 6 | 0 5 | 0 1 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 2 | 0 1 | 0 12 | 1 2 | 0 8 | 70 6 | 85 1 | 78 10 | 82 3 |
| | 3 Raipur ... | 0 13 | 0 7 | 0 11 | 1 2 | 1 5 | 2 5 | 3 6 | 2 0 | 0 1 | 0 6 | 0 3 | 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 6 | 0 4 | 0 3 | 0 4 | 1 0 | 1 6 | 0 9 | 55 14 | 81 8 | 74 2 | 71 13 |
| | Average for Central Jails. | 0 15 | 0 11 | 0 11 | 0 15 | 1 9 | 2 5 | 3 0 | 2 5 | 0 2 | 0 5 | 0 4 | 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 4 | 0 4 | 0 3 | 0 2 | 0 10 | 1 2 | 0 8 | 62 2 | 83 11 | 77 1 | 72 14 |
| District Jails. | 4 Balaghat ... | 1 11 | 1 12 | 1 1 | 1 8 | 2 9 | 6 7 | 8 13 | 5 5 | 0 5 | 0 5 | 1 13 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 15 | 1 0 | 0 3 | 3 9 | 1 8 | 1 14 | 70 14 | 123 5 | 105 0 | 89 10 |
| | 5 Betul ... | 0 14 | 0 13 | 0 13 | 0 11 | 3 6 | 3 10 | 4 13 | 3 14 | 0 5 | 1 6 | 0 14 | 0 7 | 0 13 | 0 5 | 1 3 | 0 11 | 0 5 | 1 3 | 2 6 | 0 7 | 75 8 | 87 7 | 81 13 | 82 8 |
| | 6 Bhandara ... | 1 11 | 0 15 | 0 12 | 1 4 | 1 14 | 5 2 | 3 1 | 3 0 | ... | 0 4 | 0 3 | ... | 0 3 | 0 7 | 0 4 | 0 3 | 0 9 | 0 5 | 0 5 | ... | 63 7 | 70 7 | 67 11 | 60 11 |
| | 7 Bilaspur ... | 1 11 | 2 2 | 0 15 | 0 12 | 1 6 | 1 8 | 2 4 | 2 5 | 0 1 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 8 | 0 5 | 0 3 | 1 7 | 0 12 | 1 3 | 0 2 | 63 14 | 61 6 | 56 0 | 68 9 |
| | 8 Chanda ... | 1 15 | 1 4 | 1 11 | 1 8 | 4 5 | 7 14 | 6 0 | 5 1 | 0 1 | 0 13 | 1 6 | 0 1 | 0 6 | 0 7 | 1 5 | 0 3 | 0 5 | 0 3 | 1 2 | 0 5 | 78 9 | 71 9 | 82 10 | 73 9 |
| | 9 Chhindwara ... | 0 8 | 0 10 | 0 15 | 0 9 | 2 4 | 4 0 | 4 8 | 5 10 | 0 4 | 0 3 | 0 5 | 1 2 | 0 3 | 0 5 | 0 7 | 0 6 | 0 1 | 4 1 | 0 3 | 0 5 | 54 9 | 83 14 | 72 5 | 84 15 |
| | 10 Damoh ... | 0 5 | 0 13 | 1 10 | 1 9 | 2 0 | 3 12 | 7 9 | 4 15 | 0 4 | 0 5 | 2 2 | 0 8 | 0 3 | 0 5 | 0 9 | 0 5 | 0 4 | 0 7 | 1 9 | ... | 65 7 | 89 15 | 92 10 | 86 12 |
| | 11 Hoshangabad ... | 1 14 | 2 8 | 2 0 | 1 8 | 1 13 | 2 6 | 3 7 | 2 6 | 0 4 | 0 7 | 0 5 | 0 6 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 6 | 0 3 | 0 9 | 0 8 | 0 9 | 0 1 | 60 1 | 63 8 | 59 5 | 69 9 |
| | 12 Mandla ... | 0 12 | 0 8 | 0 14 | 0 12 | 1 9 | 4 10 | 4 12 | 4 3 | 0 3 | 0 12 | 0 14 | 0 6 | 0 3 | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 9 | 0 9 | 0 1 | 0 9 | 0 5 | 60 2 | 84 5 | 75 13 | 74 0 |
| | 13 Narsinghpur ... | 0 11 | 1 0 | 0 10 | 1 0 | 1 15 | 4 2 | 4 6 | 4 8 | 0 4 | 0 3 | 1 0 | 0 6 | 0 3 | 0 7 | 0 12 | 0 6 | 0 2 | 0 8 | 0 6 | 0 2 | 57 0 | 81 10 | 69 10 | 72 4 |
| | 14 Nimar ... | 1 7 | 2 3 | 2 14 | 4 13 | 3 6 | 3 1 | 5 9 | 3 15 | 0 6 | 1 3 | 1 9 | 0 5 | 0 5 | 0 6 | 0 15 | 0 6 | 0 4 | 0 5 | 0 8 | 0 1 | 78 6 | 81 3 | 86 5 | 85 9 |
| | 15 Sambalpur ... | 0 11 | 1 5 | 1 8 | 3 12 | 2 3 | 2 11 | 3 9 | 3 2 | ... | 0 2 | 0 7 | 0 8 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 5 | 0 3 | 0 8 | 2 14 | 0 2 | 0 11 | 60 1 | 73 10 | 66 4 | 78 15 |
| | 16 Saugor .. | 3 9 | 2 11 | 1 2 | 1 8 | 1 10 | 3 3 | 4 14 | 6 1 | 0 5 | 0 6 | 0 11 | 0 11 | 0 5 | 0 5 | 0 14 | 0 14 | 0 9 | 0 15 | 1 11 | 2 13 | 60 5 | 66 14 | 67 13 | 87 0 |
| | 17 Seoni . | 0 10 | 0 13 | 0 9 | 1 0 | 2 5 | 3 15 | 7 4 | 5 10 | 0 9 | 1 14 | 0 15 | 1 8 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 14 | 0 9 | 0 10 | 0 4 | 4 12 | 0 5 | 64 0 | 78 3 | 104 11 | 97 1 |
| | 18 Wardha .. | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 4 | 2 3 | 4 7 | 8 3 | 11 7 | 8 6 | ... | 0 2 | 1 7 | 0 10 | 0 7 | 0 12 | 1 1 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 3 14 | 0 6 | 2 4 | 76 9 | 110 15 | 90 7 | 113 8 |
| Subsidiary Jail. | 19 Sironcha ... | 2 0 | 0 11 | 3 2 | 0 15 | 17 9 | 21 3 | 37 6 | 4 13 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 2 15 | 4 6 | 6 4 | 0 13 | 2 0 | ... | .. | ... | 153 10 | 306 8 | 328 12 | 79 2 |
| | Average for District Jails. | 1 5 | 1 5 | 1 6 | 1 9 | 3 7 | 5 6 | 7 8 | 4 9 | 0 3 | 0 8 | 0 14 | 0 7 | 0 7 | 0 10 | 1 1 | 0 7 | 0 9 | 1 4 | 1 5 | 0 10 | 71 5 | 95 14 | 94 3 | 81 7 |
| | Average for all Jails. | 1 4 | 1 3 | 1 4 | 1 8 | 3 2 | 4 14 | 6 12 | 4 3 | 0 3 | 0 8 | 0 12 | 0 6 | 0 6 | 0 9 | 0 15 | 0 7 | 0 8 | 1 2 | 1 5 | 0 9 | 63 15 | 93 15 | 91 8 | 80 1 |

## II—C.—Prisons 13—(Financial.)

*Showing the Net cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1900.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Serial number. | Jails. | Total cost of maintenance. | Average cost of maintenance per head. | Total cash earnings. | Average cash earnings per head of average strength. | Net cost to Government (Column 3 *minus* Column 5). | Average net cost per head of average strength (Column 4 *minus* Column 6). | Remarks. |
| | | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| Central Jails. 1 | Jubbulpore ... | 85,823 0 | 64 9 | 78,923 5 | 59 6 | 6,899 11 | 5 3 | |
| 2 | Nagpur ... | 84,876 0 | 82 3 | 74,536 8 | 72 2 | 10,339 8 | 10 1 | |
| 3 | Raipur ... | 66,671 0 | 71 13 | 18,879 7 | 20 5 | 47,771 9 | 51 8 | |
| | Total ... | 2,37,370 0 | 72 2 | 1,72,339 4 | 52 6 | 65,030 12 | 19 12 | |
| District Jails. 4 | Balaghat ... | 10,046 0 | 89 10 | 1,250 11 | 11 2 | 8,795 5 | 78 8 | |
| 5 | Betul ... | 13,832 0 | 82 8 | 649 5 | 3 13 | 13,182 11 | 78 11 | |
| 6 | Bhandara ... | 7,855 0 | 60 11 | 996 13 | 7 11 | 6,858 3 | 53 0 | |
| 7 | Bilaspur ... | 16,216 0 | 68 10 | 715 2 | 3 0 | 15,500 14 | 65 10 | |
| 8 | Chanda ... | 13,565 0 | 72 9 | 2,261 11 | 12 1 | 11,303 5 | 60 8 | |
| 9 | Chhindwara ... | 7,780 0 | 84 14 | 887 5 | 9 10 | 6,892 11 | 75 4 | |
| 10 | Damoh ... | 8,154 0 | 86 12 | 2,526 7 | 26 14 | 5,627 9 | 59 14 | |
| 11 | Hoshangabad ... | 16,279 0 | 69 9 | 807 2 | 3 7 | 15,471 14 | 66 2 | |
| 12 | Mandla ... | 7,702 0 | 74 0 | ..... | ..... | 7,702 0 | 74 0 | |
| 13 | Narsinghpur ... | 11,690 0 | 72 4 | 1,152 7 | 7 2 | 10,537 9 | 65 2 | |
| 14 | Nimar .. | 13,142 0 | 85 9 | ..... | ..... | 13,142 0 | 85 9 | |
| 15 | Sambalpur ... | 24,504 0 | 78 15 | 578 15 | 1 13 | 23,925 1 | 77 2 | |
| 16 | Saugor . | 20,311 0 | 87 0 | 2,908 0 | 12 7 | 17,403 0 | 74 9 | |
| 17 | Seoni ... | 8,242 0 | 97 1 | 489 15 | 5 12 | 7,752 1 | 91 5 | |
| 18 | Wardha ... | 7,532 0 | 113 8 | 1 9 | ..... | 7,530 7 | 113 8 | |
| Subsidiary Jail. 19 | Sironcha .. | 1,462 0 | 79 2 | ..... | ..... | 1,462 0 | 79 2 | |
| | | | | 15,225 6<br>— 1,995 10 | | | | Loss Rs. 930-13-6 Mandla Jail.<br>Loss Rs. 1,064-13-0 Nimar Jail. |
| | Total ... | 1,88,312 0 | 78 15 | 13,229 12 | 5 8 | 1,75,082 4 | 73 7 | |
| | | | | 1,87,564 10<br>—1,995 10 | | | | |
| | Grand Total ... | 4,25,682 0 | 75 0 | 1,85,569 0 | 32 11 | 2,40,113 0 | 42 5 | |

*Showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | 5 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Serial number. | Jails. | Class of prisoners. | Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts under-trials and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells. | | | Average daily strength. | | |
| | | | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| CENTRAL JAILS. | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Jubbulpore | Convicts | 1,216 | 150 | 1,366 | 1,233·05 | 60·91 | 1,293·9 |
| | | Under-trial | 20 | ... | 20 | 31·35 | 2·76 | 34·11 |
| | | Civil | 20 | .. | 20 | 0·65 | ... | 0·65 |
| 2 | Nagpur | Convicts | 1,044 | 90 | 1,134 | 967·56 | 18·88 | 986·44 |
| | | Under-trial | 22 | 10 | 32 | 43·12 | 2·58 | 45·70 |
| | | Civil | 10 | ... | 10 | 0·50 | .. | 0·5 |
| 3 | Raipur | Convicts | 764 | 41 | 805 | 824·84 | 37·58 | 862·42 |
| | | Under-trial | 27 | ... | 27 | 63·41 | 1·96 | 65·37 |
| | | Civil | 3 | ... | 3 | 0·39 | ... | 0·39 |
| | Total | Convicts | 3,024 | 281 | 3,305 | 3,025·45 | 117·37 | 3,142·82 |
| | | Under-trial | 69 | 10 | 79 | 137·88 | 7·3 | 145·18 |
| | | Civil | 33 | .. | 33 | 1·54 | ... | 1·54 |
| DISTRICT JAILS. | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Balaghat | Convicts | 55 | 7 | 62 | 86·52 | 8·61 | 95·13 |
| | | Under-trial | 7 | ... | 7 | 14·82 | 2·19 | 17·01 |
| | | Civil | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| 5 | Betul | Convicts | 91 | 12 | 103 | 134·28 | 16·02 | 150·30 |
| | | Under-trial | 14 | ... | 14 | 15·92 | 1·38 | 17·30 |
| | | Civil | 3 | ... | 3 | .. | .. | ... |
| 6 | Bhandara | Convicts | 85 | 12 | 97 | 83·96 | 6·03 | 89·99 |
| | | Under-trial | 16 | ... | 16 | 31·27 | 1·22 | 32·49 |
| | | Civil | 3 | ... | 3 | 0·04 | ... | 0·04 |
| 7 | Bilaspur | Convicts | 98 | 18 | 116 | 187·73 | 13·65 | 201·38 |
| | | Under-trial | 36 | ... | 36 | 31·04 | 1·96 | 33·00 |
| | | Civil | 5 | ... | 5 | 1·06 | ... | 1·06 |
| 8 | Chanda | Convicts | 105 | 13 | 118 | 130·98 | 12·25 | 143·23 |
| | | Under-trial | 15 | ... | 15 | 42·61 | 1·05 | 43·66 |
| | | Civil | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | Chhindwara | Convicts | 80 | 8 | 88 | 73·81 | 5·06 | 78·87 |
| | | Under-trial | 16 | ... | 16 | 12·26 | 0·40 | 12·66 |
| | | Civil | 3 | ... | 3 | 0·09 | ... | 0·09 |
| 10 | Damoh | Convicts | 91 | 16 | 107 | 74·70 | 6·67 | 81·37 |
| | | Under-trial | 10 | ... | 10 | 11·62 | 0·75 | 12·37 |
| | | Civil | 2 | ... | 2 | 0·25 | ... | 0·25 |
| 11 | Hoshangabad | Convicts | 158 | 18 | 176 | 195·22 | 13·68 | 208·90 |
| | | Under-trial | 20 | ... | 20 | 22·83 | 1·24 | 24·07 |
| | | Civil | 5 | ... | 5 | 1·03 | ... | 1·03 |
| 12 | Mandla | Convicts | 54 | 8 | 62 | 85·82 | 6·35 | 92·17 |
| | | Under-trial | 8 | ... | 8 | 11·19 | 0·69 | 11·88 |
| | | Civil | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | .. |
| 13 | Narsinghpur | Convicts | 105 | 11 | 116 | 132·69 | 12·25 | 144·94 |
| | | Under-trial | 26 | ... | 26 | 15·88 | 0·73 | 16·61 |
| | | Civil | 6 | .. | 6 | 0·19 | .. | 0·19 |
| 14 | Nimar | Convicts | 80 | 12 | 92 | 120·35 | 4·79 | 125·14 |
| | | Under-trial | 13 | ... | 13 | 26·06 | 1·80 | 27·86 |
| | | Civil | 5 | ... | 5 | 0·56 | ... | 0·56 |
| 15 | Sambalpur | Convicts | 155 | 25 | 180 | 234·45 | 12·06 | 246·51 |
| | | Under-trial | 10 | ... | 10 | 61·01 | 2·02 | 63·03 |
| | | Civil | 5 | ... | 5 | 0·82 | . | 0·82 |
| 16 | Saugor | Convicts | 151 | 22 | 173 | 189·05 | 14·51 | 203·56 |
| | | Under-trial | 28 | ... | 28 | 22·84 | 1·41 | 24·25 |
| | | Civil | 2 | ... | 2 | 0·63 | ... | 0·63 |
| 17 | Seoni | Convicts | 112 | 16 | 128 | 67·62 | 6·11 | 73·73 |
| | | Under-trial | 16 | .. | 16 | 10·29 | 0·73 | 10·02 |
| | | Civil | 4 | . | 4 | 0·37 | . | 0·37 |
| 18 | Wardha | Convicts | 54 | 8 | 62 | 50·86 | 5·53 | 56·39 |
| | | Under-trial | 8 | ... | 8 | 9·37 | 0·42 | 9·79 |
| | | Civil | 2 | ... | 2 | 0·20 | .. | 0·2 |
| SUBSIDIARY JAILS. | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Sironcha | Convicts | 28 | 6 | 34 | 17·17 | 0·23 | 17·40 |
| | | Under-trial | 11 | ... | 11 | 1·07 | .. | 1·07 |
| | | Civil | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Total | Convicts | 1,502 | 212 | 1,714 | 1,871·11 | 14·[illegible] | 2,0[illegible] |
| | | Under-trial | 254 | ... | 254 | 24·[illegible] | 17·71 | 3[illegible] |
| | | Civil | 49 | ... | 49 | 5·29 | ... | 5·[illegible] |
| | GRAND TOTAL | Convicts | 4,526 | 493 | 5,019 | 4,8[illegible] | 2,6[illegible] | 5,1[illegible] |
| | | Under-trial | 323 | 10 | 333 | 47[illegible] | 25[illegible] | 5[illegible] |
| | | Civil | 82 | ... | 82 | 6·83 | .. | 6·83 |

*Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year* 1900.

| 6 | | | 7 | | | 8 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maximum population on any one day. | | | Number admitted into hospital. | | | Daily average number of sick. | | | Serial number. |
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| 1,355 | 68 | 1,424 | 747 | 47 | 794 | 16·83 | 1·43 | 18·26 | 1 |
| 66 | 7 | 73 | 20 | 2 | 22 | 0·43 | 0·08 | 0·51 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1,302 | 28 | 1,330 | 709 | 12 | 721 | 19·81 | 0·32 | 20·13 | 2 |
| 76 | 6 | 82 | 13 | ... | 13 | 0·66 | ... | 0·65 | |
| 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 947 | 36 | 983 | 929 | 19 | 948 | 23 14 | 0·53 | 23 67 | 3 |
| 54 | 2 | 56 | 26 | ... | 26 | 0·72 | ... | 0·72 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 3,605 | 132 | 3,737 | 2,385 | 78 | 2,463 | 59·78 | 2·28 | 62·06 | |
| 196 | 15 | 211 | 59 | 2 | 61 | 1·81 | 0·08 | 1·89 | |
| 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 105 | 14 | 119 | 137 | 8 | 145 | 5 67 | 0·27 | 5·94 | 4 |
| 36 | 2 | 38 | 3 | ... | 3 | 0·08 | ... | 0·08 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 185 | 34 | 219 | 271 | 18 | 289 | 13·56 | 0·54 | 14·10 | |
| 47 | 6 | 53 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 0·52 | 0 08 | 0·60 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 130 | 10 | 140 | 103 | 3 | 106 | 3·96 | 0·20 | 4·16 | 5 |
| 29 | ... | 29 | 10 | ... | 10 | 0·47 | ... | 0·47 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 223 | 29 | 252 | 80 | 3 | 83 | 4·35 | 0·33 | 4·68 | 7 |
| 79 | 6 | 85 | 12 | ... | 12 | 0·75 | ... | 0·75 | |
| 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 199 | 11 | 210 | 18 | 1 | 19 | 0·63 | 0·06 | 0·69 | 8 |
| 76 | 18 | 94 | 13 | ... | 13 | 0·42 | ... | 0·42 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 95 | 4 | 99 | 77 | 2 | 79 | 1·86 | 0·02 | 1·88 | 9 |
| 37 | 1 | 38 | 14 | ... | 14 | 0·21 | ... | 0·21 | |
| 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 100 | 7 | 107 | 32 | 2 | 34 | 1·49 | 0·10 | 1·59 | 10 |
| 16 | 1 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 278 | 16 | 294 | 353 | 20 | 373 | 11·20 | 1·02 | 12·31 | 11 |
| 23 | 1 | 23 | 20 | 1 | 21 | 0·66 | 0·01 | 0·67 | |
| 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 115 | 6 | 121 | 95 | 6 | 101 | 2·53 | 0·15 | 2 68 | 12 |
| 29 | 1 | 30 | 6 | ... | 6 | 0·09 | ... | 0 09 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 180 | 24 | 204 | 156 | 9 | 165 | 5·15 | 0·15 | 5·30 | 13 |
| 38 | 4 | 42 | 12 | ... | 12 | 0·12 | 0 05 | 0·17 | |
| 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 198 | 7 | 205 | 278 | 10 | 288 | 9·06 | 0·29 | 9·35 | 14 |
| 29 | 3 | 32 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0·04 | 0·01 | 0·05 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 381 | 19 | 400 | 172 | 9 | 181 | 5·39 | 0·33 | 5·72 | 15 |
| 222 | 3 | 225 | 57 | 1 | 58 | 1·39 | 0·02 | 1·41 | |
| 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 0·02 | ... | 0·02 | |
| 241 | 27 | 268 | 456 | 49 | 505 | 19·22 | 2·29 | 21·51 | 16 |
| 31 | 3 | 34 | 27 | 5 | 32 | 0 78 | 0·07 | 0 85 | |
| 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 99 | 6 | 105 | 97 | 4 | 101 | 4·73 | 0·20 | 4·93 | 17 |
| 23 | 3 | 26 | 5 | ... | 5 | 0·08 | ... | 0·08 | |
| 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 74 | 7 | 81 | 68 | 12 | 80 | 2·20 | 0 30 | 2·50 | 18 |
| 31 | 3 | 34 | 8 | ... | 8 | 0 20 | ... | 0 20 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 30 | 1 | 31 | 15 | ... | 15 | 0·50 | ... | 0·50 | 19 |
| 8 | 1 | 9 | 1 | .. | 1 | 0·05 | ... | 0 05 | |
| ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2,633 | 222 | 2,855 | 2 48 | 156 | 2,564 | 91·50 | 6·25 | 97 84 | |
| 753 | 56 | 809 | 202 | 11 | 213 | 5·80 | 0·24 | 6·10 | |
| 14 | ... | 14 | 1 | ... | 1 | 0·02 | ... | 0 02 | |
| 6,238 | 354 | 6 592 | 4 703 | 234 | 5 027 | 151·37 | 8·53 | 159·01 | |
| 949 | 71 | 1,020 | 261 | 13 | 274 | 7 67 | 0·32 | 7 99 | |
| 16 | ... | 16 | 1 | ... | 1 | 0 02 | ... | 0 2 | |

| Serial number. | Jails. | Class of prisoners. | 9 Number of deaths in and out of hospital. | | | A Of admissions into hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| CENTRAL JAILS. | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Jubbulpore | Convicts | 58 | 5 | 63 | 605·81 | 771·63 | 613·62 |
| | | Under-trial | 3 | ... | 3 | 637·96 | 724·63 | 644·97 |
| | | Civil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Nagpur | Convicts | 45 | ... | 45 | 732·77 | 635·59 | 730·91 |
| | | Under-trial | 4 | ... | 4 | 301·49 | ... | 284·46 |
| | | Civil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Raipur | Convicts | 55 | 2 | 57 | 1,126·28 | 505·59 | 1,099·23 |
| | | Under-trial | 5 | ... | 5 | 410·03 | ... | 397·73 |
| | | Civil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | Convicts | 158 | 7 | 165 | 788·31 | 664·56 | 783·69 |
| | | Under-trial | 12 | ... | 12 | 427·91 | 273·97 | 420·16 |
| | | Civil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| DISTRICT JAILS. | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Balaghat | Convicts | 16 | 2 | 18 | 1,583·44 | 929·15 | 1,524·23 |
| | | Under-trial | ... | ... | ... | 202·42 | ... | 177·41 |
| | | Civil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Betul | Convicts | 14 | 2 | 16 | 2,018·17 | 1,123·59 | 1,922·82 |
| | | Under-trial | ... | ... | ... | 690·95 | 2,173·91 | 809·25 |
| | | Civil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | Bhandara | Convicts | 10 | 1 | 11 | 1,146·23 | 432·90 | 1,095·15 |
| | | Under-trial | 1 | ... | 1 | 319·79 | ... | 307·79 |
| | | Civil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | Bilaspur | Convicts | 5 | ... | 5 | 426·14 | 219·77 | 412·25 |
| | | Under-trial | ... | ... | ... | 375·70 | ... | 353·98 |
| | | Civil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | Chanda | Convicts | 6 | ... | 6 | 137·43 | 81·63 | 132·65 |
| | | Under-trial | 6 | ... | 6 | 315·09 | ... | 297·76 |
| | | Civil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chhindwara | Convicts | 13 | ... | 13 | 1,043·22 | 395·25 | 1,001·65 |
| | | Under-trial | 2 | ... | 2 | 1,141·92 | ... | 1,105·84 |
| | | Civil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | Damoh | Convicts | 2 | ... | 2 | 428·38 | 299·85 | 417·84 |
| | | Under-trial | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Civil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | Hoshangabad | Convicts | 15 | 1 | 16 | 1,808·22 | 1,461·99 | 1,785·54 |
| | | Under-trial | ... | ... | ... | 876·04 | 806·45 | 872·45 |
| | | Civil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | Mandla | Convicts | 3 | ... | 3 | 1,106·96 | 944·88 | 1,095·80 |
| | | Under-trial | ... | ... | ... | 536·19 | ... | 505·05 |
| | | Civil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | Narsinghpur | Convicts | 8 | ... | 8 | 1,175·67 | 734·69 | 1,138·47 |
| | | Under-trial | ... | ... | ... | 755·67 | ... | 722·45 |
| | | Civil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 | Nimar | Convicts | 21 | ... | 21 | 2,309·92 | 2,087·68 | 2,301·42 |
| | | Under-trial | 1 | ... | 1 | 115·12 | 555·55 | 143·57 |
| | | Civil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | Sambalpur | Convicts | 32 | 2 | 34 | 733·63 | 746·26 | 734·25 |
| | | Under-trial | 14 | ... | 14 | 934·27 | 495·04 | 821·19 |
| | | Civil | .. | ... | ... | 1,219·51 | .. | 1,219·51 |
| 16 | Saugor | Convicts | 12 | 1 | 13 | 2,412·06 | 2,511·53 | 2,421·17 |
| | | Under-trial | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1,182·13 | 3,546·10 | 1,319·59 |
| | | Civil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17 | Seoni | Convicts | 13 | 1 | 14 | 1,434·49 | 665·56 | 1,371·72 |
| | | Under-trial | 1 | ... | 1 | 485·91 | .. | 457·87 |
| | | Civil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 | Wardha | Convicts | 7 | ... | 7 | 1,337·00 | 2,173·91 | 1,416·04 |
| | | Under-trial | ... | ... | ... | 853·79 | ... | 817·16 |
| | | Civil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| SUBSIDIARY JAIL. | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Sironcha | Convicts | ... | ... | ... | 873·61 | ... | 862·07 |
| | | Under-trial | ... | ... | ... | 934·58 | .. | 914·58 |
| | | Civil | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| | Total | Convicts | 177 | 10 | 187 | 1,286·03 | 1,042·85 | 1,268·97 |
| | | Under-trial | 27 | 1 | 28 | 592·41 | 618·32 | 593·64 |
| | | Civil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . |
| | GRAND TOTAL | Convicts | 335 | 17 | 352 | 978·85 | 876·53 | 977·11 |
| | | Under-trial | 39 | 1 | 40 | 545·04 | 518·14 | 543·78 |
| | | Civil | ... | .. | ... | 140·41 | .. | 140·41 |

## 14—(Vital).—(Concld.)

10

*Ratio per mille* of average strength.

| B | | | C | | | D | | | Serial number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Of daily average number sick. | | | Of deaths from all other causes. | | | Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital. | | | |
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M | F. | Total. | |
| 13·65 | 23·48 | 14·11 | 47·04 | 82·08 | 48·68 | 47·04 | 82·08 | 48·68 | 1 |
| 13·71 | 28·98 | 14·95 | 95·69 | ... | 87·95 | 95·69 | ... | 87·95 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 20·47 | 16·95 | 20·41 | 46·51 | ... | 45·62 | 46·51 | ... | 45·62 | 2 |
| 15·31 | ... | 14·44 | 92·76 | ... | 87·53 | 92·76 | ... | 87·53 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 28·05 | 14·10 | 27·44 | 66·68 | 53·22 | 66·09 | 66·68 | 53·22 | 66·09 | 3 |
| 11·35 | ... | 11·01 | 78·85 | ... | 76·49 | 78·85 | ... | 76·49 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 19·76 | 19·42 | 19·75 | 52·22 | 59·64 | 52·50 | 52·22 | 59·64 | 52·50 | |
| 13·13 | 10·96 | 13·02 | 87·03 | ... | 82·65 | 87·03 | ... | 82·65 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 65·53 | 31·36 | 62·44 | 184·93 | 232·28 | 189·21 | 184·93 | 232·28 | 189·21 | 4 |
| 5·39 | ... | 4·73 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 100·98 | 33·71 | 93·81 | 104·26 | 124·84 | 106·45 | 104·26 | 124·84 | 106·45 | 5 |
| 32·66 | 57·97 | 34·68 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 44·07 | 28·86 | 42·98 | 111·28 | 144·30 | 113·64 | 111·28 | 144·30 | 113·64 | 6 |
| 15·03 | ... | 14·47 | 31·98 | ... | 30·78 | 31·98 | ... | 30·78 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 23·17 | 24·18 | 23·24 | 26·63 | ... | 24·82 | 26·63 | ... | 24·82 | 7 |
| 23·48 | ... | 22·12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4·81 | 4·89 | 4·82 | 45·81 | ... | 41·89 | 45·81 | ... | 41·89 | 8 |
| 9·86 | ... | 9·60 | 140·81 | ... | 137·43 | 140·81 | ... | 137·43 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 25·19 | 3·95 | 23·84 | 176·13 | ... | 164·83 | 176·13 | ... | 164·83 | 9 |
| 17·12 | ... | 16·59 | 163·13 | ... | 157·98 | 163·13 | ... | 157·98 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 19·95 | 14·99 | 19·54 | 26·77 | ... | 24·58 | 26·77 | ... | 24·58 | 10 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 57·83 | 74·56 | 58·93 | 76·83 | 73·09 | 76·59 | 76·83 | 73·09 | 76·59 | 11 |
| 28·91 | 8·06 | 27·84 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 29·48 | 23·62 | 29·07 | 34·95 | ... | 32·55 | 34·95 | ... | 32·55 | 12 |
| 8·04 | ... | 7·57 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 38·81 | 12·24 | 36·57 | 60·29 | ... | 55·19 | 60·29 | ... | 55·19 | 13 |
| 7·56 | 68·49 | 10·23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 75·28 | 60·54 | 74·71 | 174·49 | ... | 167·81 | 174·49 | ... | 167·81 | 14 |
| 1·53 | 5·55 | 1·79 | 38·37 | ... | 35·89 | 38·37 | ... | 35·89 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 22·98 | 27·36 | 23·20 | 136·49 | 165·83 | 137·92 | 136·49 | 165·83 | 137·92 | 15 |
| 22·78 | 9·90 | 22·37 | 229·47 | ... | 222·11 | 229·47 | ... | 222·11 | |
| 24·39 | ... | 24·39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 101·66 | 117·38 | 103·13 | 63·47 | 51·26 | 62·33 | 63·47 | 51·26 | 62·33 | 16 |
| 34·15 | 49·64 | 35·05 | 87·57 | 709·22 | 123·71 | 87·57 | 709·22 | 123·71 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 69·95 | 33·27 | 66·96 | 192·25 | 166·39 | 190·14 | 192·25 | 166·39 | 190·14 | 17 |
| 7·77 | ... | 7·32 | 97·18 | ... | 91·57 | 97·18 | ... | 91·57 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 43·25 | 54·34 | 44·34 | 137·63 | ... | 124·16 | 137·63 | ... | 124·16 | 18 |
| 21·34 | ... | 20·43 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 29·12 | ... | 28·73 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| 46·73 | ... | 46·73 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 48·95 | 41·78 | 48·42 | 94·60 | 66·85 | 92·54 | 94·60 | 66·85 | 92·54 | |
| 17·18 | 13·49 | 17·00 | 79·18 | 56·21 | 78·04 | 79·18 | 56·21 | 78·04 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 30·91 | 31·95 | 30·96 | 68·41 | 63·68 | 68·17 | 68·41 | 63·68 | 68·17 | |
| 16·02 | 12·75 | 15·85 | 81·44 | 39·85 | 79·37 | 81·44 | 39·85 | 79·37 | |
| 2·93 | ... | 2·93 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

*PART I.—Return of cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate*

| Serial number. | Law under which punishable. | Offence. | Number remaining for disposal from previous year. | Number of complaints and cases instituted *suo motu* by a Magistrate. | Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code). | Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | 115 ... ... | Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 117 ... ... | Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 118, 119 ... ... | Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | *Class I.—Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, Safety and Justice.* | | | | |
| 2 | 131 to 136, 138 ... ... | Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | 231 to 254 ... ... | Offences relating to coin ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3a | 255 to 263A ... ... | Offences relating to stamps ... ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 3b | 467 and 471 ... ... | Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3c | 489A to 489D ... ... | Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | 212, 216, and 216A .. | Harbouring an offender ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | 224, 225, 225B and 226 ... | Other offences against public justice ... ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| 6 | 143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ... | Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ... | 15 | 72 | 21 | 4 |
| 7 | 140, 170, 171 ... ... | Personating public servant or soldier ... ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| | | Total ... | 15 | 76 | 22 | 4 |
| | | *Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.* | | | | |
| 8 | | by thugs ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | | „ dacoits .. .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | 302, 303, 396 ... | Murder ... „ robbers ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | | „ poison ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | | Other murders ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | 307 ... | Attempts at murder ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 | 304, 308 ... ... | Culpable homicide ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | 376 ... ... | Rape by a person other than the husband ... ... | ... | 8 | 2 | . |
| 16 | 377 ... ... | Unnatural offences ... ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | |
| 17 | 317, 318 ... ... | Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 18 | 305, 306, 309 ... ... | Attempts at, and abetment of, suicide ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | 329, 331, 333 ... ... | Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant. | ... | ... | ... | |
| 20 | 325, 326, 335 ... ... | Grievous hurt ... ... ... | 1 | 34 | 13 | 1 |
| 21 | 328 .. ... | Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| 22 | 327, 330, 332 ... .. | Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant. | ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| 23 | 324 ... ... | Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ... ... | .. | 36 | 11 | 1 |
| 24 | 363 to 369 ... ... | Kidnapping or abduction ... ... ... | ... | 18 | 1 | 1 |
| 25 | 340 to 348 ... ... | Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion. | ... | 7 | ... | 1 |
| 26 | 372, 373 .. ... | Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution. | ... | 1 | 1 | |
| 27 | 371 ... ... | Habitually dealing in slaves ... .. | . | ... | ... | |
| 28 | 353, 354, 356, 357 ... | Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine. | 6 | 65 | 15 | . |
| 29 | 304A, 338 ... ... | Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Total ... | 7 | 174 | 43 | 6 |
| | | *Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.* | | | | |
| 30 | 395, 397, 398 ... ... | Dacoity ... ... .. ... | 1 | 9 | 4 | |
| 31 | 399, 402 ... ... | Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... | . | ... | .. | ... |
| 32 | 394, 397, 398 ... ... | Robbery with hurt. by poisonous or stupefying drugs ... | .. | 1 | ... | |
| | | by other means ... ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | in dwelling house ... .. | | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 33 | 392, 393 ... ... | Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise. | ... | 20 | 14 | |
| | | other robberies ... .. | . | 11 | 13 | . |
| 34 | 270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440. | Serious mischief and cognate offences ... ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 35 | 428, 429 ... ... | Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal .. | 1 | 7 | | |
| 36 | 454, 455, 457, to 460 ... | Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt. | 2 | 21 | 12 | 2 |

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900.)

*or by a Magistrate* suo motu *in the year* 1900.

| Number otherwise investigated before issue of process. | Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. | Number remaining for trial. | Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact. | Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed. | Number of Cognizable offences committed that were tried. | | | | Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16. | Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | *Not referred to the Police for investigation.* | | *Referred to the Police for investigation.* | | | | |
| | | | | | Ending in discharge or acquittal. | Ending in conviction. | Ending in discharge or acquittal. | Ending in conviction. | | | |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ...

*PART I.—Return of cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate*

| Serial number. | Law under which punishable. | Offence. | Number remaining for disposal from previous year. | Number of complaints and cases instituted *suo motu* by a Magistrate. | Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code). | Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | | *Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*—(Concld.) | | | | |
| 37 | 449 to 452 ... ... | House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt. | 4 | 52 | 29 | 2 |
| 38 | 412, 413 ... ... | Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 39 | 311, 400, 401 ... ... | Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | | Total .. | 11 | 156 | 75 | 7 |
| | | *Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.* | | | | |
| 40 | 341 to 344 .. ... | Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ... | 16 | 53 | 21 | 2 |
| 41 | 336, 337 ... ... | Rash act causing hurt or endangering life .. ... | ... | 1 | ... | .. |
| 42 | 374 ... | Compulsory labour ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 16 | 54 | 21 | 2 |
| | | *Class V.—Minor offences against Property.* | | | | |
| 43 | 453, 456 . .. | Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ... ... | ... | 19 | 3 | ... |
| 44 | 379 to 382 ... ... | Theft ... ... { of cattle ... .. ordinary ... | ... 28 | 29 321 | 7 131 | ... 27 |
| 45 | 406 to 408 ... ... | Criminal breach of trust ... ... ... | 3 | 91 | 24 | 6 |
| 45a | 409 ... ... | Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, &c. | 1 | 27 | 1 | ... |
| 46 | 411, 414 ... .. | Receiving stolen property ... ... ... | ... | 12 | 1 | ... |
| 46a | 419, 420 ... ... | Cheating ... ... ... ... | 1 | 14 | 1 | ... |
| 47 | 447, 448 . .. | Criminal or house-trespass ... ... | 61 | 777 | 229 | 28 |
| 48 | 461, 462 .. .. | Breaking closed receptacle ... ... ... | ... | 4 | 2 | ... |
| | | Total ... | 94 | 1,294 | 309 | 61 |
| | | *Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.* | | | | |
| 49 | 295 to 297 ... ... | Offences against religion ... ... .. | ... | 3 | 1 | .. |
| 50 | Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874. | Vagrancy and bad character... .. ... | 3 | 5 | 3 | ... |
| 51 | Cognizable offences under the Act specified opposite. | Offences against Gaming Act ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 52 | | ,, ,, Excise Laws ... .. | ... | 29 | .. | ... |
| 53 | | ,, ,, Opium Laws ... ... | .. | 9 | ... | .. |
| 54 | | ,, ,, Railway Laws ... ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... |
| 55 | | ,, ,, Salt and Customs Laws ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 56 | | ,, ,, Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878) ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... |
| 57 | 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other Municipal or local laws. | Public and local nuisances ... ... ... | ... | 432 | 4 | 2 |
| | | Total ... | 4 | 491 | 8 | 2 |
| 58 | Offences under other special or local laws declared to be cognizable. *Detail.* | Excise Act .. .. ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Railway Act... .. ... ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| | | Forest Act ... .. ... ... | 1 | 19 | ... | ... |
| | | Sections 109 and 110 C. P. C .. ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| | | Hackney Carriage Act ... ... ... | ... | 48 | ... | ... |
| | | Prisons Act ... ... ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| | | Explosives Act ... .. ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 3 | 73 | ... | ... |
| | | GRAND TOTAL ... | 150 | 2,318 | 568 | 82 |

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900.)

*or by a Magistrate* suo motu *in the year* 1900.—(Concld.)

| Number otherwise investigated before issue of process. | Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. | Number remaining for trial. | Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact. | Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed. | Number of Cognizable offences committed that were tried. | | | | | Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | *Not referred to the Police for investigation.* | | *Referred to the Police for investigation.* | | Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16. | | |
| | | | | | Ending in discharge or acquittal. | Ending in conviction. | Ending in discharge or acquittal. | Ending in conviction. | | | |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 4 | 4 | 23 | ... | ... | 17 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 6 | 23 | 69 | ... | ... | 31 | 21 | ... | 1 | 100 | 12 | 3 compounded; 1 transferred. |
| ... | 12 | 36 | ... | ... | 19 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 compounded; 3 default. |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 12 | 37 | ... | ... | 19 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 compounded; 3 default. |
| ... | 3 | 13 | .. | ... | 2 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 5 | 17 | ... | ... | 10 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 compounded. |
| ... | 26 | 192 | 14 | ... | 90 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 13 compounded; 12 absconded; 1 default. |
| 2 | 6 | 64 | ... | ... | 26 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 5 absconded; 3 default; 3 compounded. |
| 2 | 3 | 24 | ... | ... | 14 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 withdrawn. |
| ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | 4 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 1 | 3 | 11 | ... | ... | 6 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 default. |
| 4 | 57 | 552 | ... | | 181 | 175 | ... | 4 | 100 | 32 | 101 compounded; 14 absent; 30 default. |
| ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 transferred; 14 absconded. |
| 9 | 105 | 884 | 14 | ... | 333 | 256 | .. | 4 | 100 | 77 | 200. |
| ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 compounded. |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 29 | ... | ... | 5 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | |
| ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | |
| ... | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | |
| ... | ... | 428 | ... | ... | 50 | 371 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | |
| 2 | 3 | 484 | ... | ... | 63 | 405 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 1 compounded. |
| ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | |
| ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | 1 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 48 | ... | ... | 3 | 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 76 | ... | ... | 8 | 68 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 25 | 178 | 1,722 | 14 | ... | 536 | 789 | 4 | 7 | 63 | 124 | 155 compounded; 31 absconded; 43 default; 1 withdrawn; 14 absent; 4 transferred. |

*PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases instituted by*

| Serial number. | Law under which punishable. | Offence. | Number of Persons against whom process issued. | | Number of persons— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Warrant. | Summons. | Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed. | Evading service of summons or not complying therewith and whose attendance was not eventually obtained. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | 115 ... ... | Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 117 ... ... | Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 118, 119 ... ... | Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | *Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.* | | | | |
| 2 | 131 to 136, 138 ... ... | Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | 231 to 254 ... ... | Offences relating to coin ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3a | 255 to 263 *A* ... .. | Offences relating to stamps ... ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3b | 467 and 471 ... ... | Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3c | 489 *A* to 489 *D* ... ... | Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | 212, 216 and 216 *A* .. | Harbouring an offender ... ... .. | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 5 | 224, 225, 225 *B* and 226 ... | Other offences against public justice ... ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| 6 | 143 to 153 157, 158, 159 .. | Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ... | 208 | 172 | 4 | 3 |
| 7 | 140, 170, 171 ... ... | Personating public servant or soldier ... .. | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total .. | 208 | 174 | 4 | 3 |
| | | *Class II.—Serious Offences against the Person.* | | | | |
| 8 | 302 303, 396 ... | Murder ... by thugs ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | | Murder ... „ dacoits ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | | Murder ... „ robbers ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | | Murder ... „ poison ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | | Other murders ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | 307 ... .. | Attempts at murder ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 | 3 4, 308 ... ... | Culpable homicide ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | 376 ... ... | Rape by a person other than the husband ... ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 16 | 377 ... ... | Unnatural offence ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17 | 317, 318 .. ... | Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 | 305, 306, 309 ... ... | Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | 329, 331, 333 .. ... | Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | 325, 326, 335 ... .. | Grievous hurt ... ... ... | 12 | 21 | ... | ... |
| 21 | 328 ... ... | Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22 | 327, 330, 332 ... ... | Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant. | 1 | 9 | ... | ... |
| 23 | 324 ... ... | Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ... ... | 13 | 37 | ... | ... |
| 24 | 363 to 369 .. ... | Kidnapping or abduction ... ... ... | 15 | 3 | 2 | ... |
| 25 | 346 to 348 ... ... | Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion. | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 26 | 372, 373 ... ... | Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 27 | 371 .. ... | Habitually dealing in slaves... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | 353, 354, 356, 357 ... | Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine. | 50 | 48 | 2 | ... |
| 29 | 304 *A*, 338 ... ... | Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 97 | 119 | 4 | ... |
| | | *Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property or againstP roperty only.* | | | | |
| 30 | 395, 397, 398 ... ... | Dacoity ... ... ... .. | 20 | 3 | 2 | ... |
| 31 | 399, 402 ... ... | Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 32 | 394, 397, 398 ... ... | Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs ... | 4 | ... | ... | .. |
| | | Robbery with hurt by other means ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 33 | 392, 393 ... ... | Robbery ... in dwelling-house ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise. | 15 | 9 | 1 | ... |
| | | Robbery ... other robberies ... ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| 34 | 270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440. | Serious mischief and cognate offences ... ... | 2 | 24 | ... | ... |
| 35 | 428, 429 ... ... | Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal ... | 6 | 4 | ... | ... |
| 36 | 454, 455, 457 to 460 ... | Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt. | 40 | 1 | ... | ... |

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900.)

*complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate* suo motu.

| Number of persons appearing before Court either personally or by pleader. | Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of half year. | Total before Courts. | Number discharged or acquitted. | Number convicted including those ordered to give security for good behaviour | Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12. | Number under trial at close of the year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50 | ... | |
| 373 | 65 | 438 | 280 | 80 | 22 | 38 | 40 compounded. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 375 | 65 | 440 | 281 | 81 | 22 | 38 | 40 compounded. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4 | ... | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 compounded. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 33 | 1 | 34 | 14 | 5 | 26 | 1 | 14 compounded. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 10 | ... | 10 | 6 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 default ; 1 compounded. |
| 50 | ... | 50 | 26 | 5 | 16 | 4 | 14 default; 1 compounded. |
| 16 | ... | 16 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 5 | |
| 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 100 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 96 | 6 | 102 | 58 | 31 | 34 | 6 | 1 compounded; 6 default. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 212 | 7 | 219 | 117 | 45 | 27 | 17 | 18 compounded; 22 default. |
| 21 | ... | 21 | 12 | ... | ... | 9 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 23 | ... | 23 | 15 | 1 | 6 | 7 | |
| 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 26 | 16 | 42 | 27 | 13 | 32 | 2 | |
| 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 8 | 100 | ... | 2 compounded. |
| 41 | 3 | 44 | 3 | 38 | 92 | 2 | 1 compounded. |

| Serial number. | Law under which punishable. | Offence. | Number of persons against whom process issued. | | Number of persons— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Warrant. | Summons. | Against whom warrant issued but could not be executed. | Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | | *Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*—(Concld.) | | | | |
| 37 | 449 to 452 ... ... | House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt. | 30 | 16 | ... | ... |
| 38 | 412, 413 ... ... | Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 39 | 311, 400, 401 ... | Belonging to gang of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 117 | 59 | 3 | ... |
| | | *Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.* | | | | |
| 40 | 341 to 344 ... ... | Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ... | 5 | 74 | ... | ... |
| 41 | 336, 337 ... ... | Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 42 | 374 ... ... | Compulsory labour ... .. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 5 | 75 | ... | ... |
| | | *Class V.—Minor offences against Property.* | | | | |
| 43 | 453, 456 ... ... | Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ... | 12 | 4 | ... | ... |
| 44 | 379 to 382 ... ... | Theft ... { of cattle .. ... | 7 | 39 | ... | ... |
| | | { ordinary .. ... | 249 | 113 | 8 | 13 |
| 45 | 406 to 408 ... ... | Criminal breach of trust ... ... ... | 57 | 24 | ... | ... |
| 45a | 409 ... ... | Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, &c. | 17 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 46 | 411, 414 ... .. | Receiving stolen property ... ... ... | 10 | 4 | ... | ... |
| 46a | 419, 420 ... ... | Cheating ... ... ... ... | 11 | 5 | ... | ... |
| 47 | 447, 448 ... ... | Criminal or house-trespass ... ... ... | 297 | 1,015 | 2 | 27 |
| 48 | 461, 462 ... ... | Breaking closed receptacle ... ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 660 | 1,206 | 10 | 40 |
| | | *Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.* | | | | |
| 49 | 295 to 297 ... ... | Offences against religion ... ... .. | 7 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 50 | Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874. | Vagrancy and bad character... ... ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... |
| 51 | Cognizable offences under the Act specified opposite. | Offences against Gaming Acts ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 52 | | ,, ,, Excise Laws ... ... | 7 | 38 | ... | ... |
| 53 | | ,, ,, Opium Laws ... ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... |
| 54 | | ,, ,, Railway Laws ... ... | ... | 6 | ... | .. |
| 55 | | ,, ,, Salt and Customs Law ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 56 | | ,, ,, Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878) ... | 3 | 5 | ... | ... |
| 57 | 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294. Section 31 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other Municipal or local laws | Public and local nuisances ... ... .. | 46 | 448 | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 78 | 505 | ... | ... |
| 58 | Offences under other special or local laws declared to be cognizable. | Excise Act ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Railway Act ... .. ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| | | Forest Act ... ... ... .. | ... | 75 | ... | ... |
| | *Detail.* | Sections 109 and 110, C. P. C. ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... |
| | | Hackney Carriage Act ... ... ... | ... | 56 | ... | ... |
| | | Prisons Act ... ... .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| | | Explosives Act ... ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 3 | 139 | ... | ... |
| | | GRAND TOTAL ... | 1,168 | 2,277 | 21 | 43 |

LICE I.—(*Contd.*)

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900.)

*complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate* suo motu.—(Concld.)

| Number of persons appearing before Court either personally or by pleader. | Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year. | Total before Courts. | Number discharged or acquitted. | Number convicted including those ordered to give security for good behaviour. | Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12. | Number under trial at close of the year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 46 | 14 | 60 | 46 | 10 | 17 | 4 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 173 | 33 | 206 | 105 | 70 | 40 | 28 | 3 compounded. |
| 79 | 15 | 94 | 58 | 11 | 16 | ... | 17 compounded; 8 struck off in default |
| 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 80 | 15 | 95 | 59 | 11 | 15 | ... | 17 compounded; 8 default. |
| 16 | ... | 16 | 5 | 11 | 68 | ... | |
| 46 | ... | 46 | 20 | 4 | 15 | 21 | 1 compounded. |
| 341 | 42 | 383 | 212 | 78 | 26 | 71 | 19 compounded; 3 died. |
| 81 | 3 | 84 | 48 | 22 | 31 | 6 | 3 absconded; 1 withdrawn; 4 default. |
| 18 | ... | 18 | 11 | 5 | 31 | 1 | 1 compounded. |
| 14 | ... | 14 | 7 | 7 | 50 | ... | |
| 16 | ... | 16 | 11 | 4 | 26 | 1 | |
| 1,283 | 98 | 1,381 | 561 | 303 | 35 | 100 | 285 compounded; 30 absconded; 98 default; 1 died; 3 transferred. |
| 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 default. |
| 1,816 | 143 | 1,959 | 875 | 434 | 33 | 200 | 306 compounded; 4 died; 33 absconded; 1 withdrawn; 103 default; 3 transferred. |
| 8 | ... | 8 | 7 | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 7 | 21 | 28 | 13 | 4 | 23 | ... | 11 compounded. |
| ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | ... | ... | |
| 45 | ... | 45 | 19 | 24 | 55 | 2 | |
| 15 | .. | 15 | 7 | 7 | 50 | 1 | |
| 6 | ... | 6 | 2 | 4 | 66 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 8 | ... | 8 | 3 | 3 | 50 | 2 | |
| 494 | ... | 494 | 76 | 410 | 84 | 7 | 1 compounded. |
| 583 | 22 | 605 | 128 | 452 | 77 | 13 | 12 compounded. |
| ... | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 50 | ... | |
| 3 | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 75 | 1 | 76 | 13 | 63 | 83 | ... | |
| 6 | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | .. | |
| 56 | ... | 56 | 3 | 53 | 94 | .. | |
| 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 100 | ... | |
| 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 100 | .. | |
| 142 | 5 | 147 | 27 | 120 | 81 | .. | |
| 3,381 | 290 | 3,671 | 1,592 | 1,213 | 43 | 296 | 396 compounded; 133 default; 4 died; 33 absconded; 1 withdrawn; 3 transferred. |

| Serial number. | Law under which punishable. | Offence. | Cases (originally reported at a Police station or taken up on suspicion by the Police) pending under Police investigation from 1899. | REPORTED DURING THE YEAR. | | | | | Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report. | Total of cases investigated by the Police (*i. e.*, of columns 4, 5, 6 and 10). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *Investigated by the Police.* | | Not investigated. | Total. | Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total. | | |
| | | | | Upon the report. | Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police. | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | 115 ... ... | Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 117 ... ... | Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 118, 119 ... ... | Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | *Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.* | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 131 to 136, 138 ... | Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | 231 to 254 ... ... | Offences relating to coin ... ... | ... | 137 | 1 | ... | 138 | 99 | 6 | 144 |
| 3*a* | 255 to 263 A ... | Offences relating to stamps ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3*b* | 467 and 471 ... ... | Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3*c* | 489 A to 489 D ... | Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | 212, 216 and 216 A ... | Harbouring an offender ... ... | ... | 2 | ... | .. | 2 | 100 | 2 | 4 |
| 5 | 224, 225, 225 B & 226 ... | Other offences against public justice ... ... | 10 | 129 | ... | ... | 129 | 100 | 14 | 153 |
| 6 | 143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ... | Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ... | 1 | 44 | 1 | ... | 45 | 97 | 1 | 47 |
| 7 | 140, 170, 171 ... | Personating public servant or soldier ... ... | ... | 33 | ... | ... | 33 | 100 | 4 | 37 |
| | | Total ... | 11 | 345 | 2 | ... | 347 | 99 | 27 | 385 |
| | | *Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.* | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | Murder ... by thugs ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | | Murder ... ,, dacoits ... ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 100 | ... | 2 |
| 10 | 302, 303, 396 ... | Murder ... ,, robbers ... ... | ... | 48 | ... | ... | 48 | 100 | ... | 48 |
| 11 | | Murder ... ,, poison ... .. | ... | 23 | ... | ... | 23 | 100 | ... | 23 |
| 12 | | Other murders ... ... | 3 | 136 | ... | ... | 136 | 100 | ... | 139 |
| 13 | 307 ... ... | Attempts at murder ... ... | ... | 21 | ... | ... | 21 | 100 | ... | 21 |
| 14 | 304, 308 ... ... | Culpable homicide .. ... | 1 | 48 | ... | ... | 48 | 100 | ... | 49 |
| 15 | 376 ... ... | Rape by a person other than the husband .. | ... | 34 | ... | 1 | 35 | 97 | ... | 34 |
| 16 | 377 ... ... | Unnatural offences ... ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 10 | 100 | ... | 10 |
| 17 | 317, 318 ... ... | Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... | ... | 45 | ... | ... | 45 | 100 | ... | 45 |
| 18 | 305, 306, 309 ... | Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ... | ... | 135 | ... | 1 | 136 | 99 | 4 | 139 |
| 19 | 329, 331, 333 ... | Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant. | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 6 | 100 | ... | 6 |
| 20 | 325. 326, 335 ... | Grievous hurt ... ... ... | 9 | 333 | ... | 3 | 336 | 99 | ... | 342 |
| 21 | 328 ... ... | Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .. | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 5 | 100 | ... | 5 |
| 22 | 327, 330, 332 ... | Hurt for purposes of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant. | 2 | 18 | ... | ... | 18 | 100 | ... | 20 |
| 23 | 324 ... ... | Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ... | 4 | 134 | ... | 1 | 135 | 99 | ... | 138 |
| 24 | 363 to 369 ... ... | Kidnapping or abduction ... ... | 2 | 32 | ... | ... | 32 | 100 | 1 | 35 |
| 25 | 346 to 348 ... .. | Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion. | 1 | 7 | ... | ... | 7 | 100 | ... | 8 |
| 26 | 372, 373 ... ... | Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution. | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | 100 | ... | 4 |
| 27 | 371 ... ... | Habitually dealing in slaves ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | 353, 354, 356, 357 ... | Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine. | 5 | 181 | ... | ... | 181 | 100 | ... | 186 |
| 29 | 304 A, 338 ... ... | Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... | 14 | 100 | ... | 14 |
| | | Total .. | 27 | 1,236 | ... | 6 | 1,242 | 99 | 5 | 1,268 |
| | | *Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.* | | | | | | | | |
| | 395, 397, 398 ... | Dacoity ... ... ... | 14 | 119 | ... | ... | 119 | 100 | ... | 133 |
| | 399, 402 ... ... | Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 100 | ... | 1 |
| | 394, 397, 398 ... | Robbery with hurt. by poison or stupefying drugs ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Robbery with hurt. by other means ... ... | ... | 89 | ... | ... | 89 | 100 | ... | 89 |
| | 392, 393 ... ... | Robbery ... in dwelling-house ... ... | 2 | 25 | ... | ... | 25 | 100 | ... | 27 |
| | | Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise. | 1 | 38 | ... | ... | 38 | 100 | ... | 39 |
| | | Robbery ... other robberies ... ... | 2 | 42 | ... | ... | 42 | 100 | ... | 44 |
| | 270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 | Serious mischief and cognate offences ... | 5 | 152 | ... | 4 | 156 | 97 | 10 | 167 |

LICE 1.—(*Contd.*)

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900.)

*Station, or taken up by the Police in the year* 1900.

| Not sent to Magistrate (accused, if any, released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code. | | | | | Cases, other than those in columns 12 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended. | Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year. | Cases sent before the Magistrate. | Cases pending in Court at beginning of year. | Total of cases before the Courts. | Number ending in discharge or acquittal. | Number ending in conviction. | Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23. | Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact. | Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed. | Number still under trial at close of the year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken or non-cognizable. | In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate. | *In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.* Convicted. | Not convicted. | Pending at close of year. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 1 | 124 | 4 | 128 | 36 | 90 | 71 | 2 | ... | 2 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 1 | 2 | 66 | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 4 | 119 | 5 | 124 | 6 | 112 | 95 | ... | ... | 6 | 2 transferred to Chhindwara. |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 44 | 1 | 45 | 12 | 21 | 64 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 1 compounded; 2 discharged; |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 34 | ... | 34 | 4 | 29 | 88 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 convicted under Section 323, I. P. C. |
| 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 54 | 6 | 325 | 10 | 335 | 59 | 254 | 81 | 4 | 7 | 21 | 1 compounded. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | 1 convicted under Section 379, I. P. C. |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 1 | 32 | 9 | 41 | 11 | 23 | 68 | ... | ... | 7 | |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 21 | 5 | 26 | 5 | 13 | 72 | 1 | ... | 8 | |
| 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 5 | 110 | 18 | 128 | 26 | 62 | 70 | 2 | 6 | 34 | 3 died; 1 committed suicide; 2 in Asylum. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 19 | 8 | 27 | 6 | 18 | 75 | .. | 1 | 3 | |
| 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 46 | 11 | 57 | 14 | 36 | 72 | 4 | 20 | 6 | 1 released. |
| 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 26 | 1 | 27 | 15 | 10 | 40 | 1 | ... | 2 | |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 90 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... | 28 | 4 | 32 | 7 | 22 | 76 | ... | ... | 3 | |
| 1 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 125 | 1 | 125 | 29 | 94 | 76 | ... | ... | 3 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | 2 | 3 | 60 | ... | 2 | 1 | |
| 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61 | 9 | 272 | 19 | 291 | 102 | 137 | 57 | 6 | 27 | 23 | 28 compounded; 1 died. |
| 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | . | 4 | ... | 4 | 1 | 3 | 75 | 3 | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 15 | ... | 15 | 2 | 9 | 81 | ... | 2 | 3 | 1 released. |
| 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 2 | 108 | 9 | 117 | 30 | 63 | 67 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 19 compounded. |
| 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 8 | ... | 27 | 3 | 30 | 12 | 16 | 57 | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | 3 | 1 | 25 | ... | ... | 3 | |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 50 | 1 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 6 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | 30 | 3 | 149 | 10 | 159 | 54 | 99 | 64 | 1 | 12 | 6 | |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 11 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 75 | 1 | 3 | ... | |
| 41 | 16 | 1 | 2 | ... | 211 | 21 | 1,020 | 100 | 1,120 | 325 | 630 | 66 | 26 | 84 | 109 | 47 compounded; 4 died; 2 in Asylum; 2 escaped; 1 committed suicide. |
| 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 46 | 23 | 63 | 8 | 71 | 12 | 50 | 80 | ... | ... | 7 | 2 died. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 7 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 5 | 43 | 1 | 44 | 7 | 33 | 82 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 died. |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 19 | 5 | 14 | 74 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 23 | ... | 23 | 12 | 8 | 40 | 2 | 1 | 3 | |
| 5 | 1 | .. | ... | ... | 7 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 36 | 6 | 27 | 82 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 died; 1 escaped. |
| 6 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 110 | 1 | 56 | 3 | 59 | 33 | 24 | 42 | 2 | ... | 2 | |

(RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

*PART III.—Return of cases reported at a Police*

| Serial number. | Law under which punishable. | Offence. | Cases (originally reported at a Police station or taken up on suspicion by the Police) pending under Police investigation from 1899. | Reported during the year. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *Investigated by the Police.* | | Not investigated. | Total. | Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total. | Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report. | Total of cases investigated by the Police (*i.e.*, of columns 4, 5, 6 and 10). |
| | | | | Upon the report. | Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police. | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | | *Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*—(Concld.) | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | 428, 429 ... | Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal ... | 4 | 211 | ... | 7 | 218 | 96 | ... | 215 |
| 36 | 454, 455, 457 to 460 ... | Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt. ... | 81 | 7,055 | 7 | 4,377 | 11,439 | 61 | 25 | 7,168 |
| 37 | 449 to 452 .. | House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ... | 2 | 71 | ... | ... | 71 | 100 | ... | 73 |
| 38 | 412, 413 ... | Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 5 | 100 | ... | 5 |
| 39 | 311, 400, 401 ... | Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, thieves ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 100 | ... | 2 |
| | | Total ... | 111 | 7,810 | 7 | 4,388 | 12,205 | 64 | 35 | 7,963 |
| | | *Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.* | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | 341 to 344 ... | Wrongful restraint and confinement ... | ... | 64 | ... | ... | 64 | 100 | ... | 64 |
| 41 | 336, 337 ... | Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... | 1 | 9 | ... | ... | 9 | 100 | ... | 10 |
| 42 | 374 ... | Compulsory labour ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 100 | ... | 2 |
| | | Total ... | 1 | 75 | ... | ... | 75 | 100 | ... | 76 |
| | | *Class V.—Minor offences against Property.* | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | 453, 456 ... | Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ... | 3 | 61 | ... | 4 | 65 | 94 | ... | 64 |
| 44 | 379 to 382 ... | Theft ... { of cattle ... ordinary ... ... | 137 / 75 | 4,392 / 7,866 | ... / ... | 304 / 8,902 | 4,696 / 16,768 | 93 / 47 | 136 / 71 | 4,665 / 8,012 |
| 45 | 406 to 408 ... | Criminal breach of trust ... | 3 | 284 | ... | 10 | 294 | 96 | 1 | 288 |
| 45-*a* | 409 ... | Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, &c. | 1 | 130 | 2 | 1 | 133 | 98 | 2 | 135 |
| 46 | 411, 414 ... | Receiving stolen property ... | 2 | 322 | 2 | 1 | 325 | 99 | 113 | 439 |
| 46-*a* | 419, 420 ... | Cheating ... | 1 | 112 | 1 | 1 | 114 | 98 | ... | 114 |
| 47 | 447, 448 ... | Criminal or house-trespass ... | 2 | 145 | 2 | 17 | 164 | 88 | ... | 149 |
| 48 | 461, 462 ... | Breaking closed receptacle ... | ... | 3 | ... | 71 | 74 | 4 | ... | 3 |
| | | Total ... | 224 | 13,315 | 7 | 9,311 | 22,633 | 58 | 323 | 13,869 |
| | | *Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.* | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | 295 to 297 ... | Offences against religion ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | 100 | ... | 4 |
| 50 | Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874. | Vagrancy and bad character ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 10 | 100 | 219 | 229 |
| 51 | Cognizable offences under the Act specified opposite. | Offences against Gaming Act ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 10 | 100 | 34 | 44 |
| 52 | | ,, Excise Laws ... | 1 | 57 | 1 | ... | 58 | 98 | 457 | 516 |
| 53 | | ,, Opium Laws ... | ... | 56 | ... | ... | 56 | 100 | 151 | 207 |
| 54 | | ,, Railway Laws ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... | 13 | 100 | ... | 13 |
| 55 | | ,, Salt and Customs Laws ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 56 | | ,, Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878.) ... | ... | 92 | 6 | ... | 98 | 94 | 338 | 436 |
| 57 | 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294. Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other Municipal or local laws. | Public and local nuisances ... | 41 | 404 | 10 | ... | 414 | 97 | 1,982 | 2,437 |
| | | Total ... | 42 | 645 | 17 | ... | 663 | 97 | 3 181 | 3,886 |
| 58 | Offences under other special or local laws declared to be cognizable ... | Section 54, C. P. C. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53 | 53 |
| | | Post Office Act ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 100 | 2 | 4 |
| | | Forest Act ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 8 | 100 | 1 | 9 |
| | | Cantonment Act ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 213 | 213 |
| | | Explosives Act ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 9 |
| | *Detail.* | Ferries Act ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 100 | 1 | 2 |
| | | Total ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | 11 | 100 | 279 | 290 |
| ... | | GRAND TOTAL ... | 416 | 23,438 | 33 | 13 705 | 37,176 | 63 | 3 850 | 27,737 |

*Station, or taken up by the Police, in the year* 1900.—(Concld.)

| Not sent to Magistrate (accused, if any, released under Section 169 Criminal Procedure Code) | | | | | Cases of which those in columns 12 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended. | Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year. | Cases sent before the Magistrate. | Cases pending in Court at beginning of year. | Total of cases before the Courts. | Number ending in discharge or acquittal. | Number ending in conviction. | Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23. | Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact. | Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed. | Number still under trial at close of the year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken or non-cognizable. | In which no final order was passed but the case was not tried by Magistrate. | In which Magistrate sent for trial and tried the case. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Convicted | Not convicted | Pending at close of year. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 42 | 5 | 166 | 6 | 172 | 24 | 132 | 79 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 died.<br>2 died; 3 escaped 1 in Asylum.<br>1 compounded.<br>1 under Sect on 403, Indian Penal Code. |
| 70 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | 3094 | 206 | 3787 | 105 | 3302 | 363 | 3455 | 90 | 5 | 1 | 60 | |
| .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 64 | 2 | 60 | 21 | 40 | 65 | ... | 10 | 4 | |
| .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | | 5 | .. | 5 | 2 | 2 | 50 | ... | 1 | 1 | |
| ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 99 | 29 | 2 | ... | ... | 3169 | 312 | 4163 | 127 | 4302 | 511 | 3790 | 88 | 13 | 16 | 86 | 7 died; 4 escaped, 1 in Asylum, 1 compounded. |
| 2 | 1 | ... | .. | 5 | 7 | ... | 56 | 2 | 58 | 27 | 26 | 49 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 compounded. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 6 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2 | 1 | .. | ... | 5 | 12 | . | 63 | 4 | 67 | 31 | 31 | 50 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 compounded. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 11 | . | 50 | 2 | 52 | 10 | 32 | 62 | 2 | ... | 1 | |
| 32 | 9 | .. | ... | ... | 858 | 83 | 3745 | 43 | 3788 | 303 | 3430 | 92 | 4 | 21 | 57 | 2 died: 1 in Asylum |
| 83 | 43 | ... | 1 | ... | 2502 | 178 | 5289 | 132 | 5421 | 551 | 4787 | 89 | 11 | 31 | 75 | 2 let off. |
| 5 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | 62 | 5 | 221 | 9 | 230 | 51 | 167 | 72 | 6 | 2 | 12 | |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | 27 | 1 | 105 | 2 | 107 | 33 | 63 | 65 | 1 | 2 | 11 | |
| ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 432 | 18 | 450 | 104 | 327 | 76 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 1 released. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | .. | 19 | 3 | 60 | ... | 90 | 23 | 56 | 66 | 2 | 2 | 5 | |
| 5 | ... | 4 | 13 | ... | 20 | 2 | 127 | 8 | 135 | 38 | 77 | 67 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 11 compounded. |
| ... | | | ... | | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | .. | 3 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 127 | 59 | 13 | 16 | .. | 3476 | 272 | 10062 | 210 | 10272 | 1134 | 8052 | 88 | 32 | 62 | 178 | 2 died: 3 released; 11 compounded; 1 in Asylum. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 3 | 29 | .... | ... | ... | 2 | | 143 | 11 | 209 | 53 | 142 | 72 | .. | 2 | 14 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 44 | 2 | 46 | 13 | 33 | 72 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 14 | .. | 1 | ... | 4 | 1 | 497 | 6 | 503 | 47 | 447 | 90 | ... | .. | 9 | |
| ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | .. | . | 217 | 7 | 222 | 51 | 153 | 75 | ... | ... | 8 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 1 | 14 | 4 | 9 | 69 | ... | ... | 1 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 432 | 7 | 439 | 72 | 355 | 83 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 1 died. |
| 1 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 23 | 2319 | 20 | 2418 | 223 | 2161 | 90 | 9 | 2 | 34 | |
| 9 | 64 | 2 | 3 | ... | 15 | 25 | 3782 | 63 | 3845 | 467 | 3312 | 87 | 11 | 5 | 79 | 1 died. |
| ... | 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | . | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | ... | 9 | .. | 9 | 1 | 7 | 87 | ... | ... | 1 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 213 | ... | 213 | 9 | 203 | 91 | ... | ... | 1 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | 1 | 8 | 88 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 48 | 5 | 1 | .. | 1 | 6 | 235 | ... | 235 | 13 | 220 | 94 | ... | ... | 2 | |
| 281 | 277 | 23 | 22 | 5 | 7,138 | 632 | 19,750 | 523 | 20,273 | 2,525 | 17,179 | 87 | 87 | 176 | 479 | 61 compounded; 14 died; 6 in Asylum; 7 released; 1 committed suicide. |

*PART IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported*

| Serial number. | Law under which punishable. | Offence. | Persons in Police custody or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police. | Persons arrested by the Police. | | Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year). | Persons released by the Station Officer under Section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate. | Percentage of column 8 to column 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Upon the report or other information. | Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police or the police had reported the charge to be false. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | 115 ... | Abetment of cognizable offence not committed &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 117 ... | Abbetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 118, 119 ... | Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | *Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.* | | | | | | |
| 2 | 131 to 136, 138 ... | Offences relating to Army and Navy ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | 231 to 254 ... | Offences relating to coin ... | ... | 145 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 3 *a* | 255 to 263 A. ... | Offences relating to stamps ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 *b* | 467 and 471 ... | Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 *c* | 489 A to 489 D ... | Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | 212, 216 and 216 A. ... | Harbouring an offender .. | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | 221, 225, 225 B and 226... | Other offences against public justice ... | 4 | 155 | ... | 24 | ... | ... |
| 6 | 143 to 153 157, 158, 159. | Rioting or unlawful assembly ... | ... | 279 | 11 | 2 | ... | ... |
| 7 | 140, 170, 171 ... | Personating public servant or soldier ... | ... | 44 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 4 | 643 | 12 | 29 | 2 | ... |
| | | *Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.* | | | | | | |
| 8 | 302, 303, 396 ... | Murder ... by thugs ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | | Murder ... ,, dacoits ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | | Murder ... ,, robbers ... | 1 | 75 | ... | 3 | 17 | 22 |
| 11 | | Murder ... ,, poison .. | ... | 42 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| 12 | | Other murders ... | ... | 227 | ... | 1 | 26 | 11 |
| 13 | 307 ... | Attempts at murder ... | ... | 33 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 14 | 304, 308 ... | Culpable homicide ... | ... | 83 | ... | ... | 10 | 12 |
| 15 | 376 ... | Rape by a person other than the husband ... | ... | 34 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 16 | 377 ... | Unnatural offences ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | 1 | 9 |
| 17 | 317, 318 ... | Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... | ... | 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 | 305, 306, 309 .. | Attempt at, and abetment of suicide .. | ... | 131 | ... | ... | 4 | 3 |
| 19 | 329, 331, 333 ... | Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant. | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | 325, 326, 335 ... | Grievous hurt ... | 2 | 452 | .. | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| 21 | 328 ... | Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt... | ... | 9 | ... | 1 | 4 | 44 |
| 22 | 327, 330, 332 ... | Hurt for purpose of extorting property or deterring public servant. | ... | 46 | ... | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| 23 | 324 .. | Hurt by dangerous weapon ... | 1 | 183 | ... | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| 24 | 363 to 369 ... | Kidnapping or abduction ... | 1 | 34 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| 25 | 346 to 348 ... | Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion | ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 26 | 372, 373 ... | Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution. | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 27 | 371 ... | Habitually dealing in slaves ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | 353, 354, 356, 357 ... | Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine. | 1 | 317 | ... | 7 | 9 | 2 |
| 29 | 304 A, 338 ... | Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt. | ... | 12 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| | | Total .. | 6 | 1,780 | ... | 28 | 83 | 4 |
| | | *Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.* | | | | | | |
| 30 | 395, 397, 398 .. | Dacoity ... | 33 | 482 | ... | 9 | 39 | 8 |
| 31 | 399, 402 ... | Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 32 | 394, 397, 398 ... | Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Robbery with hurt ... by other means ... | ... | 81 | ... | ... | 6 | 7 |
| 33 | 392, 393 ... | Robbery ... in dwelling-house ... | ... | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise. | ... | 51 | ... | ... | 6 | 11 |
| | | Robbery ... other robberies ... | 3 | 75 | ... | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| 34 | 270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435, to 440. | Serious mischief and cognate offences ... | ... | 79 | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 35 | 428, 429 ... | Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal. | 4 | 259 | ... | 6 | 9 | 3 |

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900.)

*at a Police Station, or in cases taken up by the Police.*

| Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial. | Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year. | Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate. | Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year. | Total number of persons tried. | Number discharged or acquitted. | Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour). | Percentage of number convicted on tot l of columns 15 and 16. | Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 5). | Number under trial at close of the year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1 | ... | ... | 16 | 159 | 51 | 105 | 67 | 101 | 3 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 9 | 10 | 52 | 8 | 1 | |
| 9 | ... | ... | 5 | 155 | 7 | 130 | 94 | 127 | 18 | |
| ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 296 | 115 | 1 3 | 47 | 99 | 73 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 | 9 | 34 | 79 | 34 | 1 | |
| 10 | ... | 2 | 25 | 674 | 191 | 382 | 66 | 369 | 101 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 7 | 4 | 36 | 4 | .. | |
| 2 | ... | ... | 20 | 77 | 38 | 30 | 44 | 26 | 9 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 | 49 | 17 | 17 | 50 | 13 | 15 | |
| 7 | 4 | ... | 28 | 218 | 73 | 85 | 54 | 72 | 59 | 1 died in Jail. |
| ... | ... | .. | 12 | 45 | 18 | 22 | 55 | 21 | 5 | |
| 1 | ... | ... | 16 | 88 | 27 | 49 | 64 | 46 | 12 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | 35 | 22 | 10 | 31 | 10 | 3 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | 11 | 2 | 9 | 81 | 9 | .. | |
| 2 | ... | ... | 4 | 35 | 11 | 21 | 65 | 19 | 3 | |
| 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 125 | 29 | 95 | 76 | 95 | 2 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 7 | 4 | 36 | 4 | 2 | |
| 1 | ... | ... | 41 | 489 | 250 | 202 | 44 | 199 | 37 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 3 | 2 | 40 | 2 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 | 12 | 20 | 62 | 20 | 12 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 10 | 190 | 77 | 93 | 54 | 91 | 20 | |
| ... | ... | 3 | 4 | 42 | 19 | 20 | 51 | 17 | 3 | |
| ... | ... | 2 | ... | 23 | 8 | 3 | 27 | 1 | 12 | |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 50 | 2 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 5 | 21 | 335 | 119 | 208 | 63 | 199 | 8 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | 13 | 4 | 9 | 69 | 9 | ... | |
| 24 | 4 | 10 | 168 | 1,853 | 745 | 905 | 54 | 859 | 202 | 1 died. |
| 73 | ... | ... | 66 | 469 | 142 | 283 | 66 | 255 | 23 | 21 transferred to Nizam's. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | |
| ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 74 | 14 | 55 | 79 | 54 | 5 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 4 | 31 | 14 | 17 | 54 | 15 | ... | |
| 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 47 | 26 | 14 | 35 | 14 | 7 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 3 | 76 | 23 | 52 | 69 | 53 | ... | 1 escaped from custody. |
| ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 84 | 47 | 30 | 39 | 26 | 7 | |
| 1 | ... | ... | 10 | 263 | 58 | 194 | 77 | 192 | 11 | |

*PART IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases rep*

| Serial number. | Law under which punishable. | Offence | Persons in Police custody or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police. | Persons Arrested by the Police. | | Persons not arrested because absconded in cases occurring during the year). | Persons released by the Station Officer under Section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Upon the report or other information. | Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | *Class III.—Serious offences against Persons and Property or against Property only.* | | | | | |
| 36 | 454, 455 457 to 460 ... | Lurking house-trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt. | 22 | 6,610 | 29 | 28 | 79 |
| 37 | 449 to 452 ... | House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt. | ... | 120 | .. | ... | 1 |
| 38 | 412, 413 ... | Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually. | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 39 | 311, 400, 401 ... | Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves. | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 62 | 7 828 | 29 | 45 | 147 |
| | | *Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.* | | | | | |
| 40 | 341 to 344 .. | Wrongful restraint and confinement .. | ... | 97 | ... | ... | 1 |
| 41 | 336, 337 ... | Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 42 | 374 ... | Compulsory labour ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | ... | 106 | ... | ... | 1 |
| | | *Class V.—Minor offences against Property.* | | | | | |
| 43 | 453, 456 ... | Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ... | ... | 54 | ... | 1 | ... |
| 44 | 379 to 382 ... | Theft ... of cattle ... | 65 | 7 220 | ... | 48 | 64 |
| | | Theft ... ordinary ... | 27 | 8 646 | ... | 58 | 120 |
| 45 | 406 to 408 ... | Criminal breach of trust .. | 3 | 259 | ... | 11 | 1 |
| 45 *a* | 409 ... | Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, &c. | 1 | 118 | . | 3 | 2 |
| 46 | 411, 414 ... | Receiving stolen property ... | 2 | 635 | 1 | ... | 10 |
| 46 *a*. | 419 420 ... | Cheating ... | ... | 135 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| 47 | 447, 448 ... | Criminal or house-trespass ... | ... | 217 | 2 | ... | ... |
| 48 | 461, 462 ... | Breaking closed receptacle ... | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 98 | 17,306 | 4 | 124 | 202 |
| | | *Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.* | | | | | |
| 49 | 295 to 297 ... | Offences against religion ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| 50 | Cases under Chapter VIII (Bail) C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874. | Vagrancy and bad character .. | . | 232 | ... | 1 | 32 |
| 51 | Cognizable offences under the Act specified opposite | Offences against Gaming Acts ... | ... | 216 | ... | 1 | ... |
| 52 | | ,, Excise Laws ... | ... | 565 | 2 | ... | 18 |
| 53 | | ,, Opium Laws .. | ... | 241 | ... | ... | 6 |
| 54 | | ,, Railway Laws ... | ... | 17 | ... | ... | ... |
| 55 | | ,, Salt and Customs Laws .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 56 | | ,, Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878). | ... | 452 | 2 | 12 | 3 |
| 57 | 260, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291, 294, Section 34 of Act V, of 1861, and offences under any other Municipal or local laws. | Public and local nuisances ... | 31 | 2,484 | 1 | ... | 29 |
| | | Total ... | 31 | 4,213 | 5 | 14 | 85 |
| 58 | Offences under other special or local laws declared to be cognizable. | Section 54 C. P. C. ... | ... | 73 | ... | ... | 60 |
| | | Post Office Act .. | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Forest Act ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Cantonment Act ... | ... | 269 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Explosives Act ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Ferries Act ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Detail.* | | | | | | |
| | | Total ... | ... | 374 | ... | ... | 66 |
| | | GRAND TOTAL ... | 201 | 32,250 | 50 | 240 | 589 |

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900.)

*at a Police Station, or in cases taken up by the Police.*—(Concld.)

| Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial. | Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year. | Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate. | Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year. | Total number of persons tried. | Number discharged or acquitted. | Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour. | Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 15 and 16. | Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 5). | Number under trial at close of the year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 66 | 4 | 1 | 184 | 6,697 | 1,010 | 5,571 | 84 | 5,480 | 115 | 1 transferred. |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 | 135 | 56 | 73 | 56 | 72 | 6 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 3 | 7 | 70 | 7 | 2 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 2 | 23 | 92 | 23 | ... | 22 transferred ; 1 escaped. |
| 141 | 6 | 9 | 290 | 7,924 | 1,402 | 6,319 | 82 | 6,191 | 180 | |
| ... | ... | 17 | 2 | 115 | 67 | 42 | 38 | 44 | 6 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 60 | 6 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | |
| ... | ... | 17 | 4 | 126 | 71 | 49 | 40 | 51 | 6 | 2 transferred. |
| 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 55 | 23 | 31 | 57 | 31 | 1 | 1 transferred. |
| 235 | 6 | 1 | 82 | 7,063 | 963 | 6,013 | 86 | 5,966 | 85 | |
| 29 | 5 | 27 | 219 | 8,765 | 1,315 | 7,293 | 84 | 7,169 | 157 | |
| 2 | ... | 4 | 13 | 276 | 61 | 200 | 76 | 191 | 14 | |
| 1 | ... | 3 | 1 | 120 | 49 | 52 | 51 | 48 | 19 | |
| 5 | ... | 6 | 17 | 646 | 143 | 492 | 77 | 479 | 10 | |
| 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 133 | 53 | 71 | 57 | 67 | 9 | |
| ... | ... | 43 | 21 | 283 | 138 | 118 | 46 | 102 | 27 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | 100 | 22 | ... | |
| 274 | 11 | 87 | 355 | 17,363 | 2,746 | 14,292 | 83 | 14,075 | 322 | 3 transferred. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 3 | 3 | 50 | 3 | ... | |
| 1 | ... | ... | 11 | 210 | 53 | 143 | 73 | 141 | 14 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 6 | 222 | 83 | 139 | 62 | 136 | ... | |
| ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 556 | 64 | 482 | 88 | 478 | 10 | |
| 1 | ... | 6 | 7 | 247 | 72 | 166 | 70 | 163 | 9 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | 18 | 4 | 13 | 76 | 10 | 1 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 6 | 457 | 83 | 361 | 81 | 358 | 13 | |
| 2 | 39 | ... | 29 | 2,475 | 223 | 2,235 | 90 | 2,208 | 17 | |
| 4 | 39 | 7 | 66 | 4,191 | 585 | 3,542 | 85 | 3,497 | 64 | |
| 2 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 1 | ... | |
| ... | ... | 22 | ... | 40 | 9 | 28 | 75 | 14 | 3 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 269 | 10 | 258 | 96 | 258 | 1 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 1 | 8 | 88 | 8 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 33 | 1 | ... | |
| 2 | 5 | 22 | ... | 323 | 23 | 296 | 92 | 282 | 4 | |
| 455 | 65 | 154 | 908 | 32,454 | 5 763 | 25,785 | 71 | 25,324 | 879 | 1 died ; 25 transferre ; 1 escaped. |

(RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

*PART I.—Return of*

| Serial number. | Law under which punishable. | Offence. | PENDING AT BEGINNING OF YEAR. | | | Instituted by complaint during the year. | Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police. | Referred to Police for investigation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | UNDER INVESTIGATION BY ORDER OF MAGISTRATE. | | | | | |
| | | | With the Police. | Otherwise under investigation. | Under trial | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | 115 ... ... | Abetment of offence not committed ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 117 ... ... | Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| | 118, 119 ... ... | Concealing design to commit offence ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | *Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.* | | | | | | |
| 2 | 121 to 130, 505 ... | Offences against the State ... ... ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | 137 ... ... | Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | 172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228. | Offences against public justice ... ... ... | ... | ... | 11 | 128 | 17 | ... |
| 5 | 161 to 169, 217 to 223 ... | Offences by public servants ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 53 | 4 | ... |
| 6 | 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424. | False evidence, false complaints and claim and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property. | ... | ... | 2 | 57 | 24 | 1 |
| 7 | 465 to 477-A ... | Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts. | ... | ... | 3 | 25 | 3 | ... |
| 8 | 264 to 267 ... ... | Offences relating to weights and measures ... ... ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 47 | 23 | 1 |
| 9 | 482 to 489 ... ... | Making or using false trade-marks ... ... ... | .. | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| 10 | 149, 154 to 156, 160 ... | Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 3 | ... |
| | | Total ... | 2 | ... | 18 | 319 | 74 | 2 |
| | | *Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.* | | | | | | |
| 11 | 312 to 316 ... | Causing miscarriage ... ... .. ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| 12 | 370 ... ... | Buying or disposing of slaves ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| | | *Class III.—Serious offences against the Property.* | | | | | | |
| 13 | 384 to 389 ... ... | Extortion ... ... ... .. ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 81 | 7 | 1 |
| | | *Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.* | ... | 1 | 3 | 81 | 7 | 1 |
| 14 | 345 ... ... | Wrongful confinement ... .. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... |
| 15 | 352, 355, 358 ... | Criminal force ... ... . ... ... | 17 | 48 | 178 | 2,951 | 1 | 10 |
| 16 | 334 ... ... | Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ... ... ... | ... | ... | 27 | 186 | ... | ... |
| 17 | 323 ... ... | Voluntarily causing hurt ... ... ... ... | 6 | 12 | 149 | 2,125 | 5 | 34 |
| | | Total ... | 23 | 60 | 354 | 5,269 | 6 | 44 |
| | | *Class V.—Minor offences against the Property.* | | | | | | |
| 18 | 417 to 420... ... | Cheating ... ... .. ... ... | 1 | 2 | 6 | 91 | 1 | ... |
| 19 | 403 to 404 ... | Criminal misappropriation of property ... ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | 22 | 3 | ... |
| 20 | 409 ... | Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ... | ... | ... | 1 | 12 | ... | ... |
| 21 | 426, 427, 443 ... | Mischief (simple) ... ... ... .. | . | ... | 9 | 177 | 1 | ... |
| | | Total ... | 1 | 2 | 17 | 302 | 5 | ... |
| | | *Class VI.—Other offences not specified above* | | | | | | |
| 22 | 298 ... ... | Offences against religion ... .. .. ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... |
| 23 | 490 to 492 ... ... | Criminal breach of contract of service ... ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... |
| 24 | 493 to 498 ... ... | Offences relating to marriage ... ... ... ... | ... | 2 | 12 | 271 | ... | 1 |
| 25 | 500 to 502 ... ... | Defamation ... ... ... ... .. | ... | 8 | 9 | 345 | ... | 1 |

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900.)

*Non-cognizable cases.*

| Total for disposal, i. e., total of columns 4 to 8. | Number dismissed without trial. | NUMBER TRIED. | | NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR. | | | Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact. | Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ending in discharge or acquittal. | Ending in conviction. | UNDER INVESTIGATION. | | Under trial. | | | |
| | | | | With the Police. | Otherwise under investigation. | | | | |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 156 | 2 | 60 | 81 | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | 1 escaped; 1 withdrawn. |
| 57 | 4 | 20 | 25 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 1 default. |
| 83 | 14 | 28 | 35 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 escaped ; 3 compounded. |
| 31 | 6 | 8 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 committed to Sessions ; 1 compounded. |
| 74 | 1 | 22 | 47 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 compounded ; 3 default. |
| 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 10 | 1 | 2 | 6 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | |
| 413 | 29 | 140 | 208 | ... | ... | 21 | ... | ... | 2 escaped ; 1 withdrawn ; 4 default ; 5 compounded ; 3 committed to Sessions. |
| 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 92 | 24 | 36 | 22 | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | 1 default. |
| 92 | 24 | 36 | 22 | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | 1 default. |
| 7 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 530 compounded ; 1 absconded ; 69 abandoned , 4 absent ; 9 transferred; 243 default ; 5 escaped. |
| 3,195 | 868 | 754 | 501 | 1 | 23 | 167 | 19 | 1 | |
| 213 | 101 | 34 | 37 | ... | ... | 16 | ... | . | 25 compounded. |
| 2,297 | 717 | 535 | 388 | 5 | 21 | 91 | 71 | ... | 293 compounded ; 158 default ; 4 transferred ; 1 escaped ; 8 abandoned ; 5 absent. |
| 5,712 | 1,690 | 1,326 | 926 | 6 | 44 | 274 | 90 | 1 | 848 compounded ; 1 absconded ; 77 absconded ; 9 absent ; 13 transferred ; 401 default ; 6 escaped. |
| 101 | 36 | 33 | 22 | ... | . | 4 | .. | ... | 1 transferred ; 5 default. |
| 26 | 9 | 6 | 9 | ... | . | 1 | . | 1 | |
| 13 | 2 | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 2 compounded ; 1 default. |
| 187 | 52 | 71 | 15 | ... | 1 | 11 | 2 | ... | 29 compounded ; 6 default. |
| 327 | 99 | 114 | 50 | ... | 1 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 1 transferred ; 12 default, 31 compounded |
| 9 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | . | . | ... | ... | 8 compounded. |
| 3 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 285 | 98 | 107 | 20 | 1 | .. | 11 | ... | ... | 37 compounded ; 10 default ; 1 escaped. |
| 362 | 143 | 107 | 35 | ... | 1 | 9 | ... | 1 | 51 compounded ; 10 in default ; 4 escaped ; 1 transferred. |

(RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

*PART I.—Return of*

| Serial number. | Law under which punishable. | Offence. | PENDING AT BEGINNING OF YEAR. | | | Instituted by complaint during the year. | Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police. | Referred to Police for investigation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | UNDER INVESTIGATION BY ORDER OF MAGISTRATE. | | | | | |
| | | | With the Police. | Otherwise under investigation. | Under trial. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | *Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.*—(Concld.) | | | | | | | |
| 26 | 504, 506 to 510 ... | Intimidation and insult ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 17 | 415 | 1 | 6 |
| 27 | 271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290. | Public and local nuisances ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 40 | 4 | ... |
| 28 | 294-A ... | Keeping a lottery office ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 | Offences under Chapter VIII-A, C. P. C. | Security for keeping the peace on conviction ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 7 | ... |
| 30 | Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C. | Public nuisances ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | 3 | 37 | 9 | ... |
| 31 | Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C. | Disputes as to immoveable property ... ... ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 34 | ... | ... |
| 32 | Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C. | Maintenance of wives and children ... ... ... | ... | ... | 4 | 173 | ... | ... |
| 33 | Cases under Section 514, C. P. C. ... ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| 34 | Do. Section 497, I. P. C. ... ... ... ... | | ... | ... | 1 | 23 | ... | ... |
| 35 | Do. Section 269, C. P. C. ... ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 36 | Cases under Chapter XLII, C. P. C. | Forfeiture of bail or recognizance ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| 37 | Cases under Chapter XX, C. P. C., Section 250. | Frivolous or vexatious accusation ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 3 | 18 | 57 | 1,389 | 24 | 8 |
| | *Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.* | | | | | | | |
| | (DETAIL.) | | | | | | | |
| | Municipal Act ... ... ... ... | | ... | ... | 25 | 2,041 | 4 | ... |
| | Cantonment Act ... ... ... ... | | ... | ... | 2 | 279 | ... | ... |
| | Cattle Trespass Act .. ... ... ... | | 1 | 2 | 25 | 289 | 1 | 26 |
| | Forest Act ... ... ... ... | | ... | ... | 7 | 120 | ... | ... |
| | Stamp Act ... ... ... ... | | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | ... | ... |
| | Village Sanitation Act ... ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| | Railway Act ... ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| | Excise Act ... ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | ... |
| | Emigration Act ... ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... |
| | Prisons Act ... ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | .. |
| | Ferry Act ... ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| | Hackney Carriage Act ... ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| | Census Act ... ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | .. |
| | Police Act ... ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| | Arms Act ... ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... |
| | Vaccination Act ... ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... |
| | Treasure Trove Act ... ... ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 1 | 2 | 60 | 2,799 | 6 | 26 |
| | | GRAND TOTAL ... | 30 | 83 | 509 | 10,161 | 122 | 81 |

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900.)

*Non-cognizable cases*—(Concld.)

| Total for disposal, *i. e.*, total of columns 4 to 8. | Number dismissed without trial. | NUMBER TRIED. | | NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR. | | | Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact. | Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ending in discharge or acquittal. | Ending in conviction. | UNDER INVESTIGATION. | | | | | |
| | | | | With the Police. | Otherwise under investigation. | Under trial. | | | |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 435 | 195 | 85 | 61 | 1 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | 63 compounded, 15 default; 1 transferred. |
| 51 | 11 | 10 | 21 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 compounded; 5 transferred. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 45 | 13 | 17 | 12 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 default. |
| 49 | 2 | 7 | 34 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | |
| 39 | 3 | 11 | 10 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 5 compounded; 6 default. |
| 177 | 16 | 118 | 17 | ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... | 4 compounded; 7 default; 2 escaped. |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | |
| 24 | 17 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 compounded; 3 default. |
| 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 6 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1,491 | 501 | 466 | 219 | 5 | 1 | 57 | ... | 1 | 174 compounded; 53 default; 7 escaped; 7 transferred |
| 2,070 | 52 | 91 | 1,764 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | 2 | 106 compounded; 1 died; 1 absent; 20 default; 13 transferred |
| 281 | ... | 35 | 243 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | |
| 318 | 109 | 52 | 92 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 6 | ... | 26 compounded; 14 default; 1 escaped. |
| 127 | 1 | 27 | 94 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 1 default. |
| 7 | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | |
| 5 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 3 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 5 | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 12 | ... | 3 | 9 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | |
| 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 16 | ... | 4 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 9 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 died; 1 escaped. |
| 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2 868 | 163 | 220 | 2 241 | 2 | 7 | 42 | 6 | 2 | 132 compounded; 2 died; 1 absent; 35 default; 13 transferred 2 escaped. |
| 10,905 | 2,506 | 2,303 | 3,667 | 13 | 53 | 419 | 98 | 5 | 1,190 compounded; 506 default; 17 escaped; 1 withdrawn; 3 committed to Sessions; 1 absconded; 77 abandoned; 10 absent; 34 transferred; 2 died. |

## (RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900.)

### *PART II.—Return of persons concerned in Non-cognizable cases.*

| Serial number. | Law under which punishable. | Offence. | Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (*viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued). | Persons against whom process issued. | | Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with summons during the year, also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year. | Appeared before the Courts. | Persons discharged after appearance without trial. | Persons tried. | | Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6). | Persons under trial at close of the year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | On complaint. | On Magistrate's own motion, or information from the Police. | | | | Acquitted or discharged. | Convicted. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1 | 115, 117, 118, 119 | Abetment of offence not committed; Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.; Concealing design to commit offence | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | *Class I.—Offences against the State Public Tranquillity, &c.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 121 to 130, 505 | Offences against the State | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 3 | 137 | Harbouring deserters by Master of ship | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4 | 172 to 190, 201 to 204 213 to 215, 227, 228. | Offences against public justice | 17 | 170 | 41 | 3 | 225 | 1 | 104 | 107 | 50 | 10 | 2 escaped; 1 compounded. |
| 5 | 161 to 169, 217 to 223. | Offences by public servants | ... | 59 | 5 | 2 | 62 | ... | 23 | 31 | 48 | 7 | 1 default. |
| 6 | 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424. | False evidence, false complaints and claim and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property | 2 | 64 | 26 | ... | 92 | 2 | 44 | 40 | 44 | 3 | 1 escaped; 2 compounded. |
| 7 | 465 to 477 | Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents | 9 | 39 | 3 | ... | 51 | ... | 28 | 22 | 52 | ... | 1 committed to Sessions. |
| 8 | 264 to 267 | Offences relating to weights and measures | 19 | 61 | 32 | 2 | 110 | ... | 36 | 73 | 78 | ... | 1 compounded. |
| 9 | 482 to 489 | Making or using false trade-marks | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 10 | 149, 154 to 156, 160 | Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray | ... | 14 | 9 | ... | 23 | ... | 2 | 16 | 69 | 5 | |
| | | Total | 47 | 408 | 116 | 7 | 564 | 4 | 237 | 289 | 55 | 25 | 3 escaped; 4 compounded; 1 default; 1 committed to Session. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 312 to 316 | ... | Causing miscarriage | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 4 | 1 | 20 | ... | | | |
| 12 | 370 | ... | Buying or disposing of slaves | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | | | | Total ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 4 | 1 | 20 | ... | | | |
| | | | *Class III.—Serious offences against Property.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | 384 to 389 | ... | Extortion | ... | 7 | 89 | 12 | ... | 108 | 5 | 64 | 25 | 24 | 11 | 2 default; 1 compounded. | | |
| | | | | Total ... | 7 | 89 | 12 | ... | 108 | 5 | 64 | 25 | 24 | 11 | 2 default; 1 compounded. | | |
| | | | *Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 345 | ... | Wrongful confinement | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 3 | .. | ... | ... | | | |
| 15 | 352, 355, 358 | ... | Criminal force ... | ... | 331 | 5,005 | 4 | 390 | 4,950 | 416 | 1,587 | 824 | 16 | 272 | 1,121 compounded; 267 absconded; 505 default; 8 transferred. | | |
| 16 | 334 | .. | Hurt on grave or sudden provocation | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| 17 | 323 | ... | Voluntarily causing hurt | ... | 325 | 4,083 | 2 | 194 | 4,216 | 698 | 1,445 | 728 | 17 | 215 | 692 compounded; 20 absent; 298 default; 1 died; 81 escaped; 28 absconded; 9 abandoned; 1 transferred. | | |
| | | | | Total ... | 656 | 9,092 | 6 | 584 | 9,170 | 1,115 | 3,035 | 1,552 | 17 | 487 | 1,813 compounded; 245 absconded; 803 default; 9 transferred; 20 absent; 1 died; 81 escaped; 9 abandoned. | | |
| | | | *Class V.—Minor offences against Property.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 417 to 420 | ... | Cheating ... | ... | 8 | 82 | 1 | 2 | 89 | 7 | 51 | 22 | 26 | 2 | 5 default; 2 absent. | | |
| 19 | 403, 404 | ... | Criminal misappropriation of property | ... | 2 | 38 | 4 | ... | 44 | 4 | 16 | 12 | 28 | 11 | 1 compounded. | | |
| 20 | 409 | ... | Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ... | ... | 4 | 21 | ... | ... | 25 | ... | 11 | 4 | 19 | ... | 8 compounded; 2 in default. | | |
| 21 | 426, 427, 443 | ... | Mischief (simple) ... | .. | 19 | 285 | 1 | 16 | 289 | 28 | 139 | 25 | 8 | 20 | 60 compounded; 4 struck off; 1 default; 13 escaped. | | |
| | | | | Total ... | 33 | 426 | 6 | 18 | 447 | 39 | 217 | 63 | 14 | 33 | 69 compounded; 11 default; 2 absent; 13 escaped. | | |
| | | | *Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | 298 | ... | Offences against religion | ... | 18 | 8 | ... | ... | 26 | ... | ... | 1 | 12 | ... | 25 compounded. | | |
| 23 | 490 to 492 | ... | Criminal breach of contract of service | ... | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 7 | 116 | ... | | | |
| 24 | 493 to 498 | ... | Offences relating to marriage | ... | 14 | 265 | ... | 8 | 271 | 31 | 146 | 27 | 10 | 10 | 37 compounded; 16 default; 4 escaped. | | |

## II—D.—POLICE 2.—(*Concld.*)

## (RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900.)

### *PART II.—Return of persons concerned in Non-cognizable cases.*—(Concld.)

| Serial number. | Law under which punishable. | Offence. | Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (*viz.*, under trial or against whom processes had issued). | Persons against whom process issued. | | Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with summons during the year, also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year. | Appeared before the Courts. | Persons discharged after appearance without trial. | Persons tried. | | Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6). | Persons under trial at close of the year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | On complaint. | On Magistrate's own motion, or information from the Police. | | | | Acquitted or discharged. | Convicted. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 25 | 500 to 502 ... | Defamation ... ... | 18 | 388 | ... | 7 | 399 | 23 | 218 | 38 | 9 | 22 | 65 compounded ; 1 abandoned, 22 default ; 10 escaped. |
| 26 | 504, 506 to 510 ... | Intimidation and insult ... | 24 | 520 | 1 | 28 | 517 | 63 | 159 | 87 | 16 | 18 | 166 compounded ; 18 default ; 5 escaped ; 1 transferred. |
| 27 | 271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290. | Public and local nuisances ... | 9 | 58 | 2 | ... | 69 | 2 | 19 | 33 | 55 | 1 | 14 compounded. |
| 28 | 294-A ... | Keeping a lottery office ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 29 | Offences under Chapter VIII-A, C. P. C. | Security for keeping the peace on conviction ... | ... | 78 | 11 | ... | 89 | 8 | 41 | 26 | 29 | 2 | 12 in default. |
| 30 | Offences under Chapter X., C. P. C. | Public nuisances ... ... | 3 | 43 | 38 | ... | 84 | 4 | 9 | 64 | 79 | 7 | |
| 31 | Cases under Chapter XII., C. P. C. | Disputes as to immoveable property ... | 8 | 37 | ... | ... | 45 | ... | 15 | 23 | 62 | 1 | 5 compounded ; 1 default. |
| 32 | Cases under Chapter XXXVI., C. P. C. | Maintenance of wives and children ... | 3 | 172 | ... | 8 | 167 | 5 | 125 | 18 | 10 | 12 | 2 compounded ; 4 default ; 1 absconded. |
| 33 | Cases under Section 514, C. P. C. | ... .. | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | 66 | 1 | |
| 34 | Do. Section 497, I. P. C. | ..... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 compounded. |
| 35 | Chapter XLII ... | Forfeiture of recognizance ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | .. | |
| 36 | Chapter XX ... | Frivolous or vexatious accusation ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 6 | 100 | ... | |
| | | Total ... | 99 | 1,582 | 59 | 51 | 1,689 | 136 | 735 | 332 | 20 | 74 | 317 compounded ; 73 default ; 19 escaped ; 1 abandoned ; 1 transferred ; 1 absconded. |

*Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.*

| Details. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Municipal Act | 23 | 2,022 | 15 | 19 | 2 041 | ... | 134 | 1,780 | 87 | 11 | 86 compounded; 14 transferred; 7 absconded; 7 in default; 1 died; 1 withdrawn. |
| Cantonment Act | ... | 360 | ... | 2 | 358 | ... | 51 | 307 | 85 | ... | |
| Cattle Trespass Act | 42 | 485 | 1 | 20 | 508 | 58 | 157 | 161 | 33 | 24 | 40 compounded; 62 default; 6 absconded. |
| Forest Act | 18 | 368 | 62 | 12 | 436 | ... | 122 | 297 | 69 | 8 | 4 escaped; 2 compounded; 2 died. |
| Stamp Act | 3 | 4 | 1 | ... | 8 | ... | 3 | 4 | 80 | 1 | |
| Village Sanitation Act | ... | 93 | ... | ... | 93 | ... | 12 | 81 | 87 | ... | |
| Railway Act | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | 4 | 80 | ... | |
| Excise Act | ... | 7 | 2 | ... | 9 | ... | 3 | 6 | 66 | ... | |
| Emigration Act | ... | 12 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 3 | 9 | 75 | ... | |
| Prisons Act | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 5 | 100 | ... | |
| Ferry Act | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 33 | ... | |
| Hackney Carriage Act | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | 100 | ... | |
| Census Act | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 50 | ... | |
| Police Act | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 100 | ... | |
| Arms Act | ... | 16 | ... | ... | 16 | ... | 4 | 12 | 75 | ... | |
| Vaccination Act | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 died; and 1 escaped. |
| Treasure Trove Act | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 100 | ... | |
| Total | 86 | 3,396 | 82 | 54 | 3,510 | 59 | 494 | 2,675 | 76 | 47 | 128 compounded; 14 transferred; 13 absconded; 69 default; 4 died; 1 withdrawn; 6 escaped. |
| Grand Total | 928 | 14,998 | 281 | 714 | 15,493 | 1,358 | 4 786 | 4,937 | 32 | 677 | 2,332 compounded; 122 escaped; 959 default; 1 committed to Sessions; 259 absconded; 24 transferred; 22 absent; 5 died; 10 abandoned; 1 withdrawn. |

## II—D.—POLICE 3.

### *Property stolen and recovered for the year* 1900.

| Offences. | Number of cases in which property was stolen. | Number of cases in which property was recovered. | Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen. | Amount of property stolen. | Amount of property recovered. | Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| *(A)—Cognizable.* | | | | Rs. | Rs. | | |
| 1. Theft ... *a.* In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking. | 9,445 | 4,585 | 48 | 3,52,695 | 1,13,550 | 32 | |
| 1. Theft ... *b.* In conjunction with receiving of stolen property. | 133 | 140 | 105 | 3,015 | 8,840 | 293 | |
| 1. Theft ... *c.* Other thefts ... .. ... | 21,191 | 12,303 | 58 | 2,55,487 | 1,37,843 | 54 | |
| 2. Robbery... *a.* Criminal breach of trust ... ... | 119 | 73 | 61 | 25,841 | 3,634 | 14 | |
| 2. Robbery... *b.* Other robbery ... ... ... | 191 | 103 | 54 | 25,445 | 17,017 | 66 | |
| 3. Criminal breach of trust ... ... ... | 280 | 140 | 50 | 9,152 | 2,899 | 31 | |
| 4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant, or agent. | 101 | 49 | 48 | 3,130 | 1,383 | 44 | |
| Total ... | 31,460 | 17,393 | 55 | 6,74,765 | 2,85,166 | 42 | |
| *(B)—Non-cognizable.* | | | | | | | |
| 5 Extortion ... ... ... ... | 35 | 5 | 14 | 816 | 71 | 9 | |
| 6. Criminal misappropriation ... ... ... | 14 | 7 | 50 | 141 | 96 | 68 | |
| Total ... | 49 | 12 | 24 | 957 | 167 | 17 | |

## II—D.—POLICE 4.

*Return of Professional Crime for the year* 1900.

| Offence. | CASES. | | | | PERSONS. | | | RETURN OF POLICE WORK FOR THREE YEARS. | | | | | | | | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction nor acquittal or discharge had taken place up to beginning of the year. | Occurred during the year. | NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH CONVICTION WAS OBTAINED. | | Number concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3. | Convicted. | Under trial or arrest at close of the year. | Persons brought to trial after being arrested by the Police. | | | Persons convicted. | | | Value of property stolen. | | | Value of property recovered. | | | |
| | | | Of those in column 2. | Of those in column 3. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | | 10 | | | 11 | | | 12 | | | 13 |
| | | | | | | | | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1898. Rs. | 1899. Rs. | 1900. Rs. | 1898. Rs. | 1899. Rs. | 1900. Rs. | |
| THUGGEE. (a) By strangulation ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| THUGGEE. (b) By poisoning ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Other professional crime ... | 9 | 13 | 3 | 8 | 35 | 24 | 3 | 4 | 16 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 21 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | |
| Dakaiti ... ... | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | 16 | 3 | ... | 1 | 7 | 4 | ... | 6 | 3 | ... | 70 | 320 | ... | 67 | 29 | |
| Robbery ... | 1 | 7 | ... | 3 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 10 | ... | 6 | 5 | 184 | 112 | 281 | 3 | 25 | 26 | |
| Cattle theft, &c., &c. ... | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | 171 | 62 | ... | 116 | ... | 171 | 37 | ... | 62 | 2,928 | 232 | 199 | 2,051 | ... | 194 | |

# II—D.—Police 5.

## *Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of Police of the Central Provinces in the year* 1900.

| Province (District). | SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE. | | | | | | | | | | | COST OF POLICE. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General. | Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues. | | | | | | | | Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues. | | Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of controlling officers, column 2, and pay and travelling or other allowances of their establishments. | Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of District and Assistant District Superintendents and their office and personal establishments. | Total pay of Subordinate Officers (columns 4 to 6). | Total pay of Constables of all classes (columns 7 to 9). | Horse and travelling allowances (permanent or otherwise) not included in columns 13 and 14. | Average pay of | | Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in columns 13 to 17. | Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues. | Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial. | Grand total cost, Columns 21 and 22. |
| | | Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents. | Number of Inspectors. | Number of Deputy-Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, or Chief or European Constables. | Number of Head Constables or Sergeants (Mounted and Unmounted). | Number of Mounted Constables. | Number of Foot Constables. | Number of Water Constables. | Total. | Officers. | Men. | | | | | | Mounted Constables. | Foot and Water Constables. | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Office of Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 45,421 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | 4,074 | 50,305 | ... | 50,305 |
| Balaghat ... ... ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 4 | 40 | 1 | 189 | ... | 237 | ... | ... | ... | 12,595 | 12,081 | 17,737 | 968 | | | 4,084 | 47,465 | ... | 47,465 |
| Betul ... ... ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 5 | 52 | 1 | 260 | ... | 321 | ... | ... | ... | 11,554 | 14,707 | 25,203 | 436 | | | 3,637 | 55,507 | ... | 55,507 |
| Bhandara ... ... ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 6 | 53 | 1 | 286 | ... | 340 | ... | ... | ... | 13,709 | 14,386 | 23,576 | 1,848 | | | 6,366 | 50,885 | ... | 57,255 |
| Bilaspur ... ... ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 11 | 67 | 1 | 377 | ... | 459 | ... | ... | ... | 17,643 | 18,604 | 30,107 | 1,716 | | | 5,637 | 73,887 | ... | 73,887 |
| Chanda ... ... ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 14 | 73 | 3 | 433 | ... | 526 | ... | ... | ... | 7,577 | 28,710 | 40,457 | 870 | | | 7,602 | 85,231 | ... | 85,231 |
| Chhindwara ... ... ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 5 | 42 | 3 | 230 | ... | 283 | ... | ... | .. | 15,068 | 13,723 | 18,214 | 300 | | | 4,904 | 53,199 | ... | 53,199 |
| Damoh ... ... ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 7 | 52 | 5 | 259 | ... | 326 | ... | ... | ... | 6,825 | 18,562 | 21,329 | 1,352 | | | 8,628 | 50,666 | ... | 59,666 |
| Hoshangabad ... ... ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 12 | 72 | 11 | 419 | ... | 518 | ... | ... | ... | 14,487 | 23,190 | 36,470 | 3,772 | | | 15,937 | 93,865 | ... | 93,865 |
| Jubbulpore ... ... ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 16 | 94 | 10 | 506 | ... | 698 | ... | ... | ... | 16,348 | 33,780 | 47,698 | 3,540 | | | 14,282 | 1,15,548 | ... | 1,15,548 |
| Mandla ... ... ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 5 | 54 | 6 | 247 | ... | 315 | ... | ... | ... | 10,172 | 9,529 | 19,141 | 1,422 | | | 7,908 | 48,172 | ... | 48,172 |
| Nagpur ... ... ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 13 | 113 | 16 | 737 | ... | 887 | ... | ... | ... | 21,753 | 34,755 | 50,706 | 6,027 | Rs. a. p. 21 12 0 | Rs. a. p. 7 0 0 | 20,350 | 1,33,786 | 12,904 | 1,42,690 |
| Narsinghpur ... ... ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 5 | 50 | 3 | 261 | ... | 322 | ... | ... | ... | 13,009 | 14,264 | 23,764 | 467 | | | 3,956 | 56,360 | ... | 56,360 |
| Nimar ... ... ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 7 | 59 | 7 | 326 | ... | 403 | ... | ... | ... | 10,668 | 22,823 | 26,732 | 1,471 | | | 4,340 | 6,614 | ... | 6,614 |
| Raipur ... ... ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 14 | 88 | 7 | 545 | ... | 659 | ... | ... | ... | 12,385 | 33,600 | 41,463 | 2,654 | | | 10,322 | 90,884 | ... | 90,884 |
| Sambalpur ... ... ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 8 | 71 | 1 | 367 | ... | 451 | ... | ... | ... | 12,709 | 19,640 | 31,848 | 1,522 | | | 10,522 | 76,241 | ... | 76,241 |
| Saugor ... ... ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 16 | 83 | 11 | 589 | ... | 703 | ... | ... | ... | 10,340 | 33,700 | 48,154 | 2,827 | | | 17,427 | 1,12,547 | 3,840 | 1,16,387 |
| Seoni ... ... ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 5 | 45 | 9 | 223 | ... | 285 | ... | ... | ... | 12,930 | 12,069 | 18,516 | 5,255 | | | 2,832 | 52,662 | ... | 52,662 |
| Wardha ... ... ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 8 | 55 | 5 | 304 | ... | 375 | ... | ... | ... | 11,774 | 17,521 | 20,177 | 1,245 | | | 2,021 | 62,038 | ... | 62,638 |
| Special Police Reserves ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 162 | ... | 175 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,760 | 13,344 | 971 | | | 300 | 17,411 | ... | 17,411 |
| Total ... | 1 | 27 | 43 | 163 | 1,177 | 107 | 6,780 | ... | 8,248 | ... | ... | 45,421 | 2,33,355 | 3,78,995 | 5,74,216 | 38,672 | ... | ... | 1,57,148 | 13,54,503 | 16,744 | 13,71,247 |
| Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 14 | ... | 175 | ... | 195 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,803 | 16,084 | 1,146 | ... | Rs. 8 | 2,564 | 9,103 | 21,464 | 30,667 |
| Bengal-Nagpur Railway Police ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 15 | ... | 135 | ... | 154 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,800 | 13,126 | 1,074 | ... | | 1,090 | 6,345 | 14,814 | 21,159 |
| Grand Total ... | 1 | 27 | 48 | 168 | 1,206 | 107 | 7,090 | ... | 8,647 | ... | ... | 45,421 | 2,33,355 | 3,95,727 | 6,03,426 | 40,892 | ... | ... | 1,60,802 | 13,70,041 | 53,022 | 14,23,063 |

# II—D.—POLICE 5.—(*Concld.*)

## *Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of Police of the Central Provinces in the year* 1900.—(Concld.)

| Province (District). | DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | PROPORTION OF THE POLICE ENGAGED ON PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF CRIME (OFFICERS AND MEN). | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DISTRICT FORCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty. | | | | | To Area. | | | To Population. | | | | | |
| | Guards at District, Central and Subsidiary Jails. | | Reserve. | | Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries or Escorts to prisoners and treasure if not included in columns 26 and 27); also Policemen on orderly duty. | | Police employed in Courts. | | Engaged in prevention and detection of crime. | | Total. | | | | In Cantonment. | Area of whole Province (or District in square miles. | Population of whole Province (or District). | Number of Police Stations. | Number of Out-posts. | Of the whole Province District). | Of Province District, exclusive both of the area and the force in towns. | Of towns, exclusive of the force outside towns. | Of the whole Province (District). | Of Province (District) exclusive both of the population and the force in towns. | Of towns, exclusive of the force outside towns. | Total amount of cognizable crime reported (column 5 of Part I and columns 8 and 10 of Part 3 of Statement A). | Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police force engaged in the prevention and detection of crime (columns 32 and 33). | |
| | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 |
| Office of Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Balaghat ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 69 | 1 | 2 | 29 | 111 | 46 | 182 | ... | .. | ... | 3,146 | 383,331 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 19 | .. | 2,555 | 2,555 | ... | 1,316 | 9 | Includes officers and men employed in office. |
| Betul .. ... | ... | ... | 12 | 53 | 4 | 26 | . | 3 | 44 | 179 | 60 | 241 | ... | ... | ... | 3,277 5 | 333,110 | 7 | 23 | 17·4 | Not ascertainable | | 1,406 | 1,203 | 1,252 | 2,238 | 10 | |
| Bhandara ... | ... | ... | 2 | 18 | 12 | 46 | ... | 3 | 47 | 211 | 61 | 285 | .. | ... | ... | 3, 22 | 742,850 | 7 | 18 | 12 2 | 13·1 | 4·4 | 2,314 | 2,406 | 1,053 | 1,922 | 7 | |
| Bilaspur ... ... | ... | ... | 4 | 12 | 6 | 36 | 1 | 5 | 70 | 315 | 81 | 370 | ... | .. | ... | 7,476 | 1,164,158 | 12 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 2 | 3,024 | 3,001 | 927 | 3,153 | 8 | Eight vacancies. |
| Chanda ... ... | ... | ... | 9 | 25 | 8 | 45 | 1 | 3 | 71 | 362 | 80 | 435 | 2 | 26 | ... | 10,744 | 697,610 | 12 | 27 | 25 | 27 | 39 | 1,611 | 1,658 | 935 | 2,165 | 5 | Do. |
| Chhindwara ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 36 | 1 | 3 | 43 | 193 | 49 | 232 | ... | ... | ... | 3 015 | 330,423 | 7 | 13 | 10 | 21 | 5 | 1,428 | 1,420 | 1,628 | 1,624 | 6 | Excludes 1 vacancy. |
| Damoh ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 29 | 7 | 12 | 45 | 1,5 | 52 | 230 | 2 | 16 | ... | 2,5 1 | 325 613 | 9 | 15 | 10·9 | 11·7 | 2·5 | 1,262 | 1,283 | 975 | 1,333 | 5 | |
| Hoshangabad ... ... | ... | ... | 3 | 23 | 20 | 104 | 1 | 4 | 62 | 2 3 | 86 | 430 | ... | .. | ... | 4,624 | 4 8,063 | 11 | 20 | | 9 | ... | 1,140 | ... | .. | 2,036 | 5 | Two vacancies. |
| Jubbulpore ... ... | ... | ... | 26 | 74 | 5 | 68 | 2 | 6 | 64 | 3 2 | 97 | 452 | 12 | 105 | 31 | 3,948 | 748,146 | 14 | 32 | 10·89 | Not ascertainable | | 2,644 | 1,762 | 287 | 3,535 | 9 | |
| Mandla ... ... | ... | ... | 2 | 18 | 1 | 10 | .. | 4 | 56 | 218 | 59 | 250 | ... | ... | ... | 4,7 1 | 290,836 | 7 | 23 | 17·64 | 18·01 | ·658 | 1,123 | 1,125 | 1,011 | 1,128 | 4 | Vacancies, 3 Head Constables, 2 Constables and 1 Sowar |
| Nagpur . ... | ... | ... | 16 | 75 | 10 | 85 | 1 | 3 | 107 | 530 | 134 | 753 | 25 | 215 | 93 | 3,7 6 | 757,862 | 11 | 32 | 3·71 | 4·9 | 13 | 732 | 760 | 89 | 3,240 | 4 | |
| Narsinghpur ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 25 | 1 | 3 | 53 | 221 | 57 | 259 | 3 | 10 | ... | 1,916 | 367,026 | 7 | 21 | 6·11 | 6·77 | 0·53 | 1 215 | 1,206 | 1,284 | 1,837 | 6 | Six vacancies. |
| Nimar . ... | ... | ... | 9 | 74 | 4 | 18 | 1 | 3 | 42 | 162 | 54 | 257 | 12 | 60 | ... | 3,0 2 | 277,780 | 10 | 13 | 16·23 | 10·93 | 31 | 1 118 | 1,074 | 615 | 1,644 | 8 | Eight vacancies, 5 Sowars and 3 men. |
| Raipur .. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 20 | 1 | 6 | 66 | 476 | 101 | 502 | 6 | 35 | ... | 11,724 | 1,584 427 | 16 | 42 | 22·6 | 24 6 | | 3,328 | 523 | . . | 4,273 | 7 | |
| Sambalpur ... ... | ... | ... | 10 | 31 | 4 | 36 | 1 | 5 | 64 | 286 | 79 | 358 | ... | ... | ... | 4, 48 | 796,413 | 13 | 20 | 14 | 15 | 20 | 2,100 | 2,376 | 606 | 6,178 | 11 | Excludes 14 vacancies, 4 officers and 10 men. |
| Saugor . ... | ... | ... | 1 | 22 | 4 | 30 | 7 | 1 | 73 | 466 | 91 | 537 | 4 | 21 | 36 | 4,607 | 501,743 | 16 | 26 | 7·3 | 7 | 1·2 | 1,102 | 1,056 | 46 | 2,346 | 4 | Twelve vacancies. |
| Seoni ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 20 | 7 | 5 | 34 | 145 | 42 | 171 | 1 | 14 | ... | 3,1 5 | 370,767 | 7 | 13 | 24·4 | 23·4 | ·7 | 2,830 | 2,743 | 90 | 1,621 | 9 | |
| Wardha .. ... | ... | ... | 12 | 61 | 3 | 24 | 2 | 8 | 44 | 184 | 61 | 277 | 4 | 32 | ... | 2,428 | 400,854 | 9 | 15 | 6·43 | 6·43 | 6·43 | 1,030 | 897 | 132 | 1,752 | 7 | |
| Special Police Reserves . | ... | ... | 10 | 114 | 2 | 25 | ... | ... | 1 | 23 | 13 | 162 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 116 | 600 | 116 | 754 | 35 | 100 | 1,651 | 4,956 | 1,319 | 6,410 | 71 | 549 | 160 | 84,891 | 10,669,709 | 179 | 398 | 14 | ... | .. | 1,776 | ... | .. | 43,344 | 7 | |
| Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | . | ... | 19 | 167 | ... | 175 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | ... | . | ... | . | |
| Bengal-Nagpur Railway Police ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | . | 19 | 135 | ... | 175 | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | ... | ... | 116 | [illegible] | 116 | 757 | 35 | 100 | 1,689 | 5,258 | 1,357 | 6,715 | 71 | 549 | 160 | 84,891 | 10,669,709 | 179 | 398 | 14 | . | . | 1,776 | ... | ... | 43,344 | 6 | |

*Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the*

| District. | TOTAL STRENGTH. | | | | ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE. | | | | | PUNISHMENTS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SANCTIONED. | | ACTUAL. | | WITH FIRE-ARMS. | | | NOT WITH FIRE-ARMS. | | DIMISSED. | | FINED, DEGRADED OR SUSPENDED DEPARTMENTALLY OR DEPARTMENTALLY PUNISHED IN ANY OTHER WAY PROVIDED IN SECTION 7 OF THE POLICE ACT. | | PUNISHED JUDICIALLY BY A MAGISTRATE OR SESSIONS COURT. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Under Police Act.* | | *Under Sections 330, 331 348 of Penal Code.* | | *Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.* | | *Other offences.* | |
| | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Number provided with Rifles (Special Reserves, &c). | Number provided with breech-loading Smooth-bores or Carbines. | Number provided with muzzle-loading Smooth-bores. | Number provided with Swords. | Number provided with Batons only. | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Balaghat ... | 46 | 190 | 46 | 182 | ... | 85 | ... | 10 | 133 | ... | 5 | 11 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Betul ... | 59 | 261 | 59 | 259 | ... | 111 | ... | 7 | 200 | 1 | 10 | 46 | 52 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Bhandara ... | 61 | 287 | 61 | 287 | ... | 121 | ... | 9 | 218 | 2 | 4 | 21 | 20 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bilaspur ... | 86 | 411 | 86 | 409 | 1 | 170 | ... | 15 | 309 | ... | 2 | 9 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 |
| Chanda ... | 90 | 441 | 88 | 435 | ... | 131 | ... | 21 | 371 | 1 | 11 | 34 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Chhindwara ... | 49 | 233 | 48 | 232 | ... | 73 | ... | 7 | 202 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Damoh ... | 61 | 264 | 59 | 252 | 4 | 125 | ... | 9 | 173 | 1 | 4 | 24 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Hoshangabad... | 92 | 498 | 90 | 498 | ... | 222 | ... | 27 | 340 | ... | 12 | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | . |
| Jubbulpore ... | 117 | 653 | 112 | 647 | 55 | 216 | ... | 19 | 480 | 5 | 14 | 5 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Mandla ... | 61 | 253 | 58 | 250 | 6 | 110 | ... | 7 | 191 | ... | 1 | 15 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Nagpur ... | 143 | 882 | 140 | 882 | 64 | 225 | ... | 22 | 711 | 1 | 12 | 13 | 14 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 |
| Narsinghpur ... | 57 | 264 | 57 | 258 | ... | 104 | ... | 9 | 204 | ... | 2 | 18 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nimar ... | 80 | 405 | 80 | 397 | 26 | 114 | ... | 16 | 321 | 1 | ... | 5 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Raipur ... | 107 | 575 | 107 | 575 | 27 | 181 | ... | 25 | 444 | ... | 3 | 23 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Sambalpur ... | 86 | 405 | 82 | 395 | 26 | 157 | ... | 11 | 283 | ... | 1 | 70 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 |
| Saugor ... | 103 | 623 | 102 | 612 | 38 | 255 | ... | 108 | 325 | ... | 1 | 8 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | .. |
| Seoni ... | 52 | 232 | 52 | 225 | 7 | 110 | ... | 9 | 151 | ... | 1 | 23 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Wardha .. | 68 | 326 | 68 | 326 | ... | 130 | ... | 16 | 248 | ... | 2 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Total .. | 1,418 | 7,203 | 1,395 | 7,121 | 254 | 2,640 | ... | 347 | 5,304 | 12 | 85 | 346 | 287 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 7 | 40 |

LICE 6.

*Force in each District of the Central Provinces for the year* 1900.

| REWARDS. | | EDUCATION. | | | | | NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR. | | | | | | PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REWARDED DURING THE YEAR. | | NUMBER OF POLICE WHO CAN READ AND WRITE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| By promotion. | By khillats, presents, good-conduct stripes, or money reward. | Officers. | Men. | Number enlisted during the year. | Of one year's service and under ten years. | Of ten years' service and upwards. | On pension or gratuity. | By resignation without pension or gratuity. | By dismissal. | By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns. | By desertion. | By death. | Admission into hospital. | Daily average sick. | Deaths. | |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 |
| 7 | 28 | 46 | 90 | 24 | 111 | 93 | ... | 7 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 23·2 | 3·9 | 2·19 | |
| 77 | 97 | 59 | 103 | 45 | 147 | 128 | 9 | 12 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 48·90 | ·4 | 3· | |
| 43 | 107 | 61 | 87 | 28 | 131 | 189 | 12 | ... | 6 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 17·9 | 1·70 | 1·43 | |
| 78 | 50 | 86 | 137 | 33 | 317 | 145 | 5 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 33· | 48· | 1·9 | |
| 95 | 88 | 88 | 174 | 50 | 241 | 232 | 10 | 15 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 13 | 116· | 1·7 | 2·5 | |
| 35 | 44 | 48 | 71 | 41 | 87 | 152 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 21·42 | ·05 | ·1 | |
| 32 | 103 | 59 | 116 | 15 | 125 | 171 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 65· | 7·2 | 1·2 | |
| 73 | 340 | 90 | 300 | 72 | 270 | 246 | 26 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 72· | ·2 | 1·8 | |
| 100 | 140 | 111 | 279 | 70 | 406 | 283 | 28 | 20 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 40·6 | ·10 | 2·3 | |
| 54 | 36 | 51 | 84 | 32 | 178 | 98 | 3 | 6 | 8 | ... | 6 | 7 | 54· | 12· | 2·2 | |
| 68 | 89 | 130 | 282 | 104 | 544 | 374 | 18 | 39 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 15 | 48·4 | 13·3 | 3·1 | |
| 33 | 17 | 57 | 185 | 21 | 129 | 163 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... | ·32 | 8·7 | ... | |
| 51 | 175 | 80 | 75 | 42 | 270 | 208 | 12 | 7 | 1 | ... | 2 | 7 | 72·2 | 8·6 | 1·5 | |
| 91 | 162 | 107 | 320 | 70 | 308 | 289 | 13 | 22 | 3 | 14 | ... | 15 | 25·2 | 7·06 | 5· | |
| 53 | 41 | 80 | 125 | 40 | 265 | 172 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 22 | ... | 15 | 30·8 | 18·60 | 3·14 | |
| 61 | 247 | 101 | 438 | 52 | 276 | 386 | 10 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 41·3 | 2·2 | 1·8 | |
| 60 | 52 | 51 | 105 | 29 | 174 | 103 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 7 | ... | 5 | 55· | 2· | 1· | |
| 42 | 47 | 67 | 76 | 27 | 168 | 199 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 1 | ... | 9 | 15·1 | 2·42 | 2·2 | |
| 1,053 | 1,863 | 1,372 | 3,047 | 795 | 4,147 | 3,631 | 180 | 203 | 105 | 94 | 38 | 149 | 42·94 | 7·46 | 2·34 | |

*Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed*

| Districts. | RACE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | EUROPEANS. | | | | | EURASIANS. | | | | | NATIVES. | | | | |
| | District Superintendents. | Assistant District Superintendents. | Inspectors. | Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants. | Constables. | District Superintendents. | Assistant District Superintendents. | Inspectors. | Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants. | Constables. | District Superintendents. | Assistant District Superintendents. | Inspectors. | Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants. | Constables. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Balaghat ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 43 | 182 |
| Betul ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Bhandara ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 59 | 287 |
| Bilaspur ... ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 82 | 417 |
| Chanda ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 86 | 435 |
| Chhindwara ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 46 | 232 |
| Damoh ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 57 | 252 |
| Hoshangabad ... ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 85 | 498 |
| Jubbulpore ... ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 108 | 635 |
| Mandla ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 56 | 250 |
| Nagpur .. ... | 1 | 3 | .. | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 133 | 865 |
| Narsinghpur ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 56 | 275 |
| Nimar ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 69 | 359 |
| Raipur ... ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 109 | 612 |
| Sambalpur ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 79 | 395 |
| Saugor ... ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 98 | 612 |
| Seoni ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 50 | 225 |
| Wardha ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 65 | 326 |
| Total ... | 17 | 8 | 15 | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | 9 | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | 22 | 1,321 | 6,857 |

*in the Police of the Central Provinces for the year* 1900.

RELIGION OR CASTES.

| OFFICERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | MEN. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Hindus.* | | | | | | | | *Other religions.* | | | | *Hindus.* | | | | | | | | *Other religions.* | | |
| Christians. | Muhammadans. | Brahmins. | Rajputs. | Gurkhas. | Sikhs. | Kayasths. | Mahrattas (Kurmis). | Ahirs. (Banias). | Hindus of all other castes. | Parsis | Jews. | Christians. | Muhammadans. | Brahmins. | Rajputs. | Gurkhas. | Sikhs. | Kayasths. | Mahrattas. | Ahirs. | Hindus of all other castes | Gonds. | Other castes. | Grand Total Officers and Men. |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 |
| 3 | 16 | 8 | 9 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 39 | 24 | ... | ... | 8 | 6 | 1 | 33 | 19 | 2 | 228 |
| ... | 22 | 16 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 6 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 85 | 55 | 24 | ... | ... | 6 | 14 | ... | 45 | 30 | ... | 316 |
| 4 | 32 | 13 | 6 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | 88 | 76 | 32 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 86 | ... | ... | 349 |
| 6 | 26 | 27 | 10 | ... | ... | 12 | 2 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 76 | 168 | 66 | ... | ... | 18 | 11 | 19 | 51 | ... | ... | 496 |
| 5 | 23 | 15 | 19 | ... | ... | 1 | 9 | 1 | 16 | ... | ... | 3 | 130 | 68 | 58 | ... | ... | 13 | 13 | 2 | 139 | 9 | ... | 524 |
| 2 | 27 | 9 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 63 | 66 | 22 | ... | ... | 12 | 9 | 13 | 19 | 28 | ... | 281 |
| 2 | 31 | 11 | 4 | ... | ... | 3 | 5 | ... | 4 | .. | ... | ... | 119 | 60 | 18 | ... | ... | 13 | 10 | ... | 32 | ... | ... | 312 |
| 7 | 48 | 17 | 9 | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 181 | 151 | 65 | ... | ... | 9 | 3 | 15 | 74 | ... | ... | 590 |
| 4 | 57 | 25 | 9 | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 186 | 261 | 65 | ... | ... | 40 | 21 | 11 | 50 | 1 | ... | 749 |
| 2 | 23 | 18 | 6 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 68 | 86 | 24 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 53 | 12 | ... | 309 |
| 14 | 68 | 36 | 9 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 14 | 1 | ... | 2 | 347 | 245 | 130 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 141 | ... | ... | 1,008 |
| 2 | 20 | 19 | 9 | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 67 | 87 | 32 | ... | ... | 10 | 2 | 10 | 67 | ... | ... | 334 |
| 4 | 36 | 20 | 4 | ... | .. | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 35 | ... | 1 | 88 | 141 | 53 | ... | 1 | 3 | 7 | 32 | 34 | ... | .. | 470 |
| 5 | 49 | 30 | 11 | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | 14 | 1 | .. | ... | 226 | 133 | 75 | ... | ... | 41 | ... | ... | 120 | ... | ... | 710 |
| 3 | 8 | 17 | 11 | ... | ... | 2 | 25 | ... | 17 | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 59 | 37 | ... | ... | 45 | 27 | ... | 175 | 21 | ... | 478 |
| 5 | 47 | 28 | 8 | ... | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 211 | 197 | 83 | ... | 1 | 23 | 35 | 1 | 61 | ... | ... | 716 |
| 2 | 22 | 14 | 4 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | 1 | ... | 63 | 75 | 23 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 47 | 2 | 13 | 278 |
| 3 | 32 | 14 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 98 | 101 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 13 | 14 | 89 | ... | 7 | 395 |
| 73 | 587 | 337 | 135 | 1 | 4 | 63 | 64 | 18 | 130 | 38 | 1 | 7 | 2,177 | 2,068 | 833 | ... | 7 | 252 | 171 | 118 | 1,316 | 121 | 22 | 8,543 |

# II—E.—REGISTRATION

## *Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the Central Provinces for the year* 1900-1901.

| Districts. | | Number of Registration Offices. | REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK No. I. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | COMPULSORY. | | | | | | | | OPTIONAL. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Instruments of gifts, Section 17, clause (a). | Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards. | Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (Sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act.) | Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards. | Other instruments registered under Section 17, clauses (b) and (c) of Section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act of 1882. | Instruments of perpetual lease, Section 17, clause (d). | All instruments of leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17 clause (d). | Total of compulsory registrations. | Ordinary fees paid for the same. | Instruments of mortgage of value of less than Rs. 100. | Other instruments registered under Section 18, clauses a, and b. | Instruments of leases for one year or less, Section 18, clause c, and instruments of lease executed under the provisions in Section 17. | Awards (Section 17 clause (f)). | Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court. | Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court. | Total optional registrations relating to immoveable property. | Ordinary fees paid for the same. | Total value of immoveable property transferred. |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 (a) | 4 (b) | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. a. p. | | | | | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Nagpur Division. | Inspector-General's Office. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nagpur ... ... | 8 | 90 | 899 | 788 | 846 | 108 | 42 | 106 | 2,039 | 6,278 5 0 | 378 | 43 | 50 | ... | 1 | ... | 481 | 461 6 0 | 11,03,752 8 3 |
| | Bhandara ... ... | 6 | 10 | 167 | 155 | 201 | 50 | 36 | 22 | 641 | 1 227 4 0 | 70 | 97 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 173 | 172 0 0 | 1,65 264 1 10 |
| | Chanda ... .. | 8 | 15 | 90 | 86 | 152 | 6 | 3 | 28 | 380 | 730 12 0 | 43 | 11 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 58 | 58 0 0 | 1,03 009 5 5 |
| | Wardha ... ... | 6 | 34 | 306 | 215 | 461 | 103 | 58 | 83 | 1,260 | 2 811 4 0 | 152 | 89 | 102 | ... | 3 | ... | 343 | 310 14 0 | 8,17,228 10 0 |
| | Balaghat ... ... | 4 | 10 | 34 | 11 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 77 | 202 4 0 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 0 0 | 45 504 6 7 |
| Jubbulpore Division. | Jubbulpore ... ... | 4 | 33 | 425 | 174 | 378 | 130 | 32 | 68 | 1,240 | 4 086 8 0 | 36 | 70 | 4 | 1 | 5 | ... | 116 | 114 0 0 | 8,68,142 2 3 |
| | Saugor ... ... | 7 | 21 | 228 | 213 | 172 | 26 | 5 | 63 | 728 | 1,902 4 0 | 27 | 29 | 2 | .. | 2 | 5 | 56 | 60 0 0 | 4,21,175 3 3 |
| | Damoh ... ... | 3 | 20 | 77 | 102 | 53 | 15 | 4 | 18 | 289 | 604 4 0 | 13 | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 20 0 0 | 91,748 15 2 |
| | Seoni ... ... | 3 | 14 | 116 | 34 | 1 11 | 72 | 16 | 19 | 372 | 1,3 8 0 0 | 8 | 49 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 64 | 62 8 0 | 2,61 077 10 11 |
| | Mandla ... ... | 3 | 3 | 37 | 9 | 48 | 1 | ... | 3 | 101 | 4 7 0 0 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 5 | 5 0 0 | 79 815 3 6 |
| Nerbudda Division. | Hoshangabad .. ... | 5 | 11 | 94 | 36 | 107 | 21 | 35 | 14 | 318 | 830 4 0 | 7 | 28 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 36 0 0 | 1,27 528 8 2 |
| | Narsinghpur ... ... | 5 | 12 | 210 | 142 | 245 | 166 | 156 | 15 | 946 | 2 044 0 0 | 46 | 126 | 8 | ... | 1 | ... | 175 | 171 0 0 | 2,95 821 12 1 |
| | Betul ... ... | 6 | 20 | 252 | 143 | 457 | 145 | 66 | 150 | 1,233 | 3 052 8 0 | 89 | 53 | 8 | 1 | 59 | ... | 210 | 206 0 0 | 9 36 629 10 11 |
| | Chhindwara ... ... | 4 | 23 | 246 | 146 | 322 | 170 | 11 | 148 | 1 090 | 2,847 4 0 | 106 | 51 | 13 | ... | 5 | ... | 175 | 169 0 0 | 5,52 752 10 1 |
| | Nimar ... ... | 5 | 20 | 595 | 213 | 731 | 50 | 26 | 147 | 1 783 | 3 844 12 0 | 101 | 65 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | 262 | 245 2 0 | 6,30,032 0 0 |
| Chhattisgarh Division. | Raipur ... ... | 7 | 19 | 208 | 119 | 133 | 68 | 22 | 1 | 570 | 1,080 12 0 | 14 | 44 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 61 | 60 8 0 | 2,93 012 9 1 |
| | Bilaspur ... ... | 4 | 22 | 151 | 75 | 1 2 | 16 | 18 | 155 | 549 | 1 3 0 4 0 | 11 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 | 45 0 0 | 2,32 456 4 4 |
| | Sambalpur ... .. | 3 | 29 | 79 | 19 | 104 | 24 | 96 | 6 | 357 | 1,1 0 4 0 | 13 | 60 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 76 | 86 0 0 | 1,96 431 13 7 |
| | Total .. | 91 | 412 | 4,215 | 2 680 | 4,630 | 1,108 | 622 | 1 110 | 14 843 | 37 476 13 0 | 1,180 | 837 | 252 | 3 | 82 | 5 | 2,359 | 2,283 6 0 | 72,22,013 7 5 |

*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the Central Provinces for the year* 1900-1901.—(Concld.)

| Districts. | REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK No. IV. | | | | | | Number of sealed covers deposited in Book V. | Number of Wills registered in Book III [Section 18, clause (e)]. | Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Wills, Book III. | Number of registrations under Section 24. | Number of registrations under Section 34. | Number of refusals to register. | Number of powers-of-attorney authenticated. | Number of searches and applications for copies. | Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 16 and 25, and the total fees paid for registrations under columns 27 and 28. | Total extraordinary fees and fines. | Total expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Compulsory. | Optional. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Instruments of gifts of moveable property (Section 123, clause 2, of the Transfer of Property Act.) | Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property [Section 18, clause (d)]. | Obligations for the payment of money [Section 18, clause (f)] | All other documents registered under Section 18, clause (f). | Total of registrations in Book IV. | Ordinary fees paid for the same. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |
| Nagpur Division. Inspector-General's Office. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,365 3 7 |
| Nagpur | 4 | 173 | 6 | 404 | 587 | 934 0 0 | 4 | 101 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 78 | 259 | 771 | 7,877 11 0 | 6,821 1 6 | 5,989 5 3 |
| Bhandara | ... | 22 | 1 | 91 | 114 | 196 0 0 | 1 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 70 | 98 | 1,625 4 0 | 1,343 3 0 | 1,973 6 1 |
| Chanda | 1 | 8 | 3 | 60 | 72 | 119 0 0 | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | 1 | 19 | 31 | 51 | 930 12 0 | 711 6 6 | 1,052 8 9 |
| Wardha | ... | 155 | 7 | 179 | 341 | 473 12 0 | ... | 31 | 1 | ... | 3 | 46 | 96 | 389 | 3,659 14 0 | 1,344 12 3 | 3,808 15 7 |
| Balaghat | 4 | 1 | ... | 38 | 40 | 81 8 0 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 25 | 16 | 350 12 0 | 299 4 0 | 616 4 11 |
| Jubbulpore Division. Jubbulpore | 1 | 6 | 16 | 159 | 183 | 329 8 0 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 98 | 248 | 4,556 0 0 | 2,433 15 0 | 2,257 14 6 |
| Saugor | 2 | 5 | 5 | 88 | 101 | 198 8 0 | 1 | 14 | ... | 2 | 3 | 20 | 54 | 99 | 2,248 12 0 | 1,333 14 0 | 1,786 7 6 |
| Damoh | 3 | 2 | ... | 24 | 27 | 49 0 0 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 1 | 5 | 16 | 61 | 679 4 0 | 441 14 6 | 1,027 2 3 |
| Seoni | 1 | ... | 1 | 39 | 40 | 77 12 0 | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | ... | 14 | 35 | 109 | 1,530 4 0 | 892 3 6 | 1,121 0 2 |
| Mandla | ... | 2 | 3 | 26 | 31 | 53 12 0 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 21 | 44 | 473 12 0 | 309 5 0 | 338 9 0 |
| Nerbudda Division. Hoshangabad | ... | 9 | 1 | 63 | 73 | 134 8 0 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 40 | 49 | 1,068 12 0 | 752 10 6 | 1,307 1 8 |
| Narsinghpur | ... | 27 | 5 | 95 | 127 | 213 12 0 | 1 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | 43 | 58 | 165 | 2,466 12 0 | 1,366 5 6 | 2,023 0 9 |
| Betul | ... | 69 | 6 | 212 | 287 | 443 0 0 | ... | 20 | ... | 1 | 16 | 12 | 76 | 260 | 4,671 8 0 | 2,642 14 6 | 2,849 9 6 |
| Chhindwara | ... | 9 | 32 | 110 | 151 | 294 8 0 | ... | 17 | ... | 2 | 3 | 4 | 69 | 266 | 3,339 12 0 | 2,901 5 0 | 2,274 13 8 |
| Nimar | 2 | 209 | 3 | 136 | 350 | 464 8 0 | ... | 22 | ... | ... | 12 | 14 | 66 | 113 | 4,598 6 0 | 2,660 11 6 | 2,691 5 11 |
| Chhattisgarh Division. Raipur | ... | 4 | 9 | 145 | 158 | 307 8 0 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | 72 | 109 | 2,073 12 0 | 1,704 9 6 | 1,983 15 0 |
| Bilaspur | 1 | 4 | 7 | 146 | 158 | 302 0 0 | ... | 5 | ... | 3 | ... | 15 | 68 | 152 | 1,723 4 0 | 1,217 15 0 | 1,678 0 0 |
| Sambalpur | ... | 3 | 6 | 53 | 62 | 120 4 0 | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | 3 | 8 | 30 | 68 | 1,338 8 0 | 961 12 6 | 1,154 6 9 |
| Total | 15 | 708 | 111 | 2,068 | 2,902 | 4,792 12 0 | 8 | 298 | 2 | 14 | 56 | 314 | 1,193 | 3,068 | 45,152 15 0 | 30,939 3 3 | 44,299 7 8 |

## II—F.—Military 1, 2 & 3.

*Nil.*

## II—G.—Marine 1.

*Nil.*

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## II—G.—Marine 2.

*Nil.*

# III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

## III.—A—FINANCE.

### 1.—*Account of the Gross and Net Revenue of the Central Provinces for the year* 1900-1901.

| Heads of Revenue. | Gross receipts. | Refunds and drawbacks. | Charges for collecting, including cost of opium and maintaining productive works. | Assignments and compensations, including Territorial and Political pensions payable under treaties and engagements. | Allowances to District and Village Officers and charitable grants. | Total Charges. | Net Receipts. | Deficits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERIAL. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Land Revenue (Imperial share) ... ... ... | —14 80,040 | 2,162 | ... | 2,99,798 | ... | 3,01,960 | ... | 17,82,000 |
| Forest ... ... ... ... | 4,81,531 | 1,507 | 4,77,033 | ... | ... | 4,78,540 | 2,991 | ... |
| Tributes from Native States ... ... ... | 2,53,832 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,53,832 | ... |
| TOTAL TERRITORIAL ... | —7,44,677 | 3,669 | 4,77,033 | 2,99,798 | ... | 7,80,500 | 2,56,823 | 17,82,000 |
| Opium ... ... ... ... | 2,16,897 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 2,16,897 | ... |
| Salt ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Stamps .. ... ... ... | 3,27,877 | 3,609 | 12,626 | ... | ... | 16,235 | 3,11,642 | ... |
| Excise ... ... ... ... | 13,41,244 | 691 | 34,975 | ... | ... | 35,666 | 13,05,578 | ... |
| Customs ... ... ... ... | 80 588 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80,588 | ... |
| Assessed Taxes ... ... .. .. | 2,17,802 | 1,685 | 314 | ... | ... | 1,999 | 2,15,803 | ... |
| Registration ... ... ... ... | 38,078 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 38,052 | ... |
| Interest .. ... ... ... | 14,349 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,349 | ... |
| Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c. ... ... | 35,738 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35,738 | ... |
| Stationery and Printing ... ... ... | 983 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 983 | ... |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 2,17,345 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,17,345 | ... |
| TOTAL IMPERIAL ... | 17,46,224 | 9,680 | 5,24,948 | 2,99,798 | ... | 8,34,426 | 26,93,798 | 17,82,000 |
| PROVINCIAL. | | | | | | | | |
| Land Revenue ... ... ... ... | 61,80,267 | 2,163 | 8,89,210 | 4,672 | ... | 8,96,045 | 52,84,222 | .. |
| Stamps ... ... ... ... | 9,83,631 | 10,825 | 37,876 | ... | ... | 48,701 | 9,34,930 | ... |
| Excise ... ... ... ... | 4,47,081 | 231 | ... | ... | ... | 11,890 | 4,35,191 | ... |
| Provincial Rates ... ... ... ... | 1,87,185 | 67 | 11,659 | ... | 185 | 252 | 1,86,933 | ... |
| Assessed Taxes ... ... ... ... | 2,17,801 | 1,685 | 314 | ... | ... | 1,999 | 2,15,802 | ... |
| Forest ... ... ... ... | 4,81,531 | 1,507 | 4,77,032 | ... | ... | 4,78,539 | 2,992 | ... |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registration ... ... ... ... | 38,078 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 38,052 | ... |
| Interest ... ... ... ... | 70,744 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70,744 | ... |
| Post Office ... ... ... ... | 16,597 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16,597 | ... |
| Law and Justice—Courts of Law ... ... ... | 85,610 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 85,610 | ... |
| Law and Justice—Jails ... ... ... | 2,48,214 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,48,214 | ... |
| Police ... ... ... ... | 11,803 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,803 | ... |
| Education ... ... ... ... | 41,393 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41,393 | ... |
| Medical ... ... ... ... | 8,608 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,608 | ... |
| Scientific and other Minor Departments... ... ... | 22,245 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22,245 | ... |
| Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c. ... ... | 19,442 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19,442 | ... |
| Stationery and Printing ... ... ... | 26,336 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26,336 | ... |
| Miscellaneous... ... ... ... ... | 80,191 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80,191 | ... |
| Civil Works ... ... ... ... | 9,192 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,192 | ... |
| TOTAL PROVINCIAL ... | 91,75,949 | 16,504 | 14,16,091 | 4,672 | 185 | 14,37,452 | 77,38,497 | ... |
| LOCAL. | | | | | | | | |
| Provincial Rates .. ... ... ... | 4,46,101 | 279 | ... | ... | 5,53,157 | 5,53,436 | ... | 1,07,335 |
| Interest ... ... ... ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | ... |
| Police ... ... ... ... | 1,62,610 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,62,610 | ... |
| Education ... ... ... ... | 6,077 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,077 | ... |
| Medical ... ... ... ... | 5,714 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,714 | ... |
| Scientific and other Minor Departments ... ... ... | 10,807 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,807 | ... |
| Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c. .. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 19,277 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19,277 | ... |
| Civil Works ... ... ... ... | 49,951 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49,951 | ... |
| TOTAL LOCAL ... | 7,00,558 | 279 | ... | ... | 5,53,157 | 5,53,436 | 2,54,457 | 1,07,335 |
| EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS. | | | | | | | | |
| Cantonment Funds ... ... ... ... | 1,94,947 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,94,947 | ... |
| Town and Bazar Funds ... ... ... | 6,019 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,019 | ... |
| Police Remount Fund ... ... ... | 12,977 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,977 | ... |
| Police Butchet Fund... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Education Fund ... ... ... ... | 1,792 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,792 | ... |
| Medical and Charitable Funds ... ... ... | 2,18,600 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,18,600 | ... |
| Museum Fund ... ... ... .. | 1,830 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,830 | ... |
| TOTAL EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS ... | 4,36,165 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,36,165 | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 1,20,58,896 | 26,463 | 19,41,039 | 3,04,470 | 5,53,342 | 28,25,314 | 1,11,22,917 | 18,89,335 |

# III.—A—FINANCE.

## 2.—*Account of Expenditure from the net income of the Central Provinces for the year* 1900-1901.

| Heads of Expenditure. | Amount. Last year. | Amount. Present year. | Cause of increase or decrease |
|---|---|---|---|
| **IMPERIAL.** | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Civil and Political Establishments ... ... ... | 1,11,364 | 1,29,934 | |
| Civil Contingencies ... ... ... .. | 10,043 | 33,755 | |
| Registration ... ... ... .. | 21 711 | 22,121 | |
| Interest on ordinary debt ... ... ... | ... | ... | |
| Interest on other obligations ... ... .. | 1,456 | 1,238 | |
| Superannuation, &c. ... ... ... ... | 424 | 847 | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 10 645 | 12,580 | |
| Famine Relief ... ... ... ... | 62,95,101 | 1,82,35,815 | |
| TOTAL IMPERIAL ... | 64 50,745 | 1,84,36,290 | |
| **PROVINCIAL.** | | | |
| Civil and Political Establishments ... ... ... | 7,01.541 | 6,68 358 | |
| Civil Contingencies ... ... ... | 1,62,563 | 1,61,753 | |
| Cost of Establishments in offices of Control and Audit ... ... | ... | ... | |
| Judicial Charges ... ... ... ... | 9 81.667 | 10,62,673 | |
| Registration ... ... ... ... | 21 712 | 22,121 | |
| Interest on ordinary debt ... ... ... | 1 19,382 | 1,18 211 | |
| Post Office ... ... ... ... | 70 383 | 77,297 | |
| Law and Justice—Jails .. ... ... ... | 5,22 293 | 6,50 818 | |
| Police ... ... ... ... | 14,82,896 | 15,30,582 | |
| Education ... ... ... ... | 3,54.779 | 3,59.318 | |
| Medical ... ... ... ... | 4,11,571 | 3,97 906 | |
| Superannuation, &c. ... ... ... ... | 3,28 257 | 3,42 ,94 | |
| Stationery and Printing... ... ... ... | 2 02,688 | 1,98, 89 | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 31 774 | 2,90,092 | |
| Famine Relief ... ... ... ... | . | .. | |
| Civil Works ... ... ... ... | 32,057 | 22,558 | |
| TOTAL PROVINCIAL ... | 54 23,563 | 59,02,250 | |
| **LOCAL.** | | | |
| Administration { General Establishment of Local Funds ... ... | 33 695 | 24,341 | |
| Administration { Cost of Establishments in offices of Control and Audit ... | 7 347 | 6 183 | |
| Police ... ... ... .. | 79 262 | 76 ,71 | |
| Education ... ... ... ... | 2,78 654 | 2,68 057 | |
| Medical ... ... .. ... | 91 767 | 89.122 | |
| Scientific and other Minor Departments ... ... ... | 13 889 | 15 ,44 | |
| Superannuation, &c. ... ... ... ... | 2,156 | 2 015 | |
| Stationery and Printing ... ... ... | 8 029 | 7,540 | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... .. | 11 352 | 7 888 | |
| Famine Relief ... ... ... ... | 38,777 | 216 | |
| Civil Works ... ... ... ... | 1,16,898 | 1,17 903 | |
| TOTAL LOCAL ... | 6,83,926 | 6,24,415 | |
| **EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.** | | | |
| Cantonment Funds ... ... ... ... | 1,73 088 | 1,85,110 | |
| Town and Bazar Funds... ... ... ... | 3 057 | 7.617 | |
| Police Remount Fund ... ... ... .. | 2,586 | 9.838 | |
| Police Butchet Fund ... ... ... ... | 4 | ... | |
| Education Fund ... ... ... ... | 8 129 | 1,062 | |
| Medical and Charitable Funds ... ... ... | 1.93 503 | 2,09 307 | |
| Museum Fund ... ... ... ... | 1,273 | 2,341 | |
| TOTAL EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS ... | 3,81,640 | 4,15,295 | |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 1,29.39 874 | 2,53,78,250 | |

## III.—A—FINANCE.

### 3.—*Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries in the Central Provinces for the year* 1900-1901.

| Receipts. | Amount. | Disbursements. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Cash balance at the close of last year ... | 40,45,290 | | |
| IMPERIAL. | | IMPERIAL. | |
| Net revenue as per Statement No. 1 ... ... ... ... | 9,11,798 | Expenditure as per Statement No. 2 ... .. ... ... | 1,84,36,290 |
| PROVINCIAL. | | PROVINCIAL. | |
| Net revenue as per Statement No. 1 ... .. ... ... | 77,38,497 | Expenditure as per Statement No. 2 ... ... ... ... | 59,02,250 |
| LOCAL. | | LOCAL. | |
| Net revenue as per Statement No. 1 ... ... ... .. | 1,47,122 | Expenditure as per Statement No. 2 ... ... ... ... | 6,24,415 |
| UNFUNDED DEBT. | | UNFUNDED DEBT. | |
| Savings Banks Deposits ... ... ... ... | 9,951 | Savings Bank Deposits ... ... ... ... | 801 |
| DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES NOT BEARING INTEREST. | | DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES NOT BEARING INTEREST. | |
| EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS. | | EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS. | |
| Revenue as per Statement No. 1 ... ... ... .. | 4,36,165 | Expenditure as per Statement No. 2 ... ... ... ... | 4,15,295 |
| Deposits ... ... ... ... ... | 1,09,18,894 | Civil Deposits .. ... ... ... ... | 1,09,24,112 |
| Municipal Funds .. ... ... ... ... | 14,56,189 | Municipal Funds ... ... ... ... ... | 14 22,322 |
| Miscellaneous Debt Accounts ... ... ... ... | 50,48,019 | Miscellaneous Debt Accounts ... ... ... ... | 46,13,477 |
| Account with Native States ... .. ... .. | ..... | Account with Native States ... ... ... .. | ... |
| Departmental Accounts ... ... ... ... | 4 251 | Departmental Accounts ... ... ... ... | 4,007 |
| IMPERIAL ADVANCE AND LOAN ACCOUNT. | | IMPERIAL ADVANCE AND LOAN ACCOUNT. | |
| Loans to N .tive States ... ... ... ... | 44,889 | Loans to Native States ... ... ... ... .. | 2.49,256 |
| PROVINCIAL ADVANCE AND LOAN ACCOUNT. | | PROVINCIAL ADVANCE AND LOAN ACCOUNT. | |
| Loans to Mofussil Municipalities ... ... ... ... | 49,c05 | Loans to Mofussil Municipalities ... ... ... ... | ... |
| Loans to Landholders and other Notabilities ... ... ... | ..... | Loans to Landholders and other Notabilities ... ... ... | ... |
| Advances to Cultivators ... ... ... ... | 36,22,843 | Advances to Cultivators ... ... ... ... | 65,48,593 |
| REMITTANCES. | | REMITTANCES. | |
| Cash Remittances and Adjustments, &c. ... ... ... ... | 3,26,04,316 | Cash Remittances and Adjustments, &c. ... ... ... | 3,26,06,149 |
| Remittances by Bills ... Local ... ... ... ... | 34 74,269 | Remittances by Bills ... Local ... ... ... ... | 34,56 134 |
| Remittances by Bills ... Foreign ... ... ... ... | 11,23,573 | Remittances by Bills ... Foreign ... ... ... ... | 11,13,707 |
| Remittances by Bills ... Other Governments ... ... ... | 37,39,669 | Remittances by Bills ... Other Governments ... ... ... | 11,44,827 |
| Civil Government ... Service Funds ... ... ... ... | 18 466 | | |
| Civil Government ... Miscellaneous .. ... ... .. | 7,39,893 | Civil Governments—Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 8,10,937 |
| Foreign Remittances ... ... ... ... | 3,13,55,034 | Foreign Remittances ... ... ... ... ... | 31,97,231 |
| Post Office Department ... ... ... ... | 59,97,622 | Post Office Department ... .. ... ... ... | 9,94,357 |
| Telegraph Department ... ... ... ... | 41,164 | Telegraph Department ... ... ... .. ... | 1,20,129 |
| Account between Central Provinces and Marine ... ... ... | ..... | Account between Central Provinces and Marine ... ... ... | ... |
| Do. Military Department ... ... ... .. | 1,51,249 | Do. Military Department ... ... ... ... | 35,09,515 |
| Do Public Works Department Ordinary Branches ... ... ... | 3.18,129 | Do. Public Works Department ... Ordinary Branches ... ... | 1,23,30 501 |
| Do Public Works Department Railway Branches ... ... ... | 20,80,915 | Do. Public Works Department ... Railway Branches ... ... | 16,47,818 |
| Remittance Account between England and India ... ... .. | 1,256 | Remittance Account between England and India ... ... ... | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 11,60,78,468 | | |
| Disbursements .. | 11,00,72,123 | TOTAL ... | 11,00,72,123 |
| Cash at the end of the year ... | 60,06,345 | | |

## III—B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

### 1.—*Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year* 1900-1901.

| Service Heads. | Original Works. | | Repairs. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Grant. | Outlay. | Grant. | Outlay. | Grant. | Outlay. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| IMPERIAL. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 33.—Famine Relief Works. | | | | | | |
| Civil Buildings ... ... ... | 16,500 | 15,654 | ... | ... | 16,500 | 15,654 |
| Communications ... ... ... | 67,87,500 | 64,76,647 | 9,45,200 | 6,25,545 | 77,32,700 | 71,02,192 |
| Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... ... | 10,49,300 | 16,71,684 | 65,400 | 71,176 | 11,14,700 | 17,42,860 |
| Establishment ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,47,500 | 10,68,616 |
| Tools and Plant ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,64,600 | 4,59,662 |
| Suspense ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Famine Relief Works ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,03,76,000 | 1,03,88,084 |
| 35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works. | | | | | | |
| Works ... ... ... | 7,530 | 8,341 | ... | ... | 7,530 | 8,341 |
| Establishment ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27,360 | 24,708 |
| Tools and Plant ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 110 | 111 |
| Suspense ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 701 |
| Receipts on Capital Account ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Expenditure in England ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Protective Irrigation Works ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35,000 | 33,921 |
| 44.—Military Works. | | | | | | |
| Works ... ... ... | 9,700 | 10,634 | 4,100 | 3,929 | 13,800 | 14,563 |
| Establishment ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,000 | 2,688 |
| Tools and Plant ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 | 175 |
| Suspense ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Expenditure in England ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Military Works ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17,000 | 17,426 |
| 45.—Civil Works. | | | | | | |
| Works ... Civil Buildings ... ... | 2,800 | 2,295 | 7,000 | 5,240 | 16,800 | 14,235 |
| Works ... Communications ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Works ... Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Establishment ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,948 | 3,274 |
| Tools and Plant ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 252 | 213 |
| Suspense Accounts ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Expenditure in England ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Civil Works ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21,000 | 17,722 |
| Total Imperial ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,[illegible] | 1,04,[illegible] |
| PROVINCIAL. | | | | | | |
| 45.—Civil Works. | | | | | | |
| Civil Buildings ... ... ... | 1,15,000 | 1,20,994 | 1,07,800 | 1,06,202 | 2,22,800 | 2,27,196 |
| Communications ... ... ... | 1,23,600 | 1,24,644 | 5,43,106 | 5,24,648 | 6,75,706 | 6,49,292 |
| Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... ... | 1,100 | 852 | 1,100 | 1,090 | 2,200 | 1,942 |
| Establishment ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,98,674 | 6,06,142 |
| Tools and Plant ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25,600 | 26,790 |
| Suspense Accounts ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | —7,866 |
| Total Provincial ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,25,[illegible] | 15,[illegible],302 |
| LOCAL FUNDS. | | | | | | |
| Incorporated Local Funds ... ... ... | 10,200 | 10,402 | 54,800 | 54,601 | 65,[illegible] | 65,003 |
| Excluded Local Funds ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| District Road Funds ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Contributions— | | | | | | |
| Civil Works ... Imperial ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Civil Works ... Provincial ... ... | 86,777 | 72,727 | 9,347 | 5,495 | 96,124 | (a) 77,068 |
| Total Contributions ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 96,124 | (a) 79,068 |
| Total Local Funds ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,44,071 |
| Grand Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,21,05,626 |

(a) Inclusive of the charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant.

## III—B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

2.—(STATE RAILWAYS)—*Statement showing the (Capital) Income and Expenditure on Productive Works in the Central Provinces for the year* 1900-1901.

| Name of Railway. | Total outlay on construction to end of 1900-1901. | Total income realized during 1900-1901. | Deduct Charges, 1900-1901. | | | Net surplus. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Working expenses including establishment. | Interest on Capital. | Total charges. | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Warora Colliery ... ... ... | 16,70,801 | 6,33,559 | 4,19,171 | (a) 68,030 | 4,87,201 | 1,46,358 | (a) Calculated at 4 per cent. on Capital outlay to end of March 1900 and 3¾ per cent. on the outlay for 1900-1901, *vide* Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 57-A. G., dated the 14th May 1901. |



## III—C.—RAILWAYS.

*Statement showing the (Capital) Income and Expenditure on Productive Works in the Central Provinces for the year* 1900-1901.

| Name of Railway. | Miles opened during the year. | Total miles open. | Passengers during the year. | | | | | Receipts from passengers. | Receipts from merchandise. | Miscellaneous receipts. | Total receipts. | Working expenses. | Net profit. | Number of European staff. | No. of Native staff. | Total Capital Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | Coolie Class. | Total. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | Rs. |
| Warora Colliery ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 6,33,559 | 6,33,559 | 4,19,171 | 2,14,388 | 10 (a) | 463 | 16,70,801 |

(a) Including three Eurasians.

## III—D.—Marine.

*Nil.*

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## III—E.—Agriculture.

*Nil.*

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## III—F.— Prices of Produce.

*Nil.*

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## III—G.—TRADE.

*Total External Rail-borne Trade of the Central Provinces during the year ending 31st March 1901.*

### (1) IMPORTS.

| Articles. | British Provinces (excluding Chief Seaport Towns.) | | | | | | | | Native States. | | | Chief Seaport Towns. | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | From Madras. | From Bombay. | From Sindh. | From Bengal. | From North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | From Punjab. | From Berar. | From Assam. | From Rajputana and Central India. | From Nizam's Territory. | From Mysore. | From Madras. | From Bombay. | From Karachi. | From Calcutta. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Rs. |
| Apparel, including drapery, haberdashery millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, boots and shoes. | 11 | 249 | ... | 26 | 500 | 73 | 37 | ... | 142 | 15 | 13 | 81 | 465 | ... | 351 | 1,963 | 3,89 097 |
| Coal and Coke ... ... ... | ... | 4,014 | ... | 1,352,964 | ... | ... | 88 | ... | 1,293,926 | ... | ... | ... | 2.224 | ... | ... | 2,653 216 | 10 20,170 |
| Cotton, Raw ... ... ... | ... | 22,989 | ... | 383 | 684 | ... | 89,816 | ... | 25,477 | ... | ... | .. | 989 | ... | ... | 140 338 | 23,43,553 |
| Cotton, Manufactured. (1) Twist and yarn, European | ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | 27,611 | ... | 1 066 | 28.761 | 16,86 720 |
| (2) Do., Indian | 2 | 7,633 | ... | 179 | 1,395 | 1 | 11,046 | ... | 2,573 | ... | ... | 7 | 502 | ... | 1.147 | 24,485 | 7,26,253 |
| (3) Piece-goods, European— (a) *In bales and bundles* | ... | 197 | ... | 25 | 1 | 42 | ... | ... | 300 | ... | ... | 55 | 81,934 | ... | 13,107 | 95,661 | 44 83 978 |
| (b) *In boxes* | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,008 | ... | 3,177 | 6,190 | 4 45.548 |
| (4) Piece-goods, Indian— (a) *In bales and bundles* | 129 | 9 416 | ... | 180 | 2,683 | 24 | 6,753 | 3 | 1 450 | 11 | ... | 21 | 238 | ... | 651 | 21,559 | 9,12.752 |
| (b) *In boxes* | 9 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 19 | 46 | 2,611 |
| (c) *Other sorts* | 146 | 72 | ... | 5 | 209 | 6 | 45 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | 1 | 2,698 | ... | 3 | 3.194 | 2 68,080 |
| Total Cotton, Manufactured ... | 286 | 17.323 | ... | 444 | 4,288 | 80 | 17,844 | 3 | 4,356 | 11 | ... | 84 | 116,007 | ... | 19,170 | 179.896 | 85.25,942 |
| Chemicals, excepting Saltpetre ... | 2 | 22 | ... | 2 | 27 | ... | 2 | .. | 760 | ... | ... | ... | 6,981 | .. | 126 | 7,922 | 67,120 |
| Drugs ... (1) Intoxicating, other than opium. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 86 | ... | 109 | 203 | 17,737 |
| (2) Non-intoxicating— (a) *Medicinal preparations.* | .. | 28 | ... | 9 | 42 | ... | 1 | ... | 15 | 3 | ... | ... | 933 | ... | 86 | 1,117 | 72 826 |
| (b) *Others* | 2 | 30 | ... | 54 | 2,462 | 36 | 88 | ... | 383 | 5 | ... | ... | 4 272 | ... | 299 | 7,631 | 1,14,239 |
| Total Drugs ... | 2 | 58 | ... | 63 | 2,508 | 36 | 89 | ... | 402 | 8 | ... | ... | 5,291 | ... | 494 | 8.951 | 2,04,802 |
| Dyes and Tans. (1) Ál (Morinda citrifolia) | ... | ... | ... | 71 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 313 | ... | ... | 384 | 3 076 |
| (2) Alizarine and Aniline dyes | ... | 199 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 4,419 | ... | 2 | 4 625 | 1,54 669 |
| (3) Cutch | ... | 1 | ... | 83 | 317 | 1 | 101 | ... | 263 | ... | ... | ... | 23 | ... | 391 | 1,180 | 21,074 |
| (4) Indigo | 9 | 13 | ... | 19 | 835 | 13 | 9 | ... | 58 | ... | ... | ... | 105 | ... | 61 | 1,122 | 1.40,294 |
| (5) Myrabolams | ... | 9 | ... | 25 | 44 | ... | 4 | ... | 12,941 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... | 6 | 13,046 | 20,588 |
| (6) Tanning barks | ... | 3.202 | ... | ... | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... | ... | 3 255 | 13 727 |
| (7) Turmeric | 2,111 | 1 476 | ... | 1,502 | 196 | ... | 142 | ... | 244 | ... | ... | 6 | 9 739 | ... | 4,034 | 19 450 | 2 03,380 |
| (8) Others | 392 | 196 | ... | 23 | 221 | ... | 337 | ... | 576 | ... | ... | ... | 3 936 | ... | 587 | 6,268 | 1,15,158 |
| Total Dyes and Tans ... | 2 512 | 5,096 | ... | 1,723 | 1,636 | 14 | 595 | ... | 14,085 | ... | ... | 6 | 18,582 | ... | 5,081 | 49,330 | 6,37.283 |
| Fodder. (1) Oil-cake | ... | 276 | ... | 140 | 30 | ... | 1,853 | ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 2,332 | 6,040 |
| (2) Hay, straw and grass | ... | 510 | ... | 211 | 2,617 | ... | 51 | ... | 983 | ... | ... | ... | 14,567 | ... | 56 | 18,995 | 21,016 |
| Total Fodder .. | ... | 786 | .. | 351 | 2,647 | ... | 1,914 | ... | 1,004 | ... | ... | ... | 14 569 | ... | 56 | 21,327 | 27,056 |

# III—G.—TRADE.

## (1) IMPORTS.—(*Contd.*)

| Articles. | British Provinces (excluding Chief Seaport Towns). | | | | | | | | Native States. | | | Chief Seaport Towns. | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | From Madras. | From Bombay. | From Sindh. | From Bengal. | From North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | From Punjab. | From Berar. | From Assam. | From Rajputana and Central India. | From Nizam's Territory. | From Mysore. | From Madras. | From Bombay. | From Karachi. | From Calcutta. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Rs. |
| Fruits and Vegetables, fresh ... | 9 | 7,404 | ... | 2,599 | 31,626 | 1,863 | 666 | ... | 2,811 | ... | ... | ... | 1,068 | ... | 7 | 48,053 | 2,18,427 |
| Grain and Pulse. (1) Gram and Pulse ... | 11,044 | 789 | ... | 766,636 | 342,439 | 1,591 | 4,191 | ... | 17,470 | ... | ... | ... | 10,077 | ... | 43,657 | 1,197,814 | 38,07,907 |
| (2) Juar and Bajra ... | 1,281 | 989 | ... | 1,577 | 146,142 | 9,350 | 30,624 | ... | 71,884 | 290 | 89 | 1,265 | 6,908 | ... | 2 | 270,461 | 6,31,062 |
| (3) Rice in the husk .. | 69 | 20 | ... | 307,494 | 1,560 | ... | 98 | ... | 89 | ... | 542 | .. | 1,762 | ... | 1,15,538 | 427,172 | 7,61,756 |
| (4) Rice not in the husk ... | 3,531 | 2,512 | ... | 3,787,745 | 21,454 | 4,275 | 4,776 | ... | 43,321 | 4 | 27 | 882 | 475,668 | ... | 661,488 | 5,005,693 | 1,84,59,436 |
| (5) Wheat ... | ... | 1,369 | ... | 120,204 | 726,755 | 62,691 | 1,226 | ... | 35,648 | ... | ... | ... | 6,201 | ... | 29,473 | 982,967 | 33,69,856 |
| (6) Wheat flour ... | ... | 59 | ... | 125 | 13,264 | 70 | 83 | ... | 1,695 | ... | ... | ... | 16,199 | ... | 3,636 | 35,131 | 1,92,575 |
| (7) Others .. | 88 | 702 | ... | 87,315 | 212,751 | 4,322 | 174 | ... | 37,787 | ... | ... | ... | 20,681 | ... | 2,819 | 366,639 | 8,83,914 |
| Total Grain and Pulse ... | 16,013 | 64,0 | ... | 5,071,066 | 1,464,375 | 82,299 | 41,172 | ... | 207,294 | 294 | 658 | 2,147 | 537,556 | ... | 856,613 | 8,285,927 | 2,81,47,106 |
| Hides and Skins. (1) Hides of cattle— (a) *Dressed or tanned* .. | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 39 | ... | 9 | ... | 78 | 485 | ... | ... | 38 | ... | ... | 654 | 13,935 |
| (b) *Raw* ... | 2 | 5,532 | ... | 395 | 1,655 | ... | 12,196 | ... | 7,542 | 67 | ... | ... | 1,349 | ... | 615 | 29,353 | 4,86,157 |
| (2) Skins of Sheep and other Animals— (a) *Dressed or tanned* ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 38 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 9 | ... | 1 | 11 | ... | ... | 61 | 2,302 |
| (b) *Raw* ... | ... | 145 | ... | 3 | 2,173 | 12 | 682 | ... | 5,430 | 6 | ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... | 8,465 | 1,47,949 |
| Total Hides and Skins ... | 2 | 5,683 | ... | 398 | 3,905 | 12 | 12,887 | ... | 13,051 | 567 | ... | 1 | 1,412 | .. | 615 | 38,533 | 6,50,393 |
| Horns ... .. ... | ... | 2 | ... | 647 | 264 | ... | 6 | ... | 1,286 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2,207 | 19,809 |
| Hemp (Indian) and other fibres (excluding Jute). | ... | 66 | ... | 57 | 1,451 | ... | 17 | ... | 6,063 | ... | ... | ... | 135 | ... | 376 | 8,165 | 45,647 |
| Jute ... (1) Raw ... | ... | ... | ... | 231 | 136 | ... | ... | ... | 617 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 80 | 1,078 | 4,190 |
| (2) Gunny-bags and cloth ... | 414 | 7,641 | ... | 9,026 | 4,284 | 111 | 6,244 | ... | 5,956 | 83 | ... | 56 | 16,560 | ... | 22,515 | 72,890 | 7,66,914 |
| Total Jute ... | 414 | 7,641 | ... | 9,257 | 4,420 | 111 | 6,244 | ... | 6,573 | 83 | ... | 56 | 16,574 | ... | 22,595 | 73,968 | 7,71,104 |
| Lac ... ... ... | ... | 6 | ... | 41 | 831 | 4 | 35 | ... | 2,096 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,013 | 62,305 |
| Leather. (1) Unwrought ... | ... | 120 | ... | ... | 47 | ... | 3 | ... | 81 | 2 | ... | ... | 162 | ... | 27 | 442 | 44,675 |
| (2) Wrought, excepting boots and shoes. | ... | 490 | ... | 3 | 123 | ... | 27 | ... | 135 | 8 | ... | ... | 588 | ... | 3 | 1,377 | 3,32,455 |
| Total Leather ... | ... | 610 | ... | 3 | 170 | ... | 30 | ... | 216 | 10 | ... | ... | 750 | ... | 30 | 1,819 | 3,77,130 |
| Liquors. (1) Ale and Beer ... | ... | 6,789 | ... | 2 | 589 | .. | ... | ... | 176 | ... | .. | ... | 11,353 | ... | 1,313 | 20,222 | 2,05,066 |
| (2) Spirits of all kinds, including country spirit. | 3 | 2 | ... | 7 | 775 | ... | 2 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 3,433 | ... | 371 | 4,599 | 4,16,146 |
| (3) Wines ... | ... | 39 | ... | 6 | 713 | 1 | ... | ... | 39 | ... | ... | 11 | 1,158 | ... | 634 | 2,601 | 1,77,292 |
| (4) All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor other than ale and beer. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 6 |
| Total Liquors ... | 3 | 6,830 | ... | 15 | 2,080 | 1 | 2 | ... | 221 | ... | ... | 11 | 15,944 | ... | 2,318 | 27,425 | 7,98,510 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Metals... | (1) Brass, unwrought | ... | ... | 31 | ... | 15 | 44 | ... | 198 | ... | 363 | ... | ... | ... | 908 | ... | 55 | 1,614 | 59,654 |
| | 2 ,, wrought | ... | 8 | 1,001 | ... | 136 | 3 853 | 10 | 358 | ... | 708 | 1 | ... | 3 | 853 | ... | 157 | 7,688 | 3,11,312 |
| | 3) Copper, unwrought | .. | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 68 | ... | 32 | ... | ... | ... | 252 | ... | 3.1 | 707 | 31.751 |
| | (4) ,, wrought | ... | ... | 815 | ... | 3 | 47 | 4 | 263 | ... | 92 | 1 | ... | ... | 322 | ... | 450 | 1 997 | 89.499 |
| | (5) Iron and Steel— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (a) *Cast* | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 10,572 | 663 | 16 | 105 | ... | 65 | ... | ... | ... | 7.567 | ... | 105 | 19.101 | 82,927 |
| | (b) *Unwrought* | ... | 4 | 318 | ... | 15 | 683 | ... | 5 | ... | 31 | ... | ... | ... | 12,583 | ... | 172 | 13.811 | 54.069 |
| | (c) *Wrought* | ... | ... | 1.645 | ... | 1,839 | 819 | ... | 1,125 | ... | 558 | ... | 5 | ... | 84 509 | ... | 9 808 | 100 308 | 8.04.679 |
| | (d) *Manufactures* | ... | 2,609 | 2 953 | ... | 1,807 | 2,089 | 41 | 517 | ... | 1,015 | 28 | ... | ... | 69 157 | ... | 5.181 | 85 397 | 19.30 566 |
| | 6) Others | ... | ... | 1.8. 4 | ... | 1,033 | 214 | 14 | 790 | ... | 232 | ... | ... | 6 | 6,280 | .. | 1,173 | 11 546 | 2 60,207 |
| Total Metals | | ... | 2,621 | 8,589 | ... | 15,420 | 8 412 | 85 | 3 429 | ... | 3,096 | 30 | 5 | 9 | 182,431 | ... | 17,442 | 241 569 | 36,24.664 |
| Oils | (1) Kerosine | ... | ... | 91 | ... | 72,476 | 2,575 | ... | 102 | ... | 209 | ... | ... | ... | 200 458 | ... | 1 217 | 277 128 | 12 79,822 |
| | (2) Castor | ... | ... | 25 | ... | 657 | 6,749 | 68 | 488 | ... | 2.934 | ... | ... | ... | 2,030 | ... | 20 | 12.971 | 2,01,974 |
| | (3 Cocoanut | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | ... | 28 | ... | ... | ... | 5 428 | ... | 66 | 5 546 | 83 780 |
| | 4) Mustard and Rape | .. | ... | 2 | ... | 15 | 196 | 5 | ... | ... | 74 | ... | ... | ... | 71 | ... | 124 | 487 | 8,215 |
| | (5) Others | ... | 15 | 28 | ... | 715 | 312 | 22 | 2 239 | ... | 1,138 | ... | ... | ... | 11,710 | ... | 528 | 16,707 | 2,63,418 |
| Total Oils | | ... | 15 | 146 | ... | 7 3863 | 9 832 | 95 | 2,853 | ... | 4.383 | ... | ... | ... | 219.697 | ... | 1.955 | 312,839 | 18 36,909 |
| Oilseeds. | (1) Castor | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 156 | 56 | ... | 6 | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 272 | 1 200 |
| | (2 Earthnuts | ... | 41 | 1,966 | ... | 3 | 33 | ... | 210 | ... | 91 | ... | ... | 31 | 367 | ... | ... | 2,742 | 19.513 |
| | (3) Linseed | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 26 | 100 | ... | 103 | ... | 1,233 | ... | ... | ... | 31 | ... | 1 | 1 497 | 8,661 |
| | (4) Poppy | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 51 | 2,021 | ... | 79 | ... | 295 | ... | ... | ... | 54 | ... | ... | 2 506 | 13.518 |
| | (5) Rape and Mustard | .. | ... | 37 | ... | 21 | 674 | ... | 8 | ... | 9.844 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 10.590 | 51,199 |
| | 6) Til or Jinjili | ... | ... | 998 | ... | 2,651 | 482 | 43 | 6.552 | ... | 20.769 | 82 | ... | ... | 773 | ... | 1,419 | 33 769 | 1,75 018 |
| | (7) Others | ... | ... | 9,018 | ... | 1,115 | 243 | .. | 26 770 | ... | 2,173 | 18 | ... | ... | 345 | ... | 14 | 39 696 | 1,05 438 |
| Total Oilseeds | | ... | 41 | 12,040 | ... | 4,023 | 3,609 | 43 | 33,728 | ... | 34 445 | 100 | ... | 31 | 1,578 | ... | 1,434 | 91,072 | 3 74,547 |
| Opium | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 435$\frac{10}{20}$ | ... | ... | ... | 6$\frac{9}{10}$ | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 442$\frac{17}{20}$ | 1 48 485 |
| Paper and Pasteboard | | ... | .. | ... | 143 | ... | 4,254 | 1,668 | 4 | 13 | ... | 92 | ... | ... | 4 | 3 364 | ... | 512 | 10 054 | 1,41,500 |
| Provisions | (1) Dried fruits and nuts | ... | 13 427 | 430 | ... | 30 810 | 5 138 | 463 | 864 | ... | 2.363 | 10 | ... | 11,114 | 165,761 | .. | 2,669 | 233 049 | 30,82,617 |
| | (2) Ghi | ... | 2,734 | 360 | ... | 914 | 1,927 | 23 | 709 | ... | 9,898 | 118 | ... | 2,052 | 815 | ... | 70 | 19,620 | 6.98 360 |
| | (3) Others | . | 29 | 1,612 | ... | 75 225 | 11 916 | 93 | 987 | ... | 5,195 | ... | 1 | 12 | 14,2 4 | ... | 3,897 | 113,171 | 10,94,511 |
| Total Provisions | | ... | 16,190 | 2 42 | ... | 106,949 | 18.981 | 579 | 2,560 | ... | 17,456 | 128 | 1 | 13,178 | 180.780 | ... | 6,636 | 365,840 | 48,75,488 |
| Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock. | (1) Locomotive Engines and Tenders and parts thereof. | ... | ... | ... | 1 379 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 81 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23,402 | 24,862 | 6,81,032 |
| | (2) Carriages and Trucks and parts thereof. | ... | ... | ... | 6,385 | 324 | ... | ... | ... | 563 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 745 | 12,018 | 1,60,306 |
| | (3) Materials— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (a) *Steel rails and fish-plates.* | ... | ... | 72 | ... | 1,664 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 3 836 | 4,085 | ... | ... | 8,002 | ... | 41 | 17,701 | 1,07 565 |
| | (b) *Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron.* | ... | ... | 1,680 | ... | 727 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 272 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 2,693 | 8,557 |
| | (4) *Other sorts* | ... | ... | 8,289 | ... | 8,201 | 4.464 | 11,156 | 52 | ... | 12,604 | ... | ... | ... | 17,191 | ... | 24,517 | 86,474 | 3,99,762 |
| Total Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock | | ... | ... | 10,041 | ... | 18,356 | 4 788 | 11,156 | 52 | ... | 17,098 | 4,358 | ... | ... | 25,193 | ... | 52,706 | 143,748 | 13.57 222 |
| Salt | | ... | 313,594 | 915,993 | ... | 8,671 | 2,383 | 31 | 638 | ... | 90.431 | ... | ... | 1,270 | 220,130 | ... | 401 | 1,553,542 | 53,77,556 |

# III—G.—TRADE.

## (1) IMPORTS.—(*Concld.*)

| Articles. | British Provinces (excluding Chief Seaport Towns). | | | | | | | | Native States. | | | Chief Seaport Towns. | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | From Madras. | From Bombay. | From Sindh. | From Bengal. | From North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | From Punjab. | From Berar. | From Assam. | From Rajputana and Central India. | From Nizam's Territory. | From Mysore. | From Madras. | From Bombay. | From Karachi. | From Calcutta. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Rs. |
| Saltpetre, &c. (1) Saltpetre | ... | 20 | ... | 87 | 1,755 | 40 | 14 | ... | 163 | ... | ... | ... | 112 | ... | 101 | 2,292 | 18,401 |
| Saltpetre, &c. (2) Other saline substances | ... | 53 | ... | 6,061 | 11,115 | ... | 112 | ... | 494 | ... | ... | ... | 7,049 | ... | 328 | 25,212 | 1.49,593 |
| Total Saltpetre, &c | ... | 73 | ... | 6,148 | 12,870 | 40 | 126 | ... | 657 | ... | ... | ... | 7,161 | ... | 429 | 27,504 | 1,67,994 |
| Silk, Raw. (1) Foreign | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43 | ... | ... | 43 | 14 657 |
| Silk, Raw. (2) Indian | ... | ... | ... | 3,784 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 794 | 19,20,093 |
| Total Silk, Raw | ... | ... | ... | 3,784 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 43 | ... | ... | 3,837 | 19,34.750 |
| Silk, Piece-goods. (1) Foreign | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 1,084 |
| Silk, Piece-goods. (2) Indian | 13 | ... | ... | 90 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... | ... | 120 | 1,12,976 |
| Total Silk, Piece-goods | 13 | ... | ... | 90 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | 123 | 1,14,060 |
| Spices ... (1) Betel-nuts | 54 | 715 | ... | 180 | 392 | 6 | 316 | ... | 101 | ... | 73 | ... | 32,285 | ... | 10,169 | 44,291 | 5.08,790 |
| Spices ... (2) Cardamoms | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 119 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 96 | ... | 99 | 319 | 54.920 |
| Spices ... (3) Chillies | 10,315 | 2,624 | ... | 11,532 | 4.582 | 2,418 | 7,403 | ... | 2,000 | 3,300 | ... | 410 | 833 | ... | 8,225 | 53.642 | 5.14.715 |
| Spices ... (4) Ginger | 48 | 14 | ... | 401 | 611 | 18 | 20 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 1,887 | ... | 257 | 3 267 | 48.586 |
| Spices ... (5) Pepper | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1,233 | ... | 176 | 1,423 | 40,513 |
| Spices ... (6) Others | 496 | 324 | ... | 688 | 1,702 | 37 | 592 | ... | 1,371 | 17 | ... | ... | 5,661 | ... | 346 | 11,234 | 2,10,514 |
| Total Spices | 10,913 | 3,677 | ... | 12,805 | 7,417 | 2,479 | 8,333 | ... | 3.485 | 3,317 | 73 | 410 | 41,995 | ... | 19 272 | 114.176 | 13,78,038 |
| Stone and Lime... | ... | 579 | ... | 2.918 | 12,542 | ... | 260 | ... | 4.665 | ... | ... | ... | 18.428 | ... | 154 | 39.546 | 27.954 |
| Sugar ... (1) Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy. | 328 | 9,809 | ... | 626 | 5,162 | 13 | 12,283 | ... | 196 | ... | ... | ... | 208.505 | ... | 3.347 | 240,269 | 22,11,817 |
| Sugar ... (2) Unrefined— (a) *Sugar* | 11 | 930 | ... | 5.120 | 24.560 | ... | 517 | ... | 1.984 | ... | ... | ... | 11,596 | ... | 12,875 | 57.593 | 4,77,261 |
| Sugar ... (b) *Gur, rab, jaggery, molasses and other crude saccharine produce.* | 31,518 | 17,739 | ... | 248,495 | 268,032 | 5,971 | 3 452 | ... | 6,002 | ... | 20,863 | 311 | 3,086 | ... | 50 | 605,519 | 28,35.491 |
| Total Sugar | 31,857 | 28,478 | ... | 254,241 | 297,754 | 5 984 | 16,252 | ... | 8,182 | ... | 20,863 | 311 | 223,187 | ... | 16,272 | 903.381 | 55,24 569 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tea ... | (1) Foreign | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 281 | ... | ... | 282 | 13,668 |
| | (2) Indian | ... | 29 | 1 | ... | 7 | 10 | 45 | 1 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 114 | ... | 646 | 866 | 26,632 |
| | Total Tea | ... | 29 | 1 | ... | 7 | 10 | 45 | 2 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 395 | ... | 646 | 1,148 | 40,300 |
| Tobacco. | (1) Unmanufactured | ... | 18,504 | 7,093 | ... | 65,198 | 8,735 | 12 | 4,941 | ... | 1,598 | 59 | 2,613 | 50 | 8 | ... | 121 | 108,932 | 11,13,133 |
| | (2) Manufactured— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (a) *Cigars* | ... | 357 | 611 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 16 | 18 | ... | 2 | 1,019 | 66,028 |
| | (b) *Other sorts* | ... | 1 | 203 | ... | 154 | 2,160 | 4 | 29 | ... | 63 | ... | ... | ... | 260 | ... | 31 | 2,902 | 51,795 |
| | Total Tobacco | ... | 18,862 | 7,904 | ... | 65,352 | 10,901 | 16 | 4,975 | ... | 1,663 | 61 | 2,613 | 66 | 286 | ... | 154 | 112,853 | 12,30,956 |
| Wood ... | (1) Timber, unwrought | ... | ... | 1,326 | ... | 11,504 | 7,252 | 210 | 882 | ... | 542 | ... | 592 | ... | 16,315 | ... | 456 | 39,079 | 1,00,138 |
| | (2) Manufactures | ... | ... | 641 | ... | 789 | 2,128 | 20 | 179 | ... | 1,911 | ... | ... | ... | 3,488 | ... | 204 | 9,360 | 52,364 |
| | Total Wood | ... | ... | 1,967 | ... | 12,293 | 9,380 | 230 | 1,061 | ... | 2,453 | ... | 592 | ... | 19,803 | ... | 660 | 48,439 | 1,52,502 |
| Wool, Raw ... .. | | ... | ... | 17 | ... | ... | 16 | ... | 47 | 3 | 85 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 1 | 180 | 3,164 |
| Wool, Manufactured. | (1) Carpets and Rugs | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 16 | 1 | 1 | .. | 3 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 3,414 |
| | (2) Piece-goods, European | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 139 | ... | ... | 140 | 10,437 |
| | (3) Do., Indian | ... | 69 | 4 | ... | 7 | 298 | 93 | 1 | ... | 211 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 683 | 69,392 |
| | (4) Other sorts of Manufactures | | 198 | 150 | ... | 138 | 49 | 29 | 94 | ... | 956 | 98 | 12 | ... | 113 | ... | 26 | 1,863 | 2,31,581 |
| | Total Wool, Manufactured | .. | 267 | 154 | ... | 154 | 364 | 123 | 96 | .. | 1,170 | 98 | 12 | ... | 252 | ... | 26 | 2,716 | 3,14,824 |
| All other Articles of Merchandise | | ... | 297 | 3,929 | ... | 14,669 | 36,859 | 1,369 | 6,000 | 8 | 20,815 | 162 | 26 | 288 | 70,018 | 6 | 16,488 | 170,934 | 5,98,254 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | ... | 413,953 | 1,081,352 | ... | 7,044,036 | 1,959,643 $\frac{10}{10}$ | 106,772 | 251,869 | 14 | 1,789,958 $\frac{9}{10}$ | 9,242 | 24,856 | 17,953 | 1,953,321 | 6 | 1,043,020 | 15,695,996 $\frac{17}{20}$ | 7,35,29,140 |
| | | | Ozs. | Ozs. | Ozs. | Ozs. | Ozs. | Ozs. | Ozs. | Ozs. | Ozs. | Ozs. | Ozs. | Ozs. | Ozs. | Ozs. | Ozs. | Ozs. | Rs. |
| Treasure. | (1) Gold Coin and Bullion | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,910 | ... | ... | 5,910 | 3,58,400 |
| | (2) Silver Coin, Government rupees. | | ... | 89,760 | ... | 8,052 | 20,116 | ... | 97,050 | ... | 172,922 | ... | ... | ... | 2,874,720 | ... | ... | 3,262,620 | 87,44,512 |
| | (3) Silver Bullion (*viz.*, Bars, Ingots and Coin, other than current Coin of the Government of India). | | ... | 7,290 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26,490 | ... | 93,968 | 2,160 | ... | ... | 1,026,120 | ... | ... | 1,156,028 | 23,40,590 |
| | Total Silver | ... | ... | 97,050 | ... | 8,052 | 20,116 | ... | 123,540 | ... | 266,890 | 2,160 | ... | ... | 3,900,840 | ... | ... | 4,418,648 | 1,10,85,102 |
| | | | No. | No. | No. | No | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Rs. |
| ANIMALS. | (1) Horned Cattle | ... | ... | 59 | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 7 | ... | 291 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 372 | 17,780 |
| | (2) Sheep and Goats | ... | ... | 59 | ... | 5 | 2 | ... | 6 | ... | 5,648 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,720 | 17,161 |
| | (3) Horses Ponies and Mules | ... | ... | 168 | ... | 15 | 48 | 2 | 10 | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | 53 | ... | 41 | 353 | 48,181 |
| | (4) Other Kinds | .. | ... | 69 | ... | 28 | 47 | 6 | 45 | ... | 57 | 1 | ... | ... | 30 | ... | 19 | 302 | 6,691 |
| | Total Animals | ... | ... | 355 | ... | 48 | 112 | 8 | 68 | ... | 6,012 | 1 | ... | ... | 83 | ... | 60 | 6,747 | 89,809 |

## III—G.—TRADE.

### *Total External Rail-borne Trade of the Central Provinces during the year ending 31st March 1901.*

### (2) EXPORTS.

| Articles. | British Provinces (excluding Chief Seaport Towns). | | | | | | | | Native States. | | | Chief Seaport Towns. | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | To Madras. | To Bombay. | To Sindh. | To Bengal. | To North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | To Punjab. | To Berar. | To Assam. | To Rajputana and Central India. | To Nizam's Territory. | To Mysore. | To Madras. | To Bombay. | To Karachi. | To Calcutta. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Rs. |
| Apparel, including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, boots and shoes. | 10 | 60 | ... | 82 | 289 | 36 | 118 | 4 | 59 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 198 | ... | 37 | 905 | 1,90,050 |
| Coal and Coke ... ... ... | ... | 1,419,551 | ... | 408 | 16,971 | ... | 650,958 | ... | 174,031 | 4,036 | ... | ... | 823 | ... | ... | 2,266,778 | 5,66,693 |
| Cotton, Raw ... ... .. | ... | 36,816 | ... | 5,754 | 10,142 | ... | 3,052 | ... | 6,535 | ... | ... | ... | 632,726 | ... | 20,964 | 715,989 | 1,19,43,819 |
| Cotton, Manufactured. (1) Twist and yarn, European | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 37 | ... | 9 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 82 | 4,920 |
| (2) Do., Indian | 828 | 1,053 | ... | 58,289 | 1,626 | ... | 5,846 | ... | 3,439 | 1 | ... | 134 | 1,302 | ... | 7,194 | 79,712 | 23,91,360 |
| (3) Piece-goods, European— (a) *In bales and bundles* | ... | 1 | ... | 114 | 38 | 8 | ... | ... | 49 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 217 | 10,850 |
| (b) *In boxes* | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 121 | 177 | 15,930 |
| (4) Piece goods, Indian— (a) *In bales and bundles* | 29 | 3,161 | ... | 5,246 | 12,593 | 14,383 | 11,716 | 1 | 3,883 | 421 | 19 | 14 | 1,670 | ... | 6,388 | 59,524 | 23,80,960 |
| (b) *In boxes* | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 18 | ... | 4 | ... | 7 | 4 | ... | 1 | 21 | ... | 1 | 58 | 3,480 |
| (c) *Other sorts* | 1 | 17 | ... | 3 | 183 | 84 | 455 | ... | 134 | 23 | ... | ... | 81 | 2 | ... | 983 | 83,555 |
| Total Cotton, Manufactured ... | 858 | 4,234 | ... | 63,687 | 14,519 | 14,475 | 18,030 | 1 | 7,515 | 456 | 19 | 149 | 3,074 | 2 | 13,734 | 140,753 | 48,91,055 |
| Chemicals, excepting Saltpetre ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47 | ... | 5 | ... | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | 189 | ... | ... | 249 | 1,992 |
| Drugs ... (1) Intoxicating, other than opium | ... | 47 | ... | ... | 79 | ... | 889 | ... | 703 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 1,752 | 2,33,807 |
| (2) Non-intoxicating— (a) *Medicinal preparations* | ... | 8 | ... | 1 | ... | 12 | 13 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 4 | 48 | 4,080 |
| (b) *Others* | ... | 595 | ... | 96 | 1,539 | 13 | 806 | ... | 467 | 88 | .. | ... | 14,020 | ... | 37 | 17,661 | 1,41,288 |
| Total Drugs ... | ... | 650 | ... | 97 | 1,618 | 25 | 1,708 | ... | 1,173 | 88 | ... | ... | 14,027 | .. | 75 | 19,461 | 3,79,175 |
| Dyes and Tans. (1) Al (Morinda citrifolia) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 36 | .. | ... | 36 | 265 |
| (2) Alizarine and Aniline dyes | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 31 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 43 | 5,289 |
| (3) Cutch | .. | 340 | ... | 336 | 1,702 | ... | 200 | ... | 211 | ... | ... | ... | 81 | ... | 41 | 2,911 | 43,665 |
| (4) Indigo | ... | 34 | ... | 13 | 145 | 3 | 40 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 249 | 32,101 |
| (5) Myrabolams | ... | 619 | ... | 985 | 32,533 | 682 | 2,927 | ... | 1,492 | 73 | ... | ... | 408,746 | ... | 1,787 | 449,844 | 6,85,100 |
| (6) Tanning barks | ... | 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 39 | 117 |
| (7) Turmeric | ... | 76 | ... | 1,620 | 57 | 140 | 197 | ... | 658 | 27 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 2,779 | 39,311 |
| (8) Others | 1 | 2,628 | .. | 153 | 403 | 79 | 1,767 | ... | 584 | 202 | ... | ... | 1,504 | ... | 4 | 7,325 | 146,500 |
| Total Dyes and Tans ... | 1 | 3,730 | ... | 3,107 | 34,843 | 904 | 5,131 | ... | 2,969 | 333 | ... | 3 | 410,373 | ... | 1,832 | 463,226 | 9,52,348 |
| Fodder ... (1) Oil-cake | ... | 4,299 | ... | 72 | 83 | ... | 163 | ... | 394 | ... | ... | ... | 1,315 | ... | ... | 6,326 | 17,468 |
| (2) Hay, straw and grass | ... | 531,355 | ... | 1,344 | 297 | 120 | 489,717 | .. | 60,093 | 225 | ... | ... | 6,776 | ... | 567 | 1,090,494 | 21,25,804 |
| Total Fodder ... | ... | 535,654 | ... | 1,416 | 380 | 120 | 489,880 | ... | 60,487 | 225 | ... | ... | 8,091 | ... | 567 | 1,096,820 | 21,43,272 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fruits and Vegetables, fresh | ... | 2 | 5,001 | ... | 616 | 1,924 | 468 | 9,928 | ... | 7 219 | 4,548 | ... | ... | 11,370 | ... | 8,916 | 49,992 | 1,35,253 |
| Grain and Pulse. (1) Gram and Pulse | ... | ... | 106,299 | ... | 1,895 | 3,632 | 1,264 | 118,702 | .. | 58,749 | 6,059 | 1,192 | ... | 315,128 | ... | 344 | 613,264 | 22,23,077 |
| (2) Juar and Bajra | ... | ... | 67,250 | ... | 26 | 12 | 21 | 52,777 | ... | 26,647 | 14,505 | ... | ... | 3,718 | ... | ... | 164,956 | 4,83,232 |
| (3) Rice in the husk | .. | ... | 460 | ... | 106 | 29 | ... | 69 | ... | 478 | 53 | ... | ... | 35 | ... | ... | 1,230 | 2,945 |
| (4) Rice not in the husk | ... | 222 | 87,262 | 1 | 2.057 | 8,139 | 1,719 | 182,769 | ... | 79,837 | 11,284 | 386 | 729 | 23,511 | ... | 808 | 398,724 | 14,18,274 |
| (5) Wheat | ... | 128 | 40,104 | ... | 3,632 | 1,160 | ... | 263,866 | ... | 56,727 | 1,571 | ... | 2 | 26,027 | ... | ... | 393,217 | 16,14,017 |
| (6) ,, flour | .. | ... | 288 | ... | 112 | 61 | ... | 21,374 | ... | 658 | ... | ... | ... | 180 | ... | ... | 22,673 | 1,15,908 |
| (7) Others | .. | 1 | 4,281 | ... | 20 | 1,830 | ... | 14,006 | ... | 15,122 | 2,255 | ... | ... | 10,762 | ... | ... | 48,277 | 1,20,685 |
| Total Grain and Pulse | ... | 351 | 305,944 | 1 | 7,848 | 14,863 | 3,004 | 653,563 | ... | 238,218 | 35,727 | 1,578 | 731 | 379,361 | ... | 1,152 | 1,642,341 | 59,78,138 |
| Hides and Skins. (1) Hides of cattle— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) *Dressed or tanned* | ... | 401 | 191 | ... | 25 | 158 | ... | 265 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29,989 | 908 | .. | 34,987 | 66,924 | 13,91,739 |
| (b) *Raw* | .. | 5 | 949 | ... | 1,635 | 19,661 | 405 | 1,018 | ... | 237 | ... | ... | 1,231 | 9,709 | ... | 95,030 | 129,880 | 23,77,159 |
| (2) Skins of Sheep and other Animals— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) *Dressed or tanned* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 7 | ... | 105 | ... | ... | 652 | 19 | ... | 59 | 844 | 15,093 |
| (b) *Raw* | ... | 88 | 3,245 | ... | 50 | 864 | 2 | 1,471 | ... | 16 | ... | 1 | 13.348 | 2,665 | ... | 766 | 22,516 | 3,47 550 |
| Total Hides and Skins | ... | 494 | 4,385 | ... | 1,710 | 20,685 | 407 | 2,761 | ... | 358 | ... | 1 | 45,220 | 13,301 | ... | 130,842 | 220,164 | 41,31,541 |
| Horns | ... | ... | 96 | ... | 37 | 172 | 2 | 32 | ... | 14 | ... | 1 | ... | 8,434 | ... | 6,480 | 15,268 | 1,27,876 |
| Hemp (Indian) and other fibres (excluding Jute) | ... | 1 | 444 | ... | 7,478 | ... | 25 | 2,018 | ... | 67 | 20 | ... | ... | 125,562 | ... | 11,761 | 147,376 | 7,92,143 |
| Jute ... (1) Raw | ... | 3 | 68 | ... | 147 | 2 | 28 | 734 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 1,299 | ... | 1,405 | 3,693 | 11,079 |
| (2) Gunny-bags and cloth | ... | 727 | 5,640 | ... | 37,149 | 12,201 | 851 | 6,250 | ... | 7 330 | 135 | .16 | ... | 2,574 | 20 | 1,792 | 74,685 | 7,00,282 |
| Total Jute | ... | 730 | 5,708 | ... | 37,296 | 12,203 | 879 | 6,984 | ... | 7,337 | 135 | 16 | ... | 3,873 | 20 | 3,197 | 78,378 | 7,11,361 |
| Lac ... ... | ... | ... | 96 | ... | 244 | 53,261 | ... | 89 | ... | 245 | 42 | ... | ... | 1,498 | ... | 1,378 | 56,853 | 10,61,126 |
| Leather ... (1) Unwrought | ... | ... | 23 | ... | ... | 83 | ... | 638 | ... | 68 | .. | ... | ... | 5,307 | ... | ... | 6,119 | 2,44,760 |
| (2) Wrought, excepting boots and shoes. | | 2 | 35 | ... | 3 | ... | 7 | 147 | ... | 36 | .. | ... | ... | 24 | ... | ... | 254 | 50,800 |
| Total Leather | ... | 2 | 58 | ... | 3 | 83 | 7 | 785 | ... | 104 | .. | ... | ... | 5,331 | ... | .. | 6,373 | 2.95 560 |
| Liquors ... (1) Ale and Beer | ... | ... | 70 | ... | 5 | 9,371 | 4 | 5 | ... | 3,718 | ... | ... | ... | 21 | ... | 123 | 13,317 | 3.99.510 |
| (2) Spirits of all kinds, including country spirit. | | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 44 | 50 | 5,500 |
| (3) Wines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | 2 | 30 | 2.400 |
| (4) All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor other than ale and beer. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 270 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 270 | 8,100 |
| Total Liquors | ... | ... | 73 | ... | 5 | 9,646 | 5 | 6 | ... | 3,720 | 1 | ... | ... | 42 | ... | 169 | 13,667 | 4.15.510 |
| Metals ... (1) Brass, unwrought | ... | 34 | 36 | ... | 288 | 1,427 | 1 | 50 | ... | 65 | .. | ... | ... | 111 | ... | 124 | 2,136 | 82 499 |
| (2) ,, wrought | ... | 133 | 140 | ... | 146 | 9,545 | 13 | 412 | ... | 940 | 19 | 1 | ... | 115 | ... | 2,327 | 13,791 | 6,00,228 |
| (3) Copper, unwrought | ... | ... | 22 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 29 | ... | 54 | ... | ... | ... | 122 | ... | ... | 239 | 10,851 |
| (4) ,, wrought | ... | 8 | 114 | ... | 18 | 780 | 2 | 48 | ... | 111 | 2 | 1 | ... | 48 | ... | 13 | 1,145 | 61,398 |
| (5) Iron and Steel— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) *Cast* | ... | 1 | 10 | ... | 1,916 | 1,780 | 1,308 | 54 | ... | 56 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 20 | 5,152 | 33,678 |
| (b) *Unwrought* | ... | 13 | 9 | ... | 18 | 18.954 | 221 | 19 | ... | 32 | ... | ... | ... | 12,355 | ... | 684 | 32,305 | 1,58,396 |
| (c) *Wrought* | ... | 67 | 49 | ... | 1,485 | 8,108 | 8,027 | 2,821 | ... | 1,115 | ... | ... | ... | 280 | ... | 495 | 22,447 | 1.95,660 |
| (d) *Manufactures* | ... | 10 | 422 | 59 | 774 | 1,627 | 45.571 | 1,336 | ... | 1,191 | 36 | 12 | 37 | 2,752 | ... | 276 | 54.103 | 7,15,652 |
| (6) Others | ... | 36 | 206 | ... | 189 | 3.733 | 12 | 279 | ... | 855 | ... | ... | 1 | 829,395 | ... | 830 | 835,536 | 2,50,66,080 |
| Total Metals | ... | 302 | 1,008 | 59 | 4.834 | 45,966 | 55,155 | 5,048 | ... | 4,419 | 57 | 14 | 38 | 845,185 | ... | 4 769 | 966,854 | 2,69,24,442 |
| Oils ... (1) Kerosine | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 331 | 69 | ... | 97 | ... | 6,667 | 440 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 16 | 7,630 | 46,437 |
| (2) Castor | ... | 32 | ... | ... | 4,784 | ... | ... | 1,252 | ... | 3,168 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 9,251 | 1,38,157 |
| (3) Cocoanut | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 61 | ... | ... | 105 | ... | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 195 | 3,134 |
| (4) Mustard and Rape | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 21 | 429 |
| (5) Others | ... | 44 | 8,229 | ... | 2,817 | 25 | 14 | 6,861 | 2 | 394 | ... | ... | ... | 799 | ... | 140 | 19,325 | 2,31,900 |
| Total Oils | ... | 89 | 8,229 | ... | 7,994 | 104 | 14 | 8,315 | 2 | 10,259 | 440 | ... | ... | 804 | ... | 172 | 36,422 | 4,20,057 |

# III—G.—TRADE.

## (2) EXPORTS.—(*Contd.*)

| Articles. | British Provinces (excluding Chief Seaport Towns). | | | | | | | | Native States. | | | Chief Seaport Towns. | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | To Madras. | To Bombay. | To Sindh. | To Bengal. | To North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | To Punjab. | To Berar. | To Assam. | To Rajputana and Central India. | To Nizam's Territory. | To Mysore. | To Madras. | To Bombay. | To Karachi. | To Calcutta. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Rs. |
| Oilseeds ... (1) Castor | ... | 164 | ... | 86 | 30 | 393 | 1,109 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18,237 | ... | 234 | 20,253 | 95,530 |
| (2) Earthnuts | ... | 381 | ... | 4 | 317 | 278 | 48 | ... | 127 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,160 | 5,217 |
| (3) Linseed | ... | 74 | ... | ... | 49 | ... | 4,741 | ... | 127 | ... | ... | ... | 135,239 | ... | 337 | 140,567 | 8,05,997 |
| (4) Poppy | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 50 | ... | ... | 714 | .. | ... | 775 | 4,650 |
| (5) Rape and Mustard | ... | 747 | ... | 17,799 | 51 | ... | 523 | ... | 208 | 4 | ... | ... | 93,642 | ... | 37,901 | 150,875 | 7,34,054 |
| (6) Til or Jinjili | ... | 49,833 | ... | 30,105 | 324 | 1,961 | 39,965 | ... | 8,340 | 13 | 84 | 1,669 | 784,865 | ... | 73,112 | 990,271 | 52,37,186 |
| (7) Others | ... | 31,340 | ... | 2,551 | 1,503 | 34,931 | 99,726 | ... | 32,512 | 76 | ... | 595 | 87,658 | ... | 353 | 291,245 | 8,73,735 |
| Total Oilseeds | ... | 82,546 | ... | 50,545 | 2,274 | 37,563 | 146,116 | ... | 41,314 | 148 | 84 | 2,264 | 1,120,355 | ... | 111,937 | 1,595,146 | 77,56,369 |
| Opium | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Paper and Pasteboard... | ... | 57 | ... | 48 | 5 | 6 | 29 | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 79 | 264 | 5,280 |
| Provisions. (1) Dried Fruits and Nuts | ... | 690 | ... | 326 | 842 | 86 | 1,070 | ... | 6,348 | 338 | ... | ... | 1,790 | ... | 7 | 11,497 | 83,316 |
| (2) Ghi ... ... | ... | 22,901 | 5,910 | 7,229 | 766 | 731 | 5,981 | 106 | 10,396 | 317 | ... | ... | 35,796 | 117 | 14,397 | 104,647 | 36,45,282 |
| (3) Others ... | ... | 57,815 | 1 | 221 | 5,332 | 15 | 43,306 | ... | 26,930 | 9,523 | 1 | ... | 124,086 | ... | 33,018 | 300,248 | 36,02,976 |
| Total Provisions | ... | 81,406 | 5,911 | 7,776 | 6,940 | 832 | 50,357 | 106 | 43,674 | 10,178 | 1 | ... | 161,672 | 117 | 47,422 | 416,392 | 73,31,574 |
| Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock. (1) Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof. | 54 | ... | ... | 2,590 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 880 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 3,528 | 70,560 |
| (2) Carriages and trucks and parts thereof. | 300 | ... | ... | 7,094 | 2,563 | ... | ... | ... | 961 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 189 | 11,107 | 1,61,048 |
| (3) Materials— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) *Steel rails and fish-plates*... | ... | ... | ... | 2,612 | 1,961 | ... | ... | ... | 384 | ... | ... | ... | 135 | ... | ... | 5,092 | 40,736 |
| (b) *Sleepers and keys of steel and cast iron.* | ... | 122 | ... | 751 | 10,129 | ... | ... | .... | 36,526 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47,528 | 2,37,640 |
| (4) Others ... ... | 18 | 770 | ... | 362,374 | 8,597 | 140 | 6 | ... | 5,284 | 462 | ... | ... | 457 | ... | 3,422 | 381,530 | 19,07,650 |
| Total Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock | 372 | 892 | ... | 375,421 | 23,250 | 140 | 6 | ... | 44,035 | 462 | ... | ... | 592 | ... | 3,615 | 448,785 | 24,17,634 |
| Salt ... ... ... | ... | 91 | ... | 2,425 | 4 | 35 | 154 | ... | 16,161 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18,870 | 73,120 |
| Saltpetre, &c. (1) Saltpetre ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 136 | ... | 270 | 136 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 562 | 4,953 |
| (2) Other saline substances | ... | 3 | ... | 104 | 67 | ... | 186 | ... | 2,944 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,304 | 16,520 |
| Total Saltpetre, &c. | ... | 23 | ... | 104 | 67 | ... | 322 | ... | 3,214 | 136 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,866 | 21,473 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Silk, Raw. | (1) Foreign | ... | ... | ... | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 9 283 |
| | (2) Indian | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 9,360 |
| | Total Silk, Raw | ... | ... | ... | 32 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47 | 18 640 |
| Silk, Piece-goods. | (1) Foreign | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1,640 |
| | (2) Indian | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 27.720 |
| | Total Silk, Piece-goods | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 29,360 |
| Spices | (1) Betel nuts | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | 17 | 11 | ... | 87 | ... | 686 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 851 | 12,155 |
| | (2) Cardamoms | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 7,000 |
| | (3) Chillies | ... | ... | ... | 933 | ... | 34 | 42 | ... | 408 | ... | 1,482 | 169 | ... | 88 | 239 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,395 | 37,874 |
| | (4) Ginger | ... | ... | 7 | 8 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 44 | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 113 | 1 948 |
| | (5) Pepper | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 401 |
| | (6) Others | ... | ... | 282 | 596 | ... | 60 | 452 | 1 | 669 | ... | 633 | 170 | ... | ... | 516 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 379 | 67,580 |
| | Total Spices | ... | 289 | 1.557 | ... | 114 | 507 | 1 | 1,236 | ... | 2,861 | 339 | ... | 88 | 788 | ... | ... | ... | 7.780 | 1,27,018 | |
| Stone and Lime | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29,186 | ... | 421,344 | 201,231 | 5.920 | 10,871 | 11 | 13 643 | 1,795 | ... | ... | 5,505 | ... | 310,837 | 1,000 343 | 62,519 | |
| Sugar | (1) Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy. | ... | 55 | ... | 496 | 89 | ... | 718 | ... | 2,149 | 40 | ... | ... | 56 | ... | ... | 3,603 | 42,447 | | | |
| | (2) Unrefined— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (a) *Sugar* | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 3,152 | ... | ... | ... | 1 925 | 113 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 5 220 | 46,088 | | | |
| | (b) *Gur, rab, jaggery molasses and other crude saccharine produce.* | ... | 754 | ... | 448 | 1,100 | ... | 3,668 | ... | 10,035 | ... | ... | ... | 1,208 | ... | ... | 17,213 | 1,01,863 | | | |
| | Total Sugar | ... | ... | 809 | ... | 966 | 4 241 | ... | 4 386 | ... | 14,109 | 153 | ... | ... | 1,272 | ... | ... | 26,036 | 1,90,398 | | |
| Tea | (1) Foreign | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | (2) Indian | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 9 | 558 | |
| | Total Tea | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 9 | 558 | | |
| Tobacco | (1) Unmanufactured | ... | ... | 118 | ... | 54 | 632 | ... | 361 | ... | 3,177 | ... | ... | ... | 104 | ... | ... | 4.446 | 37 331 | | |
| | (2) Manufactured— | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (a) *Cigars* | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 60 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 76 | 4.788 | | |
| | (b) *Other sorts* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 88 | 3 | 1 | 23 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | 127 | 1,507 | | |
| | Total Tobacco | ... | ... | 129 | ... | 143 | 635 | 1 | 444 | 1 | 3,184 | ... | ... | ... | 107 | ... | 5 | 4.649 | 43,626 | | |
| Wood | (1) Timber, unwrought | ... | ... | 239.095 | ... | 130,038 | 94,487 | 1,256 | 85,293 | ... | 179 757 | 237 | ... | ... | 4,158 | ... | 14,556 | 749 927 | 14.99.854 | | |
| | (2) Manufactures | ... | 24 | 2,560 | ... | 4,853 | 548 | 339 | 6,672 | ... | 1,629 | 382 | ... | 43 | 1,662 | ... | 48 | 18,760 | 93,800 | | |
| | Total Wood | ... | 24 | 241,655 | ... | 134 941 | 95 035 | 1,595 | 92,965 | ... | 181,386 | 619 | ... | 43 | 5 820 | ... | 14,604 | 768 687 | 15,93,654 | | |
| Wool, Raw | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 168 | 1 | 8 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 438 | ... | ... | 627 | 11,253 | |

# III—G-2.—TRADE.

## (2) EXPORTS.—(*Concld.*)

| Articles. | British Provinces (excluding Chief Seaport Towns). | | | | | | | | Native States. | | | Chief Seaport Towns. | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | To Madras. | To Bombay. | To Sindh. | To Bengal. | To North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | To Punjab. | To Berar. | To Assam | To Rajputna and Central India. | To Nizam's Territory. | To Mysore. | To Madras. | To Bombay. | To Karachi | To Calcutta. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Rs. |
| Wool, Manufactured. (1) Carpets and Rugs ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 360 |
| (2) Piece-goods, European ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 240 |
| (3) Do., Indian ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 2 | 22 | ... | 61 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 124 | 11,160 |
| (4) Other sorts of Manufactures ... | ... | 15 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 156 | 9 | 37 | 2 | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 42 | 271 | 8,130 |
| Total Wool, Manufactured ... | ... | 17 | ... | 1 | 35 | 3 | 178 | 9 | 98 | 2 | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 43 | 401 | 19,890 |
| All other Articles of Merchandise ... | 551 | 105 832 | 21 | 42,228 | 45,244 | 12,953 | 125,741 | 17 | 23,934 | 6,420 | 1,516 | 1,007 | 130,764 | 175 | 16,197 | 512,600 | 17,94,086 |
| Grand Total ... | 4,101 | 2,875,980 | 5,992 | 1,178,682 | 617,452 | 134,578 | 2,291 229 | 151 | 912,386 | 65,377 | 3,231 | 42,545 | 3,891,601 | 314 | 710,784 | 12,742,403 | 8,35,57,863 |
| | Ozs. | Ozs. | Ozs. | Ozs. | Ozs. | Ozs. | Ozs. | Ozs. | Ozs. | Ozs. | Ozs. | Ozs. | Ozs. | Ozs. | Ozs. | Ozs. | Rs. |
| Treasure ... (1) Gold Coin and Bullion ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (2) Silver Coin (Government rupees) . | ... | 38,910 | ... | 150,059 | 367,105 | ... | 492,030 | ... | 163,938 | ... | ... | ... | 41,220 | ... | 42,213 | 1,295,475 | 34,81,589 |
| (3) Silver Bullion (*viz.*, Bars, Ingots, and Coin other than current Coin of the Government of India). | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18,967 | ... | 6,690 | ... | 5,321 | ... | ... | ... | 1,680 | ... | ... | 32,658 | 77,562 |
| Total Silver ... | ... | 38,910 | ... | 150,059 | 385,072 | ... | 498,720 | ... | 169,259 | ... | ... | ... | 42,900 | ... | 42,213 | 1,328,133 | 35 59,151 |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Rs. |
| Animals ... (1) Horned Cattle ... ... | ... | 11,811 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 468 | ... | 61 | ... | ... | ... | 831 | 3 | ... | 13,174 | 6,58,700 |
| (2) Sheep and Goats ... ... | ... | 27,520 | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | 191 | ... | 91 | ... | ... | ... | 1,502 | ... | ... | 29,310 | 87,930 |
| (3) Horses, Ponies and Mules ... | ... | 27 | ... | 17 | 19 | 2 | 27 | ... | 61 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 27 | ... | 10 | 204 | 40,800 |
| (4) Other kinds ... ... | ... | 162 | ... | 38 | 22 | ... | 25 | ... | 55 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 50 | ... | 9 | 385 | 9,625 |
| Total Animals ... | ... | 39,520 | ... | 57 | 45 | 2 | 711 | ... | 268 | 17 | 8 | 13 | 2,410 | 3 | 19 | 43,073 | 7,97,055 |

## III—H.—Coinage and Currency.

### 1—*Coinage.*

*Nil.*

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## III—H.—Coinage and Currency.

### 2—*Paper Currency.*

*Nil.*

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*Statement showing the current Income and Expenditure of*

| 1 | 2 | IN | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A | B | | | | | | | | |
| | | | From Government. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | *As Salaries.* | | | | | | | | |
| Number. | Name of Dispensary. | Cash balance on 1st January 1900. | Medical Officers. | Inferior Dispensary Establishment (including Menial servants). | As Registers and Forms. | As European medicines. | For Diet, including Police cases. | Sale of medicines supplied by Government. | Special allowance given by Government. | Total. |
| | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 1 | Saugor Main ... | ... | 1,800 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,800 0 0 |
| 2 | Saugor City Branch. | ... | 420 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 420 0 0 |
| 3 | Garhakota ... | ... | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 660 0 0 |
| 4 | Khurai ... | ... | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 660 0 0 |
| 5 | Rehli ... | ... | 300 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300 0 9 |
| 6 | Deori ... | ... | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 660 0 0 |
| 7 | Banda ... | ... | 300 0 0 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 300 0 0 |
| | Total ... | ... | 4,800 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,800 0 0 |
| 8 | Damoh Main ... | 578 5 1 | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 660 0 0 |
| 9 | Hatta ... | 65 6 3 | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 660 0 0 |
| 10 | Jabera ... | 293 2 3 | 589 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 589 10 8 |
| 11 | Patharia ... | 3 3 4 | 300 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300 0 0 |
| | Total ... | 940 0 11 | 2,209 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,209 10 8 |
| 12 | Victoria Hospital. | 4,729 5 11 | 2,585 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 0 | 2,705 0 0 |
| 13 | Elgin Hospital ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 | City Branch ... | | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 660 0 0 |
| 15 | Civil Station ... | | 300 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300 0 0 |
| 16 | Sehora ... | 420 4 7 | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | 660 0 0 |
| 17 | Murwara ... | 198 10 7 | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 660 0 0 |
| 18 | Bijeragoogarh ... | 1,084 10 9 | 300 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300 0 0 |
| 19 | Patan ... | 873 7 3 | 420 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 420 0 0 |
| | Total ... | 7,306 7 1 | 5,585 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 0 | 5,705 0 0 |
| 20 | Mandla Main ... | 62 13 10 | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 660 0 0 |
| 21 | Ramgarh (Dindori). | ... | 360 0 0 | 181 8 0 | ... | 181 2 9 | ... | ... | 52 5 0 | 774 15 9 |
| 22 | Shahpura ... | 509 13 9 | 376 14 8 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 45 0 0 | 421 14 8 |
| | Total ... | 572 11 7 | 1,396 14 8 | 181 8 0 | ... | 181 2 9 | ... | ... | 97 5 0 | 1,856 14 5 |
| 23 | Seoni Main ... | 413 14 3 | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 660 0 0 |
| 24 | Lakhnadon ... | 727 11 3 | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 660 0 0 |
| | Total ... | 1,141 9 6 | 1,320 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,320 0 0 |
| 25 | Narsinghpur Main. | 339 1 3 | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 660 0 0 |
| 26 | Chhindwara ... | 290 10 2 | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 660 0 0 |
| 27 | Gardarwara ... | 188 14 10 | 420 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 420 0 0 |
| 28 | Tendukhera ... | ... | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 660 0 0 |
| | Total ... | 818 10 3 | 2,400 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,400 0 0 |
| 29 | Hoshangabad Main. | 1,993 13 3 | 640 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 640 0 0 |
| 30 | Seoni (Malwa) ... | 887 12 1 | 420 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 420 0 0 |
| 31 | Sohagpur ... | 21 8 5 | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 660 0 0 |
| 32 | Harda ... | 217 6 5 | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 0 | 780 0 0 |
| 33 | Pachmarhi ... | ... | 1,785 0 0 | 276 0 0 | ... | 145 7 4 | 128 10 0 | 10 1 3 | 183 8 1 | 2,528 10 8 |
| 34 | Kothi Bazar ... | ... | 385 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 385 0 0 |
| | Total ... | 3,120 8 3 | 4,550 0 0 | 276 0 0 | ... | 145 7 4 | 128 10 0 | 10 1 3 | 303 8 1 | 5,413 10 8 |

*Dispensaries in the Central Provinces during the year* 1900.

3

COME

| C | | D | E | F | | G | H | I | J |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Local or other Funds. | | | | Subscriptions. | | | | | |
| District Funds. | Municipal Funds. | Interest on investments. | Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits. | From Europeans. | From Natives. | For Diet (by paying patients, &c.). | From sale of medicines not supplied by Government. | Miscellaneous receipts. | Total Income. |
| Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| ... | 2,732 1 4 | 17 7 4 | ... | 263 8 0 | 4,298 8 0 | ... | 18 4 0 | 622 2 0 | 9,751 14 8 |
| ... | 462 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 882 10 0 |
| ... | 570 0 0 | 27 14 10 | ... | ... | 67 8 0 | ... | ... | 2 10 3 | 1,328 1 1 |
| ... | 1,938 0 4 | 10 7 7 | ... | ... | 37 12 6 | ... | ... | 18 6 6 | 2,664 10 11 |
| ... | 448 1 8 | 20 15 2 | ... | ... | 80 8 0 | ... | ... | 17 10 4 | 867 3 2 |
| ... | 510 8 7 | 20 15 2 | ... | ... | 35 14 0 | ... | ... | 27 13 6 | 1,255 3 3 |
| 400 0 3 | ... | 34 14 8 | ... | ... | 59 9 3 | ... | ... | 4 13 0 | 799 5 2 |
| 400 0 3 | 6,661 5 11 | 132 10 9 | ... | 263 8 0 | 4,579 11 9 | ... | 18 4 0 | 693 7 7 | 17,549 0 3 |
| 300 0 0 | 400 0 0 | ... | ... | 185 0 0 | 408 6 6 | ... | ... | 330 8 3 | 2,862 3 10 |
| ... | 800 0 0 | ... | ... | 11 14 0 | 338 5 4 | ... | ... | 7 4 0 | 1,882 13 7 |
| 372 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 5 5 6 | ... | ... | ... | 1,260 2 5 |
| 373 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 709 2 4 |
| 1,045 0 0 | 1,200 0 0 | ... | ... | 196 14 0 | 785 0 4 | ... | ... | 337 12 3 | 6,714 6 2 |
| 600 0 0 | 7,000 0 0 | ... | ... | 946 0 0 | 682 10 0 | 100 0 0 | ... | 254 4 8 | } |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | } 17,977 4 7 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | } |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | } |
| 100 0 0 | 518 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 133 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | 1,831 11 7 |
| 100 0 0 | 680 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 223 12 0 | .. | 14 10 0 | 84 13 8 | 1 961 14 3 |
| 578 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 1,963 10 9 |
| 600 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 0 8 0 | 23 3 0 | ... | ... | 3 9 6 | 1,920 11 9 |
| 1,978 0 0 | 8,198 0 0 | ... | ... | 946 8 0 | 1,064 0 0 | 100 0 0 | 14 10 0 | 342 11 10 | 25,655 4 11 |
| 400 0 0 | 375 0 0 | ... | ... | 201 0 0 | 270 13 6 | ... | 0 4 0 | 31 1 8 | 2,010 1 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53 5 5 | ... | ... | ... | 828 5 2 |
| 410 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,341 12 5 |
| 810 0 0 | 375 0 0 | ... | ... | 201 0 0 | 333 2 11 | ... | 0 4 0 | 31 1 8 | 4,180 2 7 |
| 300 0 0 | 780 0 0 | ... | ... | 333 3 0 | 353 9 0 | ... | 2 14 9 | 0 14 6 | 2,844 7 6 |
| 705 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 10 2 | ... | ... | 3 8 0 | 2,104 13 5 |
| 1,005 0 0 | 780 0 0 | ... | ... | 333 3 0 | 362 3 2 | ... | 2 14 9 | 4 6 6 | 4 949 4 11 |
| 560 0 0 | 691 9 7 | 37 15 9 | ... | 161 8 0 | 918 7 1 | ... | 0 6 0 | 902 11 5 | 4,271 11 1 |
| 200 0 0 | 400 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 264 3 1 | ... | 1 4 6 | 2 1 0 | 1,818 2 9 |
| ... | 455 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 626 0 2 | ... | 1 10 0 | 3 7 2 | 1,605 0 2 |
| 986 0 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 1,673 0 7 |
| 1,746 0 7 | 1,546 9 7 | 37 15 9 | ... | 161 8 0 | 1,835 10 4 | ... | 3 4 6 | 908 3 7 | 9,457 14 7 |
| 1,025 0 0 | 1,133 9 1 | 34 14 8 | ... | 346 0 0 | 490 8 0 | ... | 2 14 0 | 32 5 3 | 5,699 0 3 |
| ... | 402 0 0 | 34 14 7 | ... | 16 0 0 | 678 12 0 | .. | ... | 217 11 0 | 2,657 1 9 |
| ... | 618 8 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 0 | 170 4 0 | ... | 1 4 0 | 35 10 7 | 1,519 3 0 |
| ... | 2,014 0 0 | 34 14 8 | ... | 23 0 0 | 543 0 0 | 20 11 10 | 6 13 0 | 520 14 1 | 4 160 12 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,528 10 8 |
| ... | 241 6 11 | 52 5 10 | ... | ... | 46 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 724 12 9 |
| 1,025 0 0 | 4,409 8 [illegible] | 157 1 9 | ... | 397 0 0 | 1,928 8 0 | 20 11 10 | 10 15 0 | 806 8 11 | 17,289 8 5 |

*Statement showing the current Income and Expenditure of*

| Number. | Name of Dispensary. | IN A: Cash balance on 1st January 1900. | IN B: FROM GOVERNMENT. As Salaries. Medical Officers. | As Salaries. Inferior Dispensary Establishment (including Menial servants). | As Registers and Forms. | As European medicines. | For Diet, including Police cases. | Sale of medicines supplied by Government. | Special allowance given by Government. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 35 | Khandwa Main | 38 12 9 | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 660 0 0 |
| 36 | Burhanpur ... | 3,154 6 10 | 1,200 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,200 0 0 |
| 37 | Mandhata .. | ... | 300 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 300 0 0 |
| 38 | Pandhana ... | 649 3 5 | 300 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300 0 0 |
| 39 | Asigarh .. | ... | 125 0 0 | 127 14 2 | ... | 186 5 10 | ... | ... | 135 8 9 | 574 12 9 |
| 40 | Harsud ... | 402 5 9 | 300 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300 0 0 |
| | Total ... | 4 244 12 9 | 2,885 0 0 | 127 14 2 | ... | 186 5 10 | ... | ... | 135 8 9 | 3,334 12 9 |
| 41 | Badnur Main .. | —390 11 10 | 420 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 420 0 0 |
| 42 | Betul Branch ... | 404 13 5 | 385 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 385 0 0 |
| 43 | Multai ... | 59 4 0 | 300 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 300 0 0 |
| | Total ... | 73 5 7 | 1,105 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,105 0 0 |
| 44 | Chhindwara ... | 3,463 6 1 | 420 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 420 0 0 |
| 45 | Sausar ... | 356 3 4 | 420 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 420 0 0 |
| | Total ... | 3,819 9 5 | 840 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 840 0 0 |
| 46 | Wardha Main ... | 701 6 6 | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 660 0 0 |
| 47 | Arvi ... | 399 9 0 | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 660 0 0 |
| 48 | Sindi .. | 327 7 10 | 420 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 420 0 0 |
| 49 | Deori ... | 832 6 8 | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 660 0 0 |
| 50 | Hinganghat .. | 832 8 5 | 660 0 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 660 0 0 |
| | Total ... | 3,093 6 5 | 3,060 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,060 0 0 |
| 51 | Mayo Hospital... | ... | 3 440 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 10 0 | 3,443 10 0 |
| 52 | Heude Bansilal... | ... | 710 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 710 0 0 |
| 53 | Daji ... | ... | 710 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 710 0 0 |
| 54 | Buti ... | ... | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 660 0 0 |
| 55 | Civil Station ... | ... | 660 0 0 | 106 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 65 14 0 | 831 14 0 |
| 56 | Khapa ... | 797 7 2 | 420 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 420 0 0 |
| 57 | Umrer .. | 670 8 6 | 480 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 10 0 | 483 10 0 |
| 58 | Mowar ... | 613 1 8 | 420 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 420 0 0 |
| 59 | Katol ... | 66 5 9 | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 660 0 0 |
| 60 | Ramtek ... | 237 7 10 | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 660 0 0 |
| | Total ... | 2,384 14 11 | 8,820 0 0 | 106 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 73 2 0 | 8,999 2 0 |
| 61 | Chanda Main ... | 4,637 9 5 | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 660 0 0 |
| 62 | Warora Colliery. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 63 | Warora Town ... | 349 11 9 | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 660 0 0 |
| 64 | Brahmapuri ... | 489 7 10 | 300 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300 0 0 |
| 65 | Sironcha ... | ... | 350 0 0 | 252 0 0 | ... | 41 4 10 | ... | ... | 98 3 7 | 741 8 5 |
| 66 | Armori ... | 600 3 0 | 420 0 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 420 0 0 |
| 67 | Allapilly ... | ... | 300 0 0 | 120 0 0 | ... | 397 7 11 | ... | ... | 59 8 0 | 876 15 11 |
| 68 | Mul ... | 867 9 6 | 336 5 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 336 5 8 |
| 69 | Chimur ... | 418 4 1 | 300 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 300 0 0 |
| 70 | Venkatapur ... | ... | 492 3 3 | 60 0 0 | ... | 115 7 11 | .. | ... | 47 11 3 | 715 6 5 |
| | Total ... | 7,362 13 7 | 3,818 8 11 | 432 0 0 | ... | 554 4 8 | ... | ... | 205 6 10 | 5,010 4 5 |

| C | | D | E | F | | G | H | I | J |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Local or other Funds. | | | | Subscriptions. | | | | | |
| District Funds. | Municipal Funds. | Interest on investments. | Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits. | From Europeans. | From Natives. | For Diet (by paying patients, &c). | From sale of medicines not supplied by Government. | Miscellaneous receipts. | Total Income |
| Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 680 0 0 | 2,100 0 0 | 17 7 4 | ... | 348 0 0 | 221 6 3 | ... | 3 4 0 | 10 0 0 | 4,078 14 4 |
| 400 0 0 | ... | 418 15 2 | ... | ... | 419 6 9 | ... | ... | 25 3 9 | 5,618 0 6 |
| 156 1 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 456 1 6 |
| 650 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 1,610 11 6 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 574 12 1 |
| 600 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,302 5 9 |
| 2,486 1 6 | 2,100 0 0 | 436 6 6 | ... | 348 0 0 | 652 5 0 | ... | 3 4 0 | 35 3 9 | 13,640 14 |
| 210 0 0 | 700 0 0 | ... | ... | 72 0 0 | 112 15 6 | 438 15 0 | 357 3 2 | 83 14 9 | 2,009 4 7 |
| 107 8 0 | 104 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 0 | ... | 5 13 0 | 1 0 0 | 1,018 2 6 |
| 107 8 0 | 250 0 0 | .. | ... | ... | 3 0 0 | ... | 210 0 0 | ... | 929 12 0 |
| 425 0 0 | 1,054 0 0 | ... | ... | 72 0 0 | 125 15 6 | 438 15 0 | 573 0 2 | 89 14 9 | 3,957 3 0 |
| 311 11 11 | 714 2 3 | 349 2 0 | ... | 88 0 0 | 103 8 6 | ... | 8 12 0 | 61 10 5 | 5,520 5 2 |
| 100 0 0 | 50 0 0 | 52 5 10 | ... | ... | 317 8 0 | 13 2 1 | ... | 6 2 10 | 1,315 6 0 |
| 411 11 11 | 764 2 3 | 401 7 10 | ... | 88 0 0 | 421 0 6 | 13 2 1 | 8 12 0 | 67 13 3 | 6,835 11 7 |
| ... | 1,080 0 0 | ... | ... | 205 0 0 | 374 10 0 | ... | ... | 8 13 1 | 3,029 13 |
| ... | 1,755 0 0 | .. | ... | ... | 82 0 0 | ... | 1 0 0 | .. | 2,897 9 |
| 265 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 0 | ... | ... | 0 1 0 | 1,033 8 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 13 0 0 | ... | 1 0 0 | 17 2 6 | 1,523 9 2 |
| ... | 850 0 0 | ... | .. | 12 0 0 | 413 2 0 | ... | 1 12 0 | 2 5 3 | 2,771 11 6 |
| 265 0 0 | 3,685 0 0 | ... | ... | 217 0 0 | 903 12 0 | ... | 3 12 0 | 28 5 10 | 11,256 4 3 |
| 100 0 0 | 13,165 0 0 | ... | ... | 839 0 0 | 633 6 0 | 21 14 9 | 28 13 6 | 52 4 0 | 22,036 12 6 |
| ... | | 244 6 2 | ... | ... | 37 0 0 | ... | ... | 2 0 0 | |
| ... | | ... | ... | ... | 195 0 0 | ... | ... | 1 8 0 | |
| ... | | ... | ... | ... | 106 4 0 | ... | ... | 5 0 0 | |
| ... | | ... | ... | 115 0 0 | 64 8 0 | ... | ... | 10 4 0 | |
| ... | 520 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 2 0 0 | ... | ... | 2 5 10 | 1,741 13 |
| ... | 1,768 1 0 | .. | ... | ... | 180 8 0 | ... | ... | 5 8 3 | 3,108 3 0 |
| ... | 665 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 37 0 0 | ... | ... | 29 11 11 | 1,764 13 7 |
| 625 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 221 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | 1,572 9 0 |
| 100 0 0 | 706 0 0 | ... | ... | 100 0 0 | 151 4 0 | ... | .. | ... | 1,954 11 1 |
| 825 0 0 | 16,824 1 0 | 244 6 2 | ... | 1,074 0 0 | 1,638 2 0 | 21 14 9 | 28 13 6 | 108 10 0 | 32,179 0 4 |
| ... | 2,076 15 6 | ... | ... | 123 8 0 | 94 12 0 | ... | 1 8 0 | 544 1 0 | 8,138 5 11 |
| ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1,589 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 170 15 4 | ... | 2 4 0 | 88 8 10 | 2,809 7 1 |
| 401 0 0 | ... | . | ... | ... | 10 4 0 | ... | .. | 4 0 0 | 1,204 11 10 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 0 | ... | ... | 10 2 1 | 775 10 6 |
| 402 0 0 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 226 0 0 | ... | ... | 4 2 0 | 1,652 5 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | 876 15 11 |
| 400 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 153 8 0 | ... | ... | 2 0 0 | 1,759 7 7 |
| 400 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 0 | ... | ... | 7 13 0 | 1,105 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 715 6 6 |
| 1,663 0 0 | 3,665 15 6 | ... | ... | 123 8 0 | 697 7 4 | ... | 3 12 0 | 660 10 11 | 10,187 7 0 |

IN

| Number. | Name of Dispensary. | A | B | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From Government. | | | | | | | |
| | | | *As Salaries.* | | | | | | | |
| | | Cash balance on 1st January 1900. | Medical Officers. | Inferior Dispensary Establishment (including Menial servants). | As Registers and Forms. | As European medicines. | For Diet, including Police cases. | Sale of medicines supplied by Government. | Special allowances given by Government. | Total. |
| | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 71 | Bhandara Main... | 357 8 3 | 646 4 0 | . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 646 4 0 |
| 72 | Tirora ... | 389 8 5 | 480 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 480 0 0 |
| 73 | Sakoli ... | 311 8 0 | 300 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300 0 0 |
| 74 | Pauni ... | 279 12 5 | 420 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 420 0 0 |
| 75 | Tumsar ... | 510 9 4 | 380 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 380 0 0 |
| 76 | Gondia ... | 183 3 8 | 807 13 0 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 807 13 0 |
| | Total ... | 2,032 2 1 | 3,034 1 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 034 1 0 |
| 77 | Balaghat Main.. | 30 3 8 | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | 660 0 0 |
| 78 | Waraseoni .. | 328 2 2 | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 660 0 0 |
| 79 | Behir ... | 434 7 3 | 376 11 10 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 376 11 10 |
| 80 | Katangi ... | 371 7 3 | 420 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 420 0 0 |
| | Total ... | 1,103 13 0 | 2,116 11 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,116 11 10 |
| 81 | Raipur Main ... | 3,254 4 3 | 2,027 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,027 12 4 |
| 82 | Drug .. | 2,530 6 7 | 300 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300 0 0 |
| 83 | Sadar Bazar ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 84 | Dhamtari ... | 1,342 6 0 | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 660 0 0 |
| 85 | Simga ... | 1,1 6 12 2 | 360 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 360 0 0 |
| 86 | Arang ... | 1,617 15 5 | 360 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 360 0 0 |
| 87 | Baloda ... | 1,303 13 5 | 300 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300 0 0 |
| | Total ... | 11,185 9 11 | 4,007 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,007 12 4 |
| 88 | Bilaspur .. | 3,571 4 2 | 420 0 0 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 420 0 0 |
| 89 | Mungeli .. | 1,545 11 1 | 240 0 0 | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 240 0 0 |
| 90 | Janjgir ... | 1,874 14 11 | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 660 0 0 |
| | Total ... | 6 991 14 2 | 1,320 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,320 0 0 |
| 91 | Sambalpur Main. | 1,527 0 10 | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 660 0 0 |
| 92 | Bargarh .. | 249 1 7 | 420 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 420 0 0 |
| | Total ... | 1,776 2 5 | 1,080 0 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,080 0 0 |
| | Grand Total... | 57,968 7 10 | 54 348 11 5 | 1,123 6 2 | ... | 1,067 4 7 | 128 10 0 | 10 1 3 | 934 14 8 | 57,613 0 1 |

COME.

| C | | D | E | F | | G | H | I | J |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Local or other Funds. | | | | Subscriptions. | | | | | |
| District Funds. | Municipal Funds. | Interest on investments. | Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits. | From Europeans. | From Natives. | For Diet (by paying patients, &c.). | From sale of medicines not supplied by Government. | Miscellaneous receipts. | Total Income |
| Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| ... | 1,120 0 0 | 69 13 3 | ... | 127 0 0 | 166 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 2,486 9 6 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 224 0 0 | ... | ... | 1 14 9 | 1,095 7 2 |
| ... | ... | 17 7 4 | ... | ... | 216 8 0 | ... | ... | 8 5 0 | 853 12 4 |
| ... | 565 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 74 0 0 | ... | ... | 7 7 0 | 1,346 3 5 |
| ... | 210 0 0 | ... | ... | . | 88 0 0 | ... | ... | 7 0 0 | 1,195 9 4 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 432 4 0 | ... | ... | 13 14 6 | 1,437 3 2 |
| ... | 1,895 0 0 | 87 4 7 | ... | 127 0 0 | 1,200 12 0 | ... | ... | 38 9 3 | 8,414 12 11 |
| ... | 1,274 0 0 | ... | ... | 158 0 0 | 228 12 0 | ... | 138 4 6 | 28 14 6 | 2,457 11 4 |
| ... | 625 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 54 8 0 | ... | 4 8 0 | 1 2 0 | 1,673 4 2 |
| 660 0 0 | ... | 52 5 10 | ... | .. | 79 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 1,603 3 11 |
| 420 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 1,308 7 3 |
| 1,080 0 0 | 1,899 0 0 | 52 5 10 | ... | 158 0 0 | 459 15 0 | ... | 142 12 6 | 30 0 6 | 7,042 10 8 |
| ... | 5,415 0 0 | ... | ... | 354 0 0 | 225 12 0 | ... | 1 8 0 | 174 3 7 | 11,452 8 2 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 8 | 21 1 9 | 2 0 0 | 2,878 9 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 315 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 62 5 0 | ... | ... | .. | 2,379 11 1 |
| ... | . | ... | ... | ... | 3 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 1,500 8 2 |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,977 15 5 |
| ... | ... | 261 13 6 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 610 10 11 | 2,476 5 10 |
| ... | 5,730 0 0 | 261 13 6 | ... | 354 0 0 | 291 13 0 | 25 0 8 | 22 9 9 | 786 14 0 | 22,665 9 8 |
| ... | 5,600 0 0 | ... | ... | 370 12 0 | 157 12 0 | ... | 24 8 0 | 21 13 4 | 10,166 1 6 |
| ... | ... | 26 2 11 | ... | ... | 8 0 0 | ... | ... | 33 2 0 | 1,853 0 0 |
| ... | ... | 43 10 3 | . | ... | 5 3 0 | ... | ... | 31 8 0 | 2,615 4 2 |
| ... | 5,600 0 0 | 69 13 2 | ... | 370 12 0 | 170 15 0 | ... | 24 8 0 | 86 7 4 | 14,634 5 8 |
| ... | 2,890 0 0 | ... | ... | 342 4 0 | 468 8 0 | 26 2 0 | 16 8 0 | ... | 5,030 6 10 |
| 680 0 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 205 4 0 | ... | 4 8 0 | 1 8 0 | 1,620 5 7 |
| 680 0 0 | 2,890 0 0 | ... | ... | 342 4 0 | 733 12 0 | 26 2 0 | 21 0 0 | 1 8 0 | 7,550 12 5 |
| 15,844 14 3 | 69,277 10 3 | 1,881 5 10 | .. | 5,751 1 0 | 18,234 1 10 | 645 14 4 | 882 8 2 | 5,058 6 5 | 2,33,160 6 0 |

a

ON ESTABLISHMENT.

| Number. | Name of Dispensary. | *Paid by Government.* — As Salaries. — Medical Officers. | Nursing Establishment. | Inferior Dispensary Establishment (including Menial servants). — Compounders, Dressers, &c. | Menial servants. | *Paid from Local sources.* — As Salaries. — Medical Officers. | Nursing Establishment. | Inferior Dispensary Establishment (including Menial servants). — Compounders, Dressers, &c. | Menial servants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 1 | Saugor Main ... | 1,800 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 0 0 | 521 5 1 | 346 0 0 |
| 2 | Saugor City Branch ... | 420 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 105 10 10 | 84 0 0 |
| 3 | Garhakota ... | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 0 0 | 168 0 0 |
| 4 | Khurai ... | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 125 13 10 | 180 0 0 |
| 5 | Rehli ... | 300 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 135 8 0 | 72 0 0 |
| 6 | Deori ... | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 90 0 0 | 72 0 0 |
| 7 | Banda ... | 330 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 132 12 10 | 72 0 0 |
| | Total ... | 4,800 0 0 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 60 0 0 | 1,201 2 7 | 994 0 0 |
| 8 | Damoh Main ... | 600 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 372 0 0 | 264 0 0 |
| 9 | Hatta ... | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 72 0 0 | 87 0 0 |
| 10 | Jabera ... | 589 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 27 8 0 | 84 0 0 |
| 11 | Patharia .. | 300 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 99 8 0 | 84 0 0 |
| | Total ... | 2,209 10 8 | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | 571 0 0 | 519 0 0 |
| 12 | Victoria Hospital | 2,585 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 465 8 9 | 456 0 0 | 1,173 0 0 |
| 13 | Elgin Hospital .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| 14 | City Branch ... | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 216 0 0 | 12 0 0 |
| 15 | City Station ... | 300 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 | Sehora .. | 600 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 93 2 7 | 112 0 0 |
| 17 | Murwara ... | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 96 0 0 | 152 4 0 |
| 18 | Bijeragogarh ... | 300 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 52 8 0 |
| 19 | Patan ... | 420 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 91 8 0 |
| | Total ... | 5,585 0 0 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 465 8 9 | 861 2 7 | 1,503 4 0 |
| 20 | Mandla Main ... | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 298 0 0 | 262 5 0 |
| 21 | Ramgarh (Dindori) ... | 360 0 0 | ... | 121 8 0 | 60 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22 | Shahpura ... | 376 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 48 0 0 |
| | Total ... | 1,396 14 8 | ... | 121 8 0 | 60 0 0 | ... | ... | 298 0 0 | 310 5 0 |
| 23 | Seoni Main ... | 660 0 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 252 14 8 | 239 14 0 |
| 24 | Lakhnadon ... | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 76 11 2 | 124 0 0 |
| | Total .. | 1,320 0 0 | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 329 9 10 | 363 14 0 |
| 25 | Narsinghpur Main ... | 600 0 0 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 372 0 0 | 252 0 0 |
| 26 | Chhindwara ... | 660 0 0 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 144 0 0 | 96 0 0 |
| 27 | Gadarwara ... | 420 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 240 0 0 | 179 8 0 |
| 28 | Tendukhera ... | 660 0 0 | .. | ... | ... | ... | . | 84 0 0 | 60 0 0 |
| | Total .. | 2,400 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 840 0 0 | 587 8 0 |
| 29 | Hoshangabad Main ... | 640 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 0 0 | 371 6 7 | 377 12 0 |
| 30 | Seoni (Malwa)... | 420 0 0 | ... | . | ... | .. | ... | 168 0 0 | 167 5 4 |
| 31 | Sohagpur ... | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 0 | 180 0 0 |
| 32 | Harda .. | 780 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 336 11 6 | 288 0 0 |
| 33 | Pachmarhi .. | 1,785 0 0 | .. | 120 0 0 | 156 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 34 | Kothi Bazar ... | 385 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 96 0 0 | 12 0 0 |
| | Total .. | 74,670 0 0 | ... | 120 0 0 | 156 0 0 | ... | 60 0 0 | 1,042 2 1 | 1,025 1 4 |

| b | c | d | e | f | g | h | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| On Bazar medicines. | On European medicines. | On Diet. | On miscellaneous charges (including registers, &c., supplied by Government). | On Buildings or Repairs. | Invested during the year. | Total Expenditure during the year. | Cash balance in hand on 31st December 1900. | Average cost of each diet. | Percentage of total cost paid by Government. | Number. |
| Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p | Rs. a p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | |
| 62 7 3 | 803 7 2 | 495 3 8 | 431 12 8 | 5,231 10 10 | ... | 9,751 14 8 | ... | 0 1 6 | 18 46 | 1 |
| 29 7 7 | 189 8 1 | ... | 46 11 6 | 7 4 0 | ... | 882 10 0 | ... | ... | 47 57 | 2 |
| 33 0 10 | 120 6 9 | 83 4 3 | 63 4 6 | 37 7 10 | ... | 1,255 8 2 | 72 8 11 | 0 1 8 | 52 59 | 3 |
| 45 3 0 | 257 1 6 | 53 1 8 | 68 10 6 | 85 5 3 | ... | 1,475 3 9 | 1,189 7 2 | 0 1 7 | 44 78 | 4 |
| 24 15 4 | 152 9 0 | ... | 58 6 8 | 18 12 2 | ... | 762 3 2 | 105 0 0 | ... | 39 37 | 5 |
| 44 0 6 | 132 11 9 | 15 11 3 | 48 13 7 | 25 10 1 | ... | 1,088 15 2 | 166 4 1 | 0 3 6 | 60 61 | 6 |
| 13 6 10 | 105 2 6 | ... | 126 14 1 | 32 5 6 | ... | 782 9 9 | 16 11 5 | ... | 38 31 | 7 |
| 252 9 4 | 1,760 14 9 | 647 4 10 | 844 9 6 | 5,438 7 8 | ... | 15,999 0 8 | 1,549 15 7 | 0 1 6 | 30 02 | |
| 48 13 8 | 759 1 6 | 312 6 1 | 194 15 10 | 157 9 9 | ... | 2 768 14 10 | 93 5 0 | 0 1 2 | 23 84 | 8 |
| 39 6 6 | 282 1 9 | 97 10 0 | 320 7 9 | 294 13 10 | ... | 1 853 7 10 | 29 5 9 | 0 2 1 | 35 62 | 9 |
| 26 6 8 | 188 0 0 | 28 8 0 | 52 6 6 | 173 4 0 | ... | 1,169 11 10 | 90 6 7 | 0 1 8 | 50 43 | 10 |
| 21 0 5 | 28 12 3 | 18 1 0 | 81 0 3 | 27 14 0 | ... | 660 3 11 | 48 14 5 | 0 1 5 | 45 45 | 11 |
| 133 11 3 | 1 257 15 6 | 456 9 1 | 648 14 4 | 653 9 7 | ... | 6 452 6 5 | 261 15 9 | 0 1 4 | 34 25 | |
| 237 2 4 | 1 992 11 6 | 2,036 9 10 | 2,082 5 8 | 681 6 8 | ... | 11,709 12 9 | 3 759 3 4 | 0 2 0 | 23 10 | 12 |
| ... | 450 3 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 450 3 4 | | ... | ... | 13 |
| 70 2 6 | 575 4 0 | ... | 66 6 4 | 10 2 0 | ... | 1,609 14 10 | | ... | 40 99 | 14 |
| 49 11 2 | ... | ... | 98 7 2 | ... | ... | 448 2 4 | | ... | 66 96 | 15 |
| 18 11 11 | 318 2 9 | 86 0 6 | 73 4 6 | 63 13 5 | ... | 1,425 3 8 | 406 7 11 | 0 1 8 | 46 32 | 16 |
| 78 15 7 | 344 0 0 | 226 5 9 | 100 2 5 | 44 11 6 | ... | 1,702 7 3 | 259 7 0 | 0 1 6 | 38 78 | 17 |
| 56 4 6 | 220 7 0 | ... | 70 8 6 | 14 14 6 | ... | 714 10 6 | 1,249 0 3 | ... | 41 96 | 18 |
| 24 1 6 | 242 9 0 | ... | 138 14 9 | 6 9 0 | ... | 923 10 3 | 997 1 6 | ... | 44 45 | 19 |
| 535 1 6 | 4,143 5 7 | 2,349 0 1 | 2,630 1 4 | 821 9 1 | ... | 14,984 0 11 | 6,671 4 0 | 0 1 10 | 30 05 | |
| 52 6 3 | 195 9 0 | 212 8 9 | 79 11 6 | 82 8 0 | ... | 1,843 0 6 | 167 0 6 | 0 1 3 | 35 81 | 20 |
| 7 5 6 | 181 2 9 | ... | 98 4 11 | ... | ... | 828 5 2 | ... | ... | 93 60 | 21 |
| 16 6 0 | 112 7 1 | ... | 63 12 9 | ... | ... | 617 8 6 | 724 3 11 | ... | 68 39 | 22 |
| 76 1 9 | 489 2 10 | 212 8 9 | 241 13 2 | 82 8 0 | ... | 3 288 14 2 | 891 4 5 | 0 1 3 | 56 46 | |
| 52 6 6 | 105 9 0 | 395 12 6 | 213 9 9 | ... | ... | 1,920 2 5 | 924 5 1 | 0 1 8 | 34 37 | 23 |
| 36 10 5 | 90 15 0 | 162 0 11 | 104 15 9 | 49 10 0 | ... | 1,304 15 3 | 799 14 2 | 0 2 2 | 50 57 | 24 |
| 89 0 11 | 196 8 0 | 557 13 5 | 318 9 6 | 49 10 0 | ... | 3,225 1 8 | 1,724 3 3 | 0 1 9 | 40 93 | |
| 48 15 4 | 609 5 9 | 416 13 10 | 962 6 8 | 798 11 9 | ... | 4.120 5 4 | 151 5 9 | 0 2 4 | 16 02 | 25 |
| 14 7 0 | 268 8 9 | 82 13 6 | 136 11 7 | 4 12 0 | ... | 1,407 2 10 | 410 15 11 | 0 1 11 | 46 91 | 26 |
| 46 6 7 | 266 8 1 | 66 1 1 | 152 13 2 | 168 5 0 | ... | 1,545 9 11 | 149 6 3 | 0 1 10 | 27 17 | 27 |
| 11 9 2 | 253 13 9 | ... | 186 0 0 | ... | ... | 1,255 6 11 | 417 9 8 | ... | 52 59 | 28 |
| 121 6 1 | 1.398 4 4 | 565 10 5 | 1,443 15 5 | 971 12 9 | ... | 8,328 9 0 | 1,129 5 7 | 0 2 | 28 81 | |
| 28 8 8 | 745 5 0 | 428 13 5 | 735 0 1 | 50 7 0 | ... | 3.387 4 9 | 2,311 11 6 | 0 2 1 | 18 90 | 29 |
| 45 10 3 | 381 9 3 | 391 12 0 | 132 8 5 | 80 4 0 | ... | 1,787 1 3 | 870 0 6 | 0 1 7 | 23 50 | 30 |
| 62 1 10 | 51 0 0 | 254 5 3 | 128 0 4 | 15 0 0 | ... | 1.470 7 5 | 48 11 7 | 0 3 3 | 44 90 | 31 |
| 13 14 3 | 350 10 11 | 263 5 7 | 307 7 2 | 1,074 0 0 | ... | 3,414 1 5 | 746 10 7 | 0 1 7 | 22 85 | 32 |
| 8 1 4 | 145 7 4 | 128 10 0 | 174 2 8 | 11 5 4 | ... | 2 528 10 8 | ... | 0 2 7 | 100 00 | 33 |
| 11 1 0 | 200 0 0 | ... | 6 0 9 | 14 11 0 | ... | 724 12 9 | ... | ... | 53 10 | 34 |
| 169 5 4 | 1,874 0 6 | 1,466 14 3 | 1 483 3 5 | 1,245 11 4 | .. | 13,312 6 3 | 3,977 2 2 | 0 1 11 | 40 67 | |

| Number. | Name of Dispensary. | a. On Establishment. Paid by Government. As Salaries. Medical Officers. | Nursing Establishment. | Inferior Dispensary Establishment (including Menial servants). Compounders, Dressers, &c. | Menial servants. | Paid from Local sources. As Salaries. Medical Officers. | Nursing Establishment. | Inferior Dispensary Establishment (including Menial servants). Compounders, Dressers, &e. | Menial servants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 35 | Khandwa Main.. | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 322 9 7 | 243 0 0 |
| 36 | Burhanpur ... | 1,200 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 391 12 0 | 337 0 8 |
| 37 | Mandhata ... | 300 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 0 |
| 38 | Pandhana ... | 300 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 52 0 0 | 24 0 0 |
| 39 | Asirgarh ... | 125 0 0 | ... | 85 14 2 | 42 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 40 | Harsud ... | 300 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 78 1 3 | 24 0 0 |
| | Total ... | 2,885 0 0 | ... | 85 14 2 | 42 0 0 | ... | ... | 844 6 10 | 658 0 8 |
| 41 | Badnur Main ... | 420 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 167 9 1 | 227 0 0 |
| 42 | Betul Branch ... | 385 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 72 0 0 | 12 0 0 |
| 43 | Multai ... | 300 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 72 0 0 | 100 0 0 |
| | Total ... | 1,105 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 311 9 1 | 339 0 0 |
| 44 | Chhindwara ... | 420 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 190 11 11 | 310 5 10 |
| 45 | Sausar ... | 420 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 89 9 6 | 170 8 0 |
| | Total ... | 840 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 280 5 5 | 480 13 10 |
| 46 | Wardha Main ... | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 259 2 5 | 490 0 0 |
| 47 | Arvi ... | 660 0 0 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 127 0 3 | 197 9 0 |
| 48 | Sindi ... | 420 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 108 13 10 | 141 0 0 |
| 49 | Deori ... | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 148 0 0 | 126 0 0 |
| 50 | Hinganghat ... | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 191 0 6 | 160 0 0 |
| | Total .. | 3,060 0 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 834 1 0 | 1,114 9 0 |
| 51 | Mayo Hospital .. | 3 440 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 640 0 0 | 4,693 0 0 |
| 52 | Heude Bansilal.. | 710 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 408 5 10 | 82 0 0 |
| 53 | Daji ... | 710 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 366 0 0 | 82 0 0 |
| 54 | Buti ... | 660 0 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 499 8 0 | 82 0 0 |
| 55 | Civil Station .. | 660 0 0 | ... | 106 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 319 8 0 | 82 0 0 |
| 56 | Khapa .. | 420 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 210 2 5 | 82 0 0 |
| 57 | Umrer ... | 480 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 525 12 2 | 233 0 0 |
| 58 | Mowarh ... | 420 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 294 3 9 | 84 0 0 |
| 59 | Katol ... | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 155 0 0 | 95 0 0 |
| 60 | Ramtek ... | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 253 8 0 | 85 0 0 |
| | Total .. | 8 820 0 0 | ... | 106 0 6 | ... | ... | ... | 3,672 0 2 | 2,600 0 0 |
| 61 | Chanda Main ... | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 392 0 0 | 192 0 0 |
| 62 | Warora Colliery | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 63 | Warora Town... | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 240 0 0 | 120 0 0 |
| 64 | Brahmapuri ... | 300 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 84 0 0 | 60 0 0 |
| 65 | Sironcha .. | 350 0 0 | ... | 150 0 0 | 102 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 66 | Armori .. | 420 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 96 0 0 | 60 0 0 |
| 67 | Allapilli .. | 300 0 0 | ... | 120 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 68 | Mul ... | 336 5 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 84 0 0 | 60 0 0 |
| 69 | Chimur ... | 300 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 81 0 0 | 60 0 0 |
| 70 | Venkatapur ... | 492 3 3 | ... | ... | 60 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 3,818 8 11 | ... | 270 0 0 | 162 0 0 | ... | ... | 977 0 0 | 552 0 0 |

TU

| *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* | *f* | *g* | *h* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| On Bazar medicines. | On European medicines. | On Diet. | On miscellaneous charges (including registers, &c., supplied by Government). | On Buildings or Repairs. | Invested during the year. | Total Expenditure during the year. | Cash balance in hand on 31st December 1900. | Average cost of each diet. | Percentage of total cost paid by Government. | Number. |
| Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | |
| 66 13 5 | 771 3 6 | 434 7 6 | 198 8 3 | 675 5 1 | ... | 3,281 15 4 | 796 15 0 | 0 2 6 | 20·11 | 35 |
| 57 8 8 | 550 15 6 | 137 2 4 | 240 8 9 | 94 7 10 | ... | 3,118 7 9 | 2,599 8 9 | 0 1 8 | 39·76 | 36 |
| 1 0 0 | 106 4 5 | 6 3 3 | 12 9 10 | ... | ... | 456 1 6 | ... | 0 4 5 | 65·79 | 37 |
| 11 5 6 | 269 7 1 | ... | 21 2 11 | 177 4 0 | ... | 855 3 5 | 755 7 11 | ... | 35·09 | 38 |
| 13 3 6 | 186 5 10 | ... | 34 5 3 | 88 0 0 | ... | 574 12 9 | ... | ... | 100·00 | 39 |
| 11 1 6 | 69 10 1 | ... | 20 8 9 | 1 15 0 | ... | 505 4 7 | 797 1 2 | ... | 59·41 | 40 |
| 161 0 7 | 1,962 14 5 | 577 13 1 | 437 11 9 | 1,036 15 11 | ... | 8,691 13 5 | 4,949 0 10 | 0 2 3 | 38·37 | |
| 41 0 8 | 542 7 7 | 735 7 5 | 306 6 8 | 99 5 3 | ... | 2,539 4 8 | —530 0 1 | 0 0 11 | 16·54 | 41 |
| 23 8 3 | 259 11 7 | ... | 109 0 3 | 13 1 3 | ... | 874 5 4 | 143 13 1 | ... | 45·05 | 42 |
| 17 6 ( | 174 0 0 | 33 1 1 | 22 7 6 | 30 11 6 | ... | 749 10 1 | 180 1 11 | 0 0 3 | 40·00 | 43 |
| 81 14 11 | 976 3 2 | 768 8 6 | 437 14 5 | 143 2 0 | ... | 4,163 4 1 | —206 1 1 | 0 0 9 | 26·54 | |
| 16 1 0 | 702 9 8 | 104 11 8 | 482 0 1 | 95 12 0 | ... | 2,412 4 2 | 3,108 1 0 | 0 0 5 | 17·41 | 44 |
| 28 8 10 | 147 9 6 | 24 9 6 | 43 2 7 | ... | ... | 923 15 11 | 391 6 2 | 0 1 11 | 45·45 | 45 |
| 44 9 10 | 850 3 2 | 219 5 2 | 525 2 8 | 95 12 0 | ... | 3,336 4 1 | 3,499 7 2 | 0 0 6 | 25·18 | |
| 26 14 3 | 375 1 0 | 158 13 8 | 204 14 0 | 152 10 0 | ... | 2,330 7 4 | 699 6 3 | 0 2 10 | 28·33 | 46 |
| 36 5 0 | 221 8 6 | 28 14 9 | 51 6 9 | 929 8 9 | ... | 2,252 4 10 | 645 4 2 | 0 1 11 | 29·31 | 47 |
| 24 9 3 | 197 8 0 | ... | 31 13 3 | 79 14 5 | ... | 1,003 10 9 | 22 14 1 | ... | 41·83 | 48 |
| 0 13 3 | 129 10 6 | ... | 6 10 9 | 50 0 0 | ... | 1,121 2 6 | 402 6 8 | ... | 58·88 | 49 |
| 41 2 0 | 433 13 0 | 36 7 5 | 51 11 0 | 931 0 0 | .. | 2,508 1 11 | 263 9 9 | 0 3 6 | 26·32 | 50 |
| 132 11 9 | 1,357 9 0 | 227 3 10 | 346 7 9 | 2,143 1 0 | ... | 9,215 11 4 | 2,040 8 11 | 0 2 9 | 33·20 | |
| 49 4 6 | 1,819 14 0 | 4,280 11 3 | 1,230 0 0 | 75 0 0 | .. | 13,227 13 9 | | 0 2 2 | 26·04 | 51 |
| 35 2 2 | 513 0 7 | ... | 105 9 1 | 11 4 0 | ... | 1,871 5 8 | | ... | 37·95 | 52 |
| 38 9 6 | 691 7 6 | ... | 67 10 1 | 38 4 7 | ... | 1,993 15 8 | 1,015 10 2 | ... | 35·61 | 53 |
| 47 6 4 | 605 8 11 | ... | 43 1 9 | 32 15 6 | ... | 1,970 8 6 | | ... | 33·50 | 54 |
| 49 12 6 | 569 7 3 | ... | 127 12 11 | 42 14 0 | ... | 1,957 6 8 | | ... | 42·51 | 55 |
| 26 10 0 | 313 8 2 | ... | 54 11 9 | 44 0 8 | ... | 1,141 1 0 | 600 12 0 | ... | 36·81 | 56 |
| 22 15 0 | 851 11 3 | 168 0 10 | 198 11 7 | 129 14 9 | ... | 2,610 1 7 | 408 2 2 | 0 2 7 | 18·54 | 57 |
| 19 15 9 | 502 5 7 | ... | 42 11 0 | 38 5 3 | ... | 1,401 9 4 | 363 4 3 | ... | 29·96 | 58 |
| 21 14 0 | 429 1 0 | ... | 26 1 9 | 29 10 0 | ... | 1,416 11 6 | 155 14 3 | ... | 46·58 | 59 |
| 21 1 ( | 243 8 8 | ... | 87 9 3 | 53 2 3 | ... | 1,402 13 5 | 551 14 5 | ... | 47·04 | 60 |
| 331 11 ( | 6,535 9 8 | 4,448 10 1 | 1,983 15 2 | 495 7 0 | ... | 28,903 7 1 | 3,185 9 3 | 0 2 2 | 31·04 | |
| 22 7 9 | 424 11 0 | 478 1 6 | 128 14 10 | 483 0 2 | 3,500 0 0 | 6,281 3 3 | 1,857 2 8 | 0 2 3 | 20·14 | 61 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 62 |
| 27 5 3 | 121 8 6 | 121 6 7 | 90 5 3 | 27 0 7 | ... | 1,407 10 2 | 1,461 13 9 | 0 1 6 | 46·87 | 63 |
| 15 9 3 | 45 11 0 | ... | 75 3 0 | 49 8 0 | ... | 629 15 3 | 574 12 7 | ... | 47·62 | 64 |
| 19 11 5 | 41 4 10 | 35 11 1 | 76 15 2 | ... | ... | 778 10 6 | ... | 0 2 5 | 95·49 | 65 |
| 26 7 0 | 170 13 6 | ... | 80 4 0 | 600 1 0 | ... | 1,453 9 6 | 198 11 6 | ... | 28·89 | 66 |
| 34 0 0 | 397 7 11 | ... | 14 10 0 | 10 14 0 | ... | 876 15 11 | ... | ... | 100·00 | 67 |
| 6 9 9 | 34 7 3 | ... | 79 14 1 | 5 12 9 | ... | 607 1 6 | 1,152 5 8 | ... | 55·35 | 68 |
| 12 15 9 | 161 6 0 | ... | 101 6 6 | 16 15 6 | ... | 733 11 9 | 461 5 4 | ... | 40·87 | 69 |
| 15 9 5 | 115 7 11 | ... | 32 1 10 | ... | ... | 715 6 5 | ... | ... | 100·00 | 70 |
| 181 11 7 | 1,512 13 11 | 635 3 2 | 679 10 8 | 1,193 4 0 | 3,500 0 0 | 13,481 4 3 | 5,706 3 6 | 0 2 1 | 50·20 | |

| Number. | Name of Dispensary. | a — On Establishment. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Paid by Government.* — As Salaries. | | | | *Paid from Local sources.* — As Salaries. | | | |
| | | Medical Officers. | Nursing Establishment. | Inferior Dispensary Establishment (including Menial servants). | | Medical Officers. | Nursing Establishment. | Inferior Dispensary Establishment (including Menial servants). | |
| | | | | Compounders, Dressers, &c. | Menial servants. | | | Compounders, Dressers, &c. | Menial servants. |
| | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 71 | Bhandara Main .. | 646 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 354 12 2 | 239 6 0 |
| 72 | Tirora .. | 480 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 99 5 1 | 84 0 0 |
| 73 | Sakoli ... | 300 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 83 15 0 | 36 0 0 |
| 74 | Pauni ... | 420 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 195 13 8 | 48 0 0 |
| 75 | Tumsar ... | 380 0 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 0 | 72 0 0 |
| 76 | Gondia ... | 807 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 101 15 6 | 48 0 0 |
| | Total ... | 3,034 1 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 955 13 5 | 527 6 0 |
| 77 | Balaghat Main .. | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 244 7 9 | 222 0 0 |
| 78 | Waraseoni ... | 600 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 96 8 0 | 82 0 0 |
| 79 | Behir ... | 376 11 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 94 8 0 | 24 0 0 |
| 80 | Katangi .. | 420 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 77 2 0 | 45 8 0 |
| | Total .. | 2,116 11 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 512 9 9 | 373 8 0 |
| 81 | Raipur Main ... | 2,027 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | 380 0 0 | 85 0 0 | 546 8 7 | 819 8 4 |
| 82 | Drug ... | 300 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 88 8 0 | 185 8 0 |
| 83 | Sadar Bazar ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 84 | Dhamtari ... | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 8 0 | 87 0 0 |
| 85 | Simga ... | 360 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 300 0 0 | ... | 83 12 7 | 79 8 0 |
| 86 | Arang ... | 360 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 96 0 0 | 50 8 0 |
| 87 | Baloda ... | 300 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 94 8 0 | 76 8 0 |
| | Total ... | 4,007 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | 680 0 0 | 85 0 0 | 1,009 13 2 | 1,298 8 4 |
| 88 | Bilaspur ... | 420 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 292 0 0 | 259 0 0 |
| 89 | Mungeli ... | 240 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 72 0 0 | 46 0 0 |
| 90 | Janjgir ... | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 72 0 0 | 80 0 0 |
| | Total ... | 1,320 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 436 0 0 | 385 0 0 |
| 91 | Sambalpur Main. | 660 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 203 6 0 | 559 4 0 |
| 92 | Bargarh ... | 420 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 86 9 7 | 360 0 0 |
| | Total ... | 1,080 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 289 15 7 | 919 4 0 |
| | GRAND TOTAL ... | 54,468 11 5 | ... | 703 6 2 | 420 0 0 | 680 0 0 | 670 8 9 | 15,266 11 6 | 14,641 2 2 |

*Dispensaries in the Central Provinces during the year* 1900.—(Concld.)

| | | | | | | | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TURE. | | | | | | | | | | |
| *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* | *f* | *g* | *h* | | | | |
| On Bazar medicines. | On European medicines. | On Diet. | On miscellaneous charges (including registers, &c., supplied by Government). | On Buildings or Repairs. | Invested during the year. | Total Expenditure during the year. | Cash balance in hand on 31st December 1900. | Average cost of each diet. | Percentage of total cost paid by Government. | Number. |
| Rs. a. p. | Rs a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p | Rs. a. p. | Rs a. p. | | |
| 27 7 3 | 477 4 6 | 410 14 2 | 204 14 7 | 46 7 10 | ... | 2,407 6 6 | 79 3 0 | 0 2 4 | 26·84 | 71 |
| 8 3 6 | 211 5 6 | 88 8 8 | 49 7 3 | 49 1 0 | ... | 1,069 15 0 | 25 8 2 | 0 3 1 | 44·86 | 72 |
| 16 8 9 | 144 0 10 | ... | 75 8 7 | 15 0 0 | ... | 671 1 2 | 182 11 2 | ... | 44·71 | 73 |
| 20 11 7 | 204 2 2 | 6 8 5 | 88 13 2 | 287 2 0 | ... | 1,271 3 0 | 75 0 5 | 0 0 8 | 33·04 | 74 |
| 34 6 8 | 243 12 6 | 12 11 9 | 80 5 6 | 21 12 11 | ... | 965 1 4 | 230 8 0 | 0 0 5 | 39·38 | 75 |
| 18 13 2 | 209 10 0 | 4 11 1 | 111 5 5 | 22 12 0 | ... | 1,325 0 2 | 112 3 0 | 0 0 8 | 60·98 | 76 |
| 126 2 11 | 1,490 3 6 | 523 6 1 | 610 6 6 | 442 3 9 | ... | 7,709 11 2 | 705 1 9 | 0 2 1 | 39·35 | |
| 41 14 0 | 339 6 3 | 468 4 6 | 136 0 10 | 85 1 9 | ... | 2,197 3 1 | 260 8 3 | 0 2 6 | 30·06 | 77 |
| 7 13 3 | 169 13 4 | ... | 14 11 0 | 13 9 0 | ... | 1,044 6 7 | 628 13 7 | ... | 63·22 | 78 |
| 10 7 1 | 178 2 6 | ... | 21 2 4 | 23 12 10 | ... | 728 12 7 | 874 7 4 | ... | 51·71 | 79 |
| 36 15 0 | 179 15 5 | ... | 44 0 0 | 6 7 0 | ... | 809 15 5 | 498 7 10 | ... | 51·85 | 80 |
| 97 1 4 | 867 5 6 | 468 4 6 | 215 14 2 | 128 14 7 | ... | 4,780 5 8 | 2,262 5 0 | 0 2 6 | 44·29 | |
| 268 3 0 | 867 1 2 | 1,994 6 8 | 522 11 1 | 599 15 6 | ... | 8,111 2 8 | 3,341 5 6 | 0 1 11 | 25·00 | 81 |
| 27 11 6 | 371 5 8 | 66 13 7 | 122 11 3 | 100 0 0 | ... | 1,262 10 0 | 1,615 15 0 | 0 1 8 | 23·75 | 82 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 83 |
| 35 0 3 | 237 1 1 | 5 1 0 | 100 15 9 | 15 5 0 | ... | 1,240 15 1 | 1,138 12 0 | 0 1 7 | 53·18 | 84 |
| 51 13 0 | 93 2 6 | ... | 20 13 6 | 46 0 6 | ... | 1,035 2 1 | 465 6 1 | ... | 34·78 | 85 |
| 24 1 6 | 153 7 9 | ... | 53 3 9 | 5 8 0 | ... | 742 13 0 | 1,235 2 5 | ... | 48·45 | 86 |
| 22 2 6 | 195 15 0 | ... | 86 2 0 | 16 12 9 | ... | 792 0 3 | 1,684 5 7 | ... | 37·88 | 87 |
| 428 15 9 | 1,918 1 2 | 2,066 5 3 | 906 9 4 | 783 9 9 | ... | 13,184 11 1 | 9,480 14 7 | 0 1 11 | 30·40 | |
| 95 6 1 | 770 5 9 | 923 11 2 | 423 12 7 | 50 0 0 | ... | 3,274 3 7 | 6,931 13 11 | 0 2 4 | 12·99 | 88 |
| 27 15 0 | 228 7 0 | 34 6 6 | 162 8 0 | 38 8 9 | ... | 849 13 3 | 1,003 2 9 | 0 2 2 | 28·24 | 89 |
| 27 2 11 | 108 0 9 | 19 5 2 | 126 6 3 | 8 0 0 | ... | 1,100 15 1 | 1,514 5 1 | 0 3 9 | 59·95 | 90 |
| 150 8 0 | 1,106 13 6 | 977 6 10 | 712 10 10 | 96 8 9 | ... | 5,184 15 11 | 9,449 5 9 | 0 2 4 | 25·46 | |
| 132 4 3 | 1,352 9 9 | 1,237 9 2 | 556 8 11 | 72 15 10 | ... | 4,774 9 11 | 1,155 12 11 | 0 2 7 | 13·82 | 91 |
| 35 7 9 | 351 6 4 | 81 4 6 | 53 5 9 | 40 11 0 | ... | 1,428 12 11 | 191 8 8 | 0 2 9 | 29·39 | 92 |
| 167 12 0 | 1,704 0 1 | 1,318 13 8 | 609 14 8 | 113 10 10 | ... | 6,203 6 10 | 1,347 5 7 | 0 2 7 | 17·41 | |
| 3,282 7 10 | 31,402 0 7 | 18,486 15 0 | 15,077 8 7 | 15,935 14 0 | 3,500 0 0 | 1,74,535 6 0 | 58,625 0 0 | 0 1 10 | 33·68 | |

# IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

## IV—A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

1 (*THE UNIVERSITY*).—*Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Central Provinces during the official year* 1900-1901.

| Nature of Examination. | Number of Institutions sending Examinees. | | | | Number of Examinees. | | | | | Number Passed. | | | | | Race or Creed of Passed Scholars. | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Institutions under Public management. | Aided Institutions. | Other Institutions. | Total. | Institutions under Public management. | Aided Institutions. | Other Institutions. | Private Students. | Total. | Institutions under Public management. | Aided Institutions. | Other Institutions. | Private Students. | Total. | Europeans and Eurasians. | Native Christians. | Hindus. | Muhammadans. | Others. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| ARTS COLLEGES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Master of Arts | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | |
| 2. Bachelor of Arts | 1 | 2 | ... | 3 | 8 | 43 | ... | 3 | 54 | 2 | 15 | ... | 3 | 20 | 1 | ... | 17 | 1 | 1 | |
| 3. B. Sc. | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | |
| 4. First B. A. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4. First B. Sc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4. First Arts | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 30 | 97 | 2 | ... | 138 | 12 | 37 | 1 | ... | 50 | 1 | 1 | 42 | 4 | 2 | |
| 4. Previous Examination | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ORIENTAL COLLEGES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Master of Oriental Learning | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2. Bachelor of do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 3. Honours in Sanskrit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Do. Arabic | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Do. Persian | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Do. do. Arabic | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Do. do. Persian | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 5. Proficiency in Sanskrit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Do. Arabic | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Do. Persian | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Law*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Doctor of Laws | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2. Master of Laws | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 3. Bachelor of Laws | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | |
| *Medicine*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. M. D. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2. M. B. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4. First M. B. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4. First L. M. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 5. First M. B. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 5. First L. M. S. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 6. Preliminary Scientific | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| *Engineering*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. M. C. E. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2. B. C. E. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 3. L. C. E. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4. First L. C. E. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| *Teaching*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Licentiate in Teaching | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Matriculation ... Boys | 4 | 8 | 6 | 18 | 39 | 212 | 69 | 40 | 370 | 11 | 63 | 8 | 8 | 90 | 7 | ... | 76 | 4 | 3 | |
| Matriculation ... Girls | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| School Final Examination ... Boys | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 39 | 48 | 7 | ... | 93 | 17 | 13 | 1 | ... | 31 | ... | ... | 30 | 1 | ... | |
| School Final Examination ... Girls | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Upper Secondary Examination ... Boys | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 38 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Upper Secondary Examination ... Girls | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Middle School Examination ... Boys | 35 | 20 | 13 | 68 | 593 | 400 | 50 | 114 | 1,157 | 409 | 194 | 31 | 12 | ... | 36 | 3 | 579 | 54 | ... | |
| Middle School Examination ... Girls | ... | 5 | 1 | 6 | ... | 27 | 1 | ... | 28 | ... | 19 | ... | 5 | 19 | 18 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Upper Primary Examination ... Boys | 865 | 538 | 227 | 1,600 | 6,777 | 2,537 | 1,219 | 30 | 10,563 | 4,577 | 1,708 | 824 | 4 | 7,121 | 78 | 72 | 6,131 | 601 | 239 | |
| Upper Primary Examination ... Girls | 45 | 48 | 9 | 102 | 216 | 274 | 56 | 6 | 552 | 164 | 204 | 51 | ... | 424 | 65 | 28 | 284 | 31 | 16 | |
| Lower Primary Examination ... Boys | 865 | 668 | 242 | 1,775 | 8,553 | 4,074 | 1,701 | 4 | 14,332 | 6,297 | 2,945 | 1,158 | ... | 10,404 | 72 | 165 | 8,854 | 882 | 431 | |
| Lower Primary Examination ... Girls | 62 | 62 | 12 | 136 | 365 | 530 | 104 | ... | 939 | 230 | 472 | 83 | ... | 785 | 158 | 169 | 425 | 22 | 11 | |
| SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 11 | ... | ... | 22 | 33 | 11 | ... | ... | 6 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 1 | ... | |
| 1. Training School Examination for Masters. Lower | 60 | ... | 14 | 74 | 244 | ... | 71 | 193 | 558 | 184 | ... | 43 | 77 | 304 | ... | 5 | 278 | 18 | 3 | |
| 2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Lower | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | 11 | ... | 2 | 3 | 16 | 10 | ... | 2 | 3 | 15 | ... | 3 | 12 | ... | ... | |
| 3. School of Art Examination Boys | 55 | 14 | 2 | 71 | 437 | 132 | 7 | 30 | 506 | 97 | 9 | ... | 10 | 116 | ... | ... | 113 | 13 | ... | |
| 3. School of Art Examination Girls | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | |
| 4. Medical Examination | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | ... | |
| 5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | |
| 6. Industrial School Examination | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 7. Vernacular Middle School Examination | 16 | ... | ... | 16 | 40 | ... | ... | 4 | 44 | 6 | ... | ... | 2 | 8 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | |
| 8. Examination in Agriculture | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 123 | ... | ... | ... | 123 | 104 | ... | ... | ... | 104 | ... | ... | 97 | 7 | ... | |

## 2.—*Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the*

| Class of Institutions. | PUBLIC | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | UNDER PUBLIC | | | | | | | |
| | *Managed by Government.* | | | | *Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.* | | | |
| | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March. | Average number on the rolls monthly during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March. | Average number on the rolls monthly during the year. | Average daily attendance |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.** | | | | | | | | |
| ARTS COLLEGES. | | | | | | | | |
| English ... ... | 1 | 68 | 83 | 75 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oriental ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING. | | | | | | | | |
| Law ... ... | 2 | 34 | 35 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medicine ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Engineering ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Teaching ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agriculture ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 3 | 102 | 118 | 90 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.** | | | | | | | | |
| SECONDARY SCHOOLS. | | | | | | | | |
| For Boys... High Schools ... | 4 | 264 | 240 | 206 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| For Boys... Middle Schools English ... | 7 | 1,034 | 972 | 803 | 28 | 3,050 | 2,929 | 2,435 |
| For Boys... Middle Schools Vernacular.. | 4 | 63 | 55 | 35 | 111 | 1,735 | 1,811 | 1,244 |
| For Girls... High Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| For Girls... Middle Schools English ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| For Girls... Middle Schools Vernacular.. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Total ... | 15 | 1,361 | 1,267 | 1,044 | 140 | 4,789 | 4,744 | 3,681 |
| PRIMARY SCHOOLS. | | | | | | | | |
| For Boys ... ... | 33 | 2,214 | 2,143 | 1,448 | 834 | 56,885 | 56,846 | 34,603 |
| For Girls ... ... | 3 | 161 | 145 | 90 | 65 | 2,735 | 2,693 | 1,605 |
| Total .. | 36 | 2,375 | 2,288 | 1,538 | 899 | 59,620 | 59,539 | 36,208 |
| **SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.** | | | | | | | | |
| SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION. | | | | | | | | |
| Training Schools for Masters ... | 4 | 191 | 168 | 153 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Training Schools for Mistresses ... | 1 | 29 | 29 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| School of Art ... .. | 1 | 37 | 39 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Law Schools ... . | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Medical Schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Engineering and Surveying Schools... | 1 | 29 | 28 | 25 | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Industrial Schools... ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Schools ... ... | 2 | 84 | 85 | 74 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total .. | 9 | 370 | 349 | 303 | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. | 63 | 4,208 | 4,022 | 2,975 | 1,039 | 64,409 | 64,283 | 39,889 |

*Central Provinces for the Official year* 1900-01.

INSTITUTIONS.

| Management. | | | | Under Private Management. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Maintained by Native States.* | | | | *Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Board.* | | | | *Unaided.* | | | |
| Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March. | Average number on the rolls monthly during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March. | Average number on the rolls monthly during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March. | Average number on the rolls monthly during the year. | Average daily attendance. |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 194 | 174 | 165 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 194 | 174 | 165 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 617 | 654 | 541 | 4 | 84 | 164 | 136 |
| 9 | 325 | 328 | 229 | 19 | 1,802 | 1,814 | 1,433 | 5 | 133 | 139 | 105 |
| 19 | 285 | 288 | 189 | 16 | 180 | 176 | 144 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 28 | 24 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 159 | 142 | 120 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 71 | 71 | 52 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | 610 | 616 | 418 | 66 | 2,857 | 2,881 | 2,313 | 9 | 217 | 303 | 241 |
| 249 | 12,328 | 12,983 | 7,254 | 791 | 35,158 | 34,820 | 21,271 | 47 | 2,141 | 1,771 | 1,162 |
| 11 | 466 | 468 | 244 | 73 | 4,288 | 4,256 | 3,089 | 14 | 408 | 407 | 270 |
| 260 | 12,794 | 13,451 | 7,498 | 864 | 39,446 | 39,07[illegible] | 24,360 | 61 | 2,549 | 2,178 | 1,432 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 132 | 139 | 116 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| . | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 132 | 139 | 116 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| [illegible] | 12,4[illegible]4 | 14,[illegible]67 | 7,916 | 934 | 42,[illegible]29 | 42,27[illegible] | 26,954 | 70 | 2,766 | 2,481 | 1,673 |

## 2.—*Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Central*

| | Class of Institutions. | Grand Total of Public Institutions. | Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st March. | Number of Scholars on the | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | English. | | |
| | | | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| | 1 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| University Education. | ARTS COLLEGES. | | | | | |
| | English ... ... | 3 | 262 | 262 | ... | 262 |
| | Oriental ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING. | | | | | |
| | Law ... ... | 2 | 34 | 34 | ... | 34 |
| | Medicine ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Engineering .. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Teaching ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Agriculture ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 5 | 296 | 296 | ... | 296 |
| School Education, General. | SECONDARY SCHOOLS. | | | | | |
| | For Boys ... High Schools English ... | 18 | 965 | 965 | ... | 965 |
| | For Boys ... Middle Schools Vernacular ... | 68 | 6,344 | 6,326 | 18 | 6,344 |
| | | 150 | 2,203 | ... | ... | ... |
| | For Girls ... High Schools English ... | 4 | 28 | ... | 28 | 28 |
| | For Girls ... Middle Schools Vernacular ... | 6 | 159 | 1 | 158 | 159 |
| | | 12 | 75 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 258 | 9,834 | 7,292 | 204 | 7,496 |
| | PRIMARY SCHOOLS. | | | | | |
| | For Boys ... ... | 1,954 | 108,726 | 305 | 53 | 358 |
| | For Girls ... ... | 166 | 8,058 | 154 | 454 | 608 |
| | Total ... | 2,120 | 116,784 | 459 | 507 | 966 |
| School Education, Special. | SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION | | | | | |
| | Training Schools for Masters ... | 4 | 191 | 11 | ... | 11 |
| | Training Schools for Mistresses ... | 1 | 29 | ... | 3 | 3 |
| | School of Art ... ... | 1 | 37 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Law Schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Medical Schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Engineering and Surveying Schools ... | 1 | 29 | 29 | ... | 29 |
| | Industrial Schools .. ... | 2 | 132 | 64 | 68 | 132 |
| | Other Schools ... ... | 2 | 84 | 17 | ... | 17 |
| | Total ... | 11 | 502 | 121 | 71 | 192 |
| | TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. | 2,394 | 127,416 | 8,168 | 782 | 8,950 |
| Private Institutions. | 1.—Advanced, Teaching— | | | | | |
| | (*a*) Arabic or Persian ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | (*b*) Sanskrit ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | (*c*) Any other Oriental Classic ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 2.—Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly. For Boys | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | For Girls | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 3.—European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. For Boys | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | For Girls | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 4.—Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. For Boys | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | For Girls. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL ... | 2,394 | 127,416 | 8,168 | ... | 8,950 |

| A Classical language. | | | A Vernacular language. | | | Number of Girls in Boys' Schools. | Number of Boys in Girls' Schools. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | | | |
| 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| 172 | ... | 172 | 59 | ... | 59 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 172 | ... | 172 | 59 | ... | 59 | ... | ... | |
| 798 | ... | 798 | 184 | ... | 184 | .. | ... | |
| 139 | ... | 139 | 6,201 | 4 | 6,205 | 18 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 2,255 | 8 | 2,263 | 8 | ... | |
| ... | 25 | 25 | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 86 | 87 | ... | 72 | 72 | ... | 1 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 75 | 75 | ... | ... | |
| 938 | 111 | 1,049 | 8,640 | 162 | 8,802 | 26 | 1 | |
| 55 | ... | 55 | 105,365 | 2,948 | 108,313 | 2,948 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 | 7488 | 7,516 | ... | 182 | |
| 55 | ... | 55 | 105,393 | 10436 | 115,829 | 2,948 | 182 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 100 | 29 | 180 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | .. | 67 | ... | 67 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 284 | 29 | 313 | ... | ... | |
| 1,165 | 111 | 1,276 | 114,376 | 10,627 | 125,003 | 2,974 | 183 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1,165 | 111 | 1,276 | 114,376 | 10,627 | 125,003 | 2,974 | 183 | |

| Objects of Expenditure. | | | | | *Maintained by the Department.* | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Provincial Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Municipal Funds. | Fees. | Subscriptions. | Endowments and other sources. | Total. |
| 1 | | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| University Education. | ARTS COLLEGES. | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | English | | | ... | 18,794 | ... | ... | 3,875 | ... | 3,404 | 26,073 |
| | Oriental | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Law | | | ... | 630 | ... | ... | 2,370 | ... | ... | 3,000 |
| | Medicine | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Engineering | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Teaching | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Agriculture | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | Total | ... | 19,424 | ... | ... | 6,245 | ... | 3,404 | 29,073 |
| School Education, General. | SECONDARY SCHOOLS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | For Boys | High Schools | | ... | 3,891 | ... | 1,323 | 7,504 | ... | 66 | 12,784 |
| | | Middle Schools. | English | ... | 10,814 | ... | 4,970 | 5,814 | ... | 58 | 21,656 |
| | | | Vernacular | ... | 207 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | 219 |
| | For Girls | High Schools | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| | | Middle Schools. | English | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | Vernacular | ... | ... | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | Total | ... | 14,912 | ... | 6,293 | 13,330 | ... | 124 | 34,659 |
| | PRIMARY SCHOOLS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | For Boys | | | ... | 8,353 | ... | 50 | 731 | 22 | 2 | 9,158 |
| | For Girls | | | ... | 729 | ... | 60 | ... | 17 | ... | 806 |
| | | | Total | ... | 9,082 | ... | 110 | 731 | 39 | 2 | 9,964 |
| School Education, Special. | SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Training Schools for Masters | | | ... | 24,753 | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... | 24,853 |
| | Training Schools for Mistresses | | | ... | 7,035 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 76 | 7,111 |
| | School of Arts | | | ... | 146 | ... | 154 | ... | ... | ... | 300 |
| | Law Schools | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Medical Schools | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Engineering and Surveying Schools | | | ... | 1,352 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,352 |
| | Industrial Schools | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Other Schools | | | ... | 4,934 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,934 |
| | | | Total | ... | 38,220 | ... | 154 | ... | 100 | 76 | 38,550 |
| Buildings | | | | ... | 1,535 | ... | 153 | 146 | ... | 30 | 1,864 |
| Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only) | | | | ... | 1,430 | ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... | 1,444 |
| | | | Total | ... | 2,965 | ... | 153 | 160 | ... | 30 | 3,308 |
| University | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Direction | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Inspection | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Scholarships held in | Arts Colleges | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Professional Colleges | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Secondary Shcools | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Primary Schools | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Special Schools other than Training Schools. | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION | | | | ... | 84,603 | ... | 6,710 | 20,466 | 139 | 3,636 | 1,15,554 |

| *Maintained by the Municipal and Local Boards.* | | | | | | | *Maintained by Feudatory States.* | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Provincial Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Municipal Funds. | Fees. | Subscriptions. | Endowments and other sources. | Total. | Native State Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses levied in Native States. | Municipal Funds raised in Native States. | Fees. | Subscriptions. | Endowments and other sources. | Total. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18,228 | 2,436 | 21,463 | 15,693 | 870 | 555 | 59,245 | 9,045 | 1,793 | ... | 189 | ... | ... | 11,027 |
| 1,046 | 6,293 | 1,947 | 741 | 89 | ... | 10,116 | 975 | 257 | 155 | 32 | ... | 48 | 1,467 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 44 | ... | ... | ... | 44 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19,274 | 8,729 | 23,454 | 16,434 | 959 | 555 | 69,405 | 10,020 | 2,050 | 155 | 221 | ... | 48 | 12,494 |
| 29,329 | 1,42,199 | 27,972 | 18,130 | 526 | 491 | 2,18,647 | 25,899 | 12,708 | 1,401 | 647 | 106 | 1,920 | 42,681 |
| 3,843 | 4,857 | 7,689 | .. | 89 | 30 | 16,508 | 1,821 | 208 | 272 | 6 | ... | ... | 2,307 |
| 33,172 | 1,47,056 | 35,661 | 18,130 | 615 | 521 | 2,35,155 | 27,720 | 12,916 | 1,673 | 652 | 106 | 1,920 | 44,988 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 463 | 13,059 | 3,257 | 286 | 318 | 2,808 | 20,191 | 4,103 | ... | 29 | 12 | ... | ... | 4,144 |
| 177 | 2 052 | 795 | ... | 11 | 420 | 3,455 | 1,449 | 6 | 89 | 438 | 19 | 40 | 2,041 |
| 640 | 15,111 | 4,052 | 286 | 329 | 3,228 | 23,646 | 5,552 | 6 | 118 | 450 | 19 | 40 | 6,185 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 53,086 | 1,70,896 | 63,167 | 34,850 | 1,903 | 4,304 | 3,28,206 | 43,292 | 14,972 | 1,946 | 1,324 | 125 | 2,008 | 63, 667 |

| Objects of Expenditure. | | Aided by the Department or by the District Councils or Municipal Boards. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Provincial Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Municipal Funds. | Fees. | Subscriptions. | Endowments and other sources. | Total. |
| 1 | | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| University Education. | ARTS COLLEGES. | | | | | | | |
| | English ... ... ... | 3,838 | ... | 1,500 | 7,669 | ... | 15,297 | 28,304 |
| | Oriental ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | COLLEGES DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING. | | | | | | | |
| | Law ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Medicine ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Engineering ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Teaching ... ... ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Agriculture ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 3,838 | ... | 1,500 | 7,669 | ... | 15,297 | 28,304 |
| School Education, General. | SECONDARY SCHOOLS. | | | | | | | |
| | For Boys... High Schools ... ... | 7,402 | ... | 2,358 | 12,279 | 1,887 | 8,707 | 32,633 |
| | For Boys... Middle Schools English ... ... | 11,625 | .. | 3,811 | 11,583 | 2,259 | 9,489 | 38,767 |
| | For Boys... Middle Schools Vernacular... ... | 652 | 11 | ... | 61 | 268 | 651 | 1,643 |
| | For Girls... High Schools ... ... | 1,399 | ... | 200 | 850 | 100 | 1,205 | 3,754 |
| | For Girls... Middle Schools English ... ... | 4,170 | ... | 300 | 2,854 | 50 | 2,699 | 10,073 |
| | For Girls... Middle Schools Vernacular... ... | 145 | ... | 90 | ... | 85 | 510 | 830 |
| | Total ... | 25,393 | 11 | 6,759 | 27,627 | 4,649 | 23,261 | 87,700 |
| | PRIMARY SCHOOLS. | | | | | | | |
| | For Boys ... ... ... ... | 50,637 | 24,008 | 5,023 | 15,714 | 5,455 | 19,384 | 1,20,221 |
| | For Girls ... ... ... ... | 15,894 | 679 | 1,656 | 6,692 | 4,566 | 24,883 | 54,370 |
| | Total ... | 66,531 | 24,687 | 6,679 | 22,406 | 10,021 | 44,267 | 1,74,591 |
| School Education, Special. | SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION. | | | | | | | |
| | Training Schools for Masters ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Training Schools for Mistresses ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | School of Arts ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Law Schools ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Medical Schools ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Engineering and Surveying Schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | Industrial Schools ... ... ... | 1,380 | ... | ... | ... | 100 | 1,700 | 3,180 |
| | Other Schools ... ... ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 1,380 | ... | ... | ... | 100 | 1,700 | 3,180 |
| | Buildings ... ... ... | 7,063 | 1,239 | 102 | 115 | 3,374 | 5,813 | 17,706 |
| | Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only) ... | 659 | ... | ... | ... | 125 | 2,154 | 2,938 |
| | Total ... | 7,722 | 1,239 | 102 | 115 | 3,499 | 7,967 | 20,644 |
| | University ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Direction ... ... ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Inspection ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Scholarships held in Arts Colleges ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Scholarships held in Professional Colleges ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Scholarships held in Secondary Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Scholarships held in Primary Schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Scholarships held in Special Schools other than Training Schools. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Miscellaneous ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ... | 1,04,864 | 25,937 | 15,040 | 57,817 | 18,269 | 92,492 | 3,14,419 |

| *Unaided.* | | | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fees. | Subscriptions. | Endowments and other sources. | Total. | Provincial Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Municipal Funds. | Fees. | All other sources. | Grand Total. | |
| 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | 22,632 | ... | 1,500 | 11,544 | 18,701 | 54,377 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 630 | ... | ... | 2,370 | ... | 3,000 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 23,262 | ... | 1,500 | 13,914 | 18,701 | 57,377 | |
| 3,000 | 2,718 | ... | 5,718 | 11,203 | ... | 3 681 | 22,783 | 13 378 | 51,135 | |
| 8 517 | 1,763 | 8,432 | 18 712 | 40,667 | 2 436 | 30,244 | 41,796 | 34,204 | 1.49,407 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,905 | 6,3 4 | 1,947 | 846 | 2,443 | 13,445 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,399 | ... | 200 | 850 | 1,305 | 3,754 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 170 | ... | 300 | 2,854 | 2,749 | 10,073 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 145 | ... | 134 | ... | 595 | 874 | |
| 11,517 | 4,481 | 8,432 | 24 430 | 59,579 | 8,740 | 36,506 | 69,129 | 54,734 | 2 28,688 | |
| 429 | 1,652 | 2,273 | 4,354 | 88,310 | 1,66 207 | 33,045 | 35 651 | 71,839 | 3,95,061 | |
| 360 | 1,350 | 1,376 | 3,086 | 20,466 | 5 536 | 9,405 | 7,058 | 34,612 | 77,077 | |
| 789 | 3,002 | 3,649 | 7,440 | 1,08,785 | 1,71,743 | 42 450 | 42,709 | 1,06 451 | 4,72,138 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 24,753 | .. | ... | ... | 100 | 24,853 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,035 | ... | ... | ... | 76 | 7,111 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 146 | ... | 154 | ... | .. | 300 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,352 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,352 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 380 | ... | ... | ... | 1,800 | 3,180 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,934 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,934 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 39,600 | ... | 154 | ... | 1,976 | 41,730 | |
| ... | 38 | 7 | 45 | 9,061 | 14,298 | 3,512 | 559 | 16,520 | 43,950 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 266 | 2,052 | 795 | 452 | 4,313 | 9,878 | |
| ... | 38 | 7 | 45 | 11,327 | 16,350 | 4,307 | 1,011 | 20,833 | 53,828 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 25,347 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 347 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 83,300 | 1,227 | ... | ... | 11,910 | 96,437 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,107 | ... | ... | ... | 1,804 | 5,091 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,172 | ... | ... | ... | 82 | 2,254 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 243 | 10,107 | 336 | ... | 2,527 | 21,213 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 277 | 489 | 68 | ... | 628 | 1,462 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,581 | 1,532 | ... | ... | 60 | 3,173 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 863 | 1,077 | ... | ... | ... | 7 940 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,30,980 | 14,432 | 404 | ... | 17,101 | 1,62,917 | |
| 12,306 | 7,521 | 12 088 | 31,915 | 3,73,533 | 2,11,265 | 85,321 | 1,26,763 | 2,19,796 | 10,16,678 | |

## IV—B.—EDUCATION.

4.—*List of Government Colleges, and Scholars of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government, in the several distri Administration of the Central Provinces for the year* 1900-1901.

| Name of District. | Vernacular spoken. | Area in square miles. | Estimate of Population. | Number of Schools. | Number of Scholars on 31st March 1901. | Average number of square miles to each School. | Percentage of Scholars to population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Balaghat ... ... ... | Hindi ... . . . | 3,139 | 326,704 | 61 | 2,883 | 51·4 | ·8 |
| Betul ... ... ... | Hindi and Marathi ... ... | 3,824 | 285 324 | 61 | 2,452 | 62 6 | ·8 |
| Bilaspur ... ... ... | Hindi ... . ... | 9,277 | 1,091,334 | 160 | 9 290 | 57·9 | ·8 |
| Bhandara ... ... ... | Marathi ... ... ... | 3,968 | 663,578 | 139 | 7,682 | 28·5 | 1·1 |
| Chanda ... ... ... | Marathi and Telugu ... ... | 10,749 | 589,399 | 104 | 5,278 | 103 3 | ·8 |
| Chhindwara ... ... ... | Hindi and Marathi ... ... | 4,630 | 408,105 | 57 | 3,094 | 81·2 | ·7 |
| Damoh ... ... ... | Hindi ... ... ... | 2,831 | 285,138 | 74 | 3.163 | 38·2 | 1 1 |
| Hoshangabad ... ... | Hindi and Marathi . . ... | 4,749 | 462,218 | 149 | 8,037 | 31 8 | 1·7 |
| Jubbulpore ... ... ... | Hindi ... ... ... | 3,948 | 680 485 | 208 | 12,073 | 18·9 | 1 7 |
| Mandla ... ... ... | Do. ... ... ... | 5,056 | 297.454 | 61 | 2,586 | 82·8 | ·8 |
| Nagpur ... ... ... | Marathi ... ... ... | 3,813 | 751,584 | 234 | 14.990 | 16 2 | 1·9 |
| Nimar ... .. ... | Hindi and Marathi . . .. | 3,357 | 327,042 | 104 | 4,828 | 32 2 | 1·4 |
| Narsinghpur... ... ... | Hindi .. ... ... | 1.916 | 313,829 | 108 | 5.926 | 17·7 | 1·8 |
| Raipur ... ... ... | Do. ... ... ... | 28,171 | 2,143,165 | 311 | 17,485 | 90 5 | ·8 |
| Sambalpur ... ... ... | Uriya and Hindi ... ... | 16,845 | 2,020,089 | 231 | 11,136 | 72·9 | ·5 |
| Saugor ... ... ... | Hindi ... ... ... | 4,007 | 470,393 | 154 | 7,212 | 26·02 | 1·5 |
| Seoni ... ... ... | Do. ... ... ... | 3,198 | 327,217 | 64 | 3,420 | 49·9 | 1·04 |
| Wardha ... ... ... | Marathi ... ... ... | 2,428 | 385,483 | 114 | 5.878 | 21·3 | 1·5 |
| | | 115,936 | 11,828,541 | 2,394 | 127,413 | 48·4 | 1·7 |

# IV—C.—Scientific and Literary.

## 1.—*Scientific and Literary Societies for* 1900-1901.

| Serial No. | Name. | Object. | Income | | | | Members or Visitors. | | | | Registered or not. | When established. | Ren. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From Government. | Endowments. | Subscriptions. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Juveniles. | Total. | | | |
| | *Jubbulpore.* | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Anjuman Islamia, Murwara ... | Religious Society .. ... | 38 0 0 | 60 0 0 | 30 6 0 | 128 6 0 | 15 | ... | ... | 15 | Not. | 1883. | |
| 2 | Sanskrit Sabha, do. ... | Do. Teaching ... ... | ..... | 60 0 0 | ..... | 60 0 0 | 12 | ... | .. | 12 | Do. | 1883. | |
| 3 | The Muhammadan Union, Jubbulpore.. | To practise public speaking ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | * | ... | ... | ... | Do. | 1895. | *Teachers and Students of Anjuman High School. |
| 4 | Church Mission School Teachers' Monthly Conference, Jubbulpore. | (1) To promote friendly intercourse among teachers.<br>(2) To profit by each other's experience ...<br>(3) To learn the theory and practice of teaching. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46 | ... | ... | 46 | Do. | 1895. | Entirely supported by the Mission. No subscriptions charged from the members. |
| 5 | Church Mission High School Literary Association, Jubbulpore. | The object of the Club is to cultivate conversational powers; to encourage habits of reading by starting a Reading-room; to encourage morality among the members; and to profit by each other's knowledge. | ..... | ..... | 12 2 0 | 12 2 0 | 221 | ... | ... | 221 | Do. | 1890. | |
| 6 | District Library, Jubbulpore ... | For supply of books of general literature and of lending Newspapers in English, Hindi and Urdu for the reading of the public. | ..... | *100 0 0 | 239 0 0 | 339 0 0 | 36 | ... | ... | 36 | Do. | 1885. | * Contribution from the Jubbulpore Municipality. |
| 7 | Hitkarni Society and the Orphanage, Jubbulpore. | To give education to the public ... | ..... | ..... | * | ..... | 35 | ... | ... | 35 | Do. | 1868. | * The subscriptions are devoted towards the School and the Orphanage. |

# IV—C.—Scientific and Literary.

## 1.—*Scientific and Literary Societies for* 1900-1901.—(Contd.)

| Serial No. | Name. | Object. | Income. | | | | Members or Visitors. | | | | Registered or not. | When established. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From Government. | Endowments. | Subscriptions. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Juvenlies. | Total. | | | |
| | *Jubbulpore.*—(Concld.) | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | | | | | |
| 8 | The Cricket Club, Jubbulpore ... | Physical education ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | * | ... | ... | ... | Not. | 1898. | * Students and most of the Teachers. |
| 9 | Anjuman Islamia, Jubbulpore ... | (1) To promote the general well-being of the Musalman community.<br>(2) To accept legacies and trusts and to execute wills thereof. | ..... | 290 0 0 | 12 0 0 | 302 0 0 | 24 | ... | ... | 24 | Registered. | 1876. | |
| 10 | Sanskrit Pathshala, Jubbulpore ... | Revival of Sanskrit Literature and Philosophy. | ..... | ..... | 7 3 0 | 7 3 0 | 6 | ... | 11 | 17 | Not. | 1883. | |
| 11 | Chaturdash Pathshala, Jubbulpore ... | To give education both Literary and Scientific in Sanskrit on the old lines. | ..... | ..... | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 25 | ... | ... | 25 | Do. | 1893. | |
| 12 | Katni Club ... | Newspaper reading and out-door exercises... | ..... | ..... | 121 0 0 | 121 0 0 | 38 | ... | ... | 38 | Do. | 1900. | |
| | *Damoh.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Reading Club, Damoh ... | Reading Newspapers ... | ..... | ..... | 188 12 6 | 188 12 6 | 13 | ... | .. | 13 | Do. | 1896. | |
| | *Saugor.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Hit Sabha, Saugor ... | Improvement in general ... | 240 0 0 | *144 0 0 | †37 0 0<br>‡91 6 8 | 512 6 8 | 27 | ... | ... | 27 | Do. | 1874. | * From Municipality.<br>† Subscriptions.<br>‡ Endowments. |
| | *Nimar.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Morris Memorial Library, Khandwa ... | Reading Newpapers and Books ... | ..... | ..... | 180 0 0 | 180 0 0 | 30 | ... | ... | 30 | Do. | 1874. | |
| 16 | Public Library, Burhanpur .. | Intellectual entertainment of the Burhanpur public. | ..... | 100 0 0 | 172 8 0 | 272 8 0 | 60 | ... | 15 | 75 | Do. | 1870. | |
| | *Hoshangabad.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Teachers' Association, Hoshangabad ... | Effecting improvement in the Educational status of the teaching staff. | ..... | ..... | 6 2 6 | 6 2 6 | 9 | ... | ... | 9 | Do. | 189 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Narsinghpur.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | The Arya Samaj, Narsinghpur ... | Diffusion of Vedic religion ... | ..... | ..... | 30 0 0 | 30 0 0 | 15 | ... | ... | 15 | Do. | 1887. | | | |
| 19 | Reading Club, do. .. | Literary improvement ... | ..... | ..... | 24 0 0 | 24 0 0 | 5 | ... | ... | 5 | Do. | 1893. | | | |
| 20 | Falaham, do. ... | To impart education ... | 99 0 0 | 45 11 3 | 124 0 0 | 268 11 3 | 30 | ... | ... | 30 | Do. | 1877. | | | |
| | *Nagpur.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Native General Library, Nagpur .. | To create intellectual activity and to promote social intercourse among the Nagpur public at large. | ..... | *165 0 0 | 291 5 0 | 456 5 0 | 42 | ... | 25 | 67 | Do. | 1863. | * From Municipality. | | |
| 22 | Rao Bahadur Rajaram Sitaram Dixit Library, Sitabaldi. | Diffusion of knowledge ... | ..... | 85 0 0 | 180 0 0 | 265 0 0 | 60 | ... | 4 | 64 | Do. | 1896. | | | |
| 23 | Public Library, Umrer ... | Do. ... | ..... | *25 0 0 | 120 0 0 | 145 0 0 | 25 | ... | ... | 25 | Do. | 1875. | * From Municipality. | | |
| 24 | Native General Library, Ramtek .. | Reading Newspapers ... | ..... | *30 0 0 | 50 0 0 | 80 0 0 | 25 | ... | 25 | 50 | Registered. | 1885. | Do. | | |
| 25 | Neill City High School Library, Nagpur. | Public instruction ... ... | *2,280 0 0 | ..... | 401 0 0 | 2,681 0 0 | 427 | ... | 318 | 745 | Do. | 1869. | * Towards the support of the School. | | |
| 26 | Budhwari Branch School, Nagpur .. | Do. ... ... | *420 0 0 | ..... | ..... | 420 0 0 | 19 | ... | 164 | 183 | Do. | 1869. | *Do. | | |
| 27 | Sadar Bazar Reading Room, Kamptee. | Diffusion of knowledge ... ... | ..... | ..... | 144 0 0 | 144 0 0 | 199 | ... | ... | 199 | Not. | 1890. | | | |
| 28 | Teachers' Mutual Improvement Club, Kamptee. | To effect mutual improvement ... | ..... | ..... | 25 11 3 | 25 11 3 | 14 | ... | ... | 14 | Do. | 1897. | | | |
| 29 | The Anjuman Hami-Islam, Nagpur .. | Spreading of education among Muhammadan youths. | †900 0 0 | ..... | 10,193 0 0 | 11,093 0 0 | 44 | 1 | ... | 45 | Do. | 1888. | † Towards the support of the School. | | |
| | *Bhandara.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | Public Library, Bhandara ... | Public interest ... ... | ..... | *50 0 0 | 413 3 3 | 463 3 3 | 48 | ... | 5 | 53 | Registered. | 1864. | *From Municipality. | | |
| 31 | Sadasheo Library, Sakoli ... | Do. ... ... | ..... | ..... | 11 4 0 | 11 4 0 | 5 | ... | ... | 5 | Not. | 1887. | | | |
| 32 | The Napier Library, Bhandara ... | To encourage a taste of reading among the pupils in the New Girls' School. | ..... | 111 0 0 | 28 10 0 | 139 10 0 | 50 | 20 | 13 | 83 | Do. | 1899. | | | |
| | *Wardha.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Native General Library, Arvi ... | Advancement of knowledge ... | ..... | *60 0 0 | 112 8 0 | 172 8 0 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 17 | Do. | 1873. | * From Municipality. | | |
| 34 | Victoria Memorial Library, Arvi ... | To encourage reading ... | ..... | *300 0 0 | ..... | 300 0 0 | 15 | ... | 15 | 30 | Do. | 1901. | *From Mr. Kesho Rao Deshpande. | | |
| 35 | Native General Library, Ashti ... | Advancement of knowledge ... | ..... | ..... | 54 3 6 | 54 3 6 | 35 | ... | 1 | 36 | Registered. | 1886. | | | |
| 36 | Do. do, Hinganghat .. | Do. ... ... | ..... | *50 0 0 | 34 2 0 | 84 2 0 | 2,000 | ... | ... | 2,000 | Do. | 1883. | * From Municipality. | | |
| 37 | Do. do, Wardha ... | Do. ... ... | ..... | 50 0 0 | 190 12 0 | 240 12 0 | 1,600 | ... | ... | 1,600 | Not. | 1870. | | | |
| | *Chanda.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | Public Library, Chanda ... | Diffusion of knowledge ... ... | ..... | ..... | 35 8 0 | 35 8 0 | 20 | ... | 30 | 50 | Do. | 1895. | | | |
| 39 | Do. Warora ... | Do. ... ... | ..... | *15 0 0 | 57 0 0 | 72 0 0 | 29 | ... | ... | 29 | Do. | 1887. | * From Municipality. | | |
| 40 | Students' Library do .. | Do. .. ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .. | . | 41 | 41 | Do. | 1898. | | | |

# IV—C.—Scientific and Literary.

## 1.—*Scientific and Literary Societies for* 1900-1901.—(Concld.)

| Serial No. | Name. | Object. | Income. | | | | Members or Visitors. | | | | Registered or not. | When established | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From Government. | Endowments. | Subscriptions. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Juveniles. | Total. | | | |
| | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | | | | | |
| | *Seoni.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41 | Victoria Library, Seoni ... | To promote the cause of education ... | * 59 0 0 | † 41 0 0 | 189 10 6 | 384 10 6 | 720 | .. | ... | 720 | Not. | 1898 ... | * From District Council. † From Municipality. |
| | *Balaghat.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Hostel Library, Burha ... | Literary attainment ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 | 9 | ... | 30 | Do. | 1895. | |
| | *Chhindwara.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | Station Library Chhindwara ... | Reading Club ... ... | ..... | ..... | 166 0 0 | 166 0 0 | 9 | ... | ... | 9 | Do. | 1887. | |
| 44 | City do., do. ... | To effect an improvement in literary pursuits. | 25 0 0 | .. ... | 90 0 0 | 115 0 0 | 75 | ... | 50 | 125 | Do. | 1880. | |
| | *Raipur.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | Pupil Teachers' Association, Raipur ... | Improvement of Hindi language .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46 | ... | ... | 46 | Do. | 1894. | |
| 46 | Kavi Samaj, Rajim .. | Improvement of Hindi poetry ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | ... | ... | 15 | Do. | 1899. | |
| 47 | Chhattisgarh Bal Samaj .. | Improvement of Hindi language and poetry. | ..... | ..... | 15 0 0 | 15 0 0 | 30 | ... | ... | 30 | Do. | 1900. | |
| | *Bilaspur.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 48 | Chantapara Reading Club, Bilaspur ... | Reading Newspapers, &c. ... | ..... | ..... | 89 4 0 | 89 4 0 | 23 | ... | ... | 23 | Do. | 1895. | |
| 49 | Bengal-Nagpur Railway Institute, Bilaspur. | Improvement of knowledge ... | ..... | ..... | 460 0 0 | 460 0 0 | 16 | ... | ... | 16 | Do. | 1897. | |
| | *Sambalpur.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | High School Reading Club, Sambalpur. | Literary culture ... ... | ..... | ..... | 15 0 0 | 15 0 0 | 8 | ... | ... | 8 | Do. | 1895. | |
| 51 | Young Men's Association ... | Do. improvement ... .. | ..... | ..... | 60 0 0 | 60 0 0 | 20 | ... | ... | 20 | Do. | 1900. | |

# IV—C.—Scientific and Literary.

## 2.—*The Press.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District. | Name of Press. | Name of Proprietor. | Publication thereat. | | Remarks. |
| | | | *A.* Newspapers. | *B.* Periodicals. | |
| Nagpur ... | Albert Press ... | Mr. T. Bailey ... | Nagpur and Berar Times * ... | *Nil.* ... | *A weekly Journal in English and Marathi. |
| Do. ... | Nyaya Sudha Press ... | ,, Sadashiv Rao Patwardhan ... | *Nil.* .. | The Central Provinces Law Reports. * | *Issued every month. |
| Do. ... | Desha Sewak Press ... | ,, Mahadeo Krishna Padhye ... | Desha Sewak * ... | Chhattisgarh Mitra † ... | *A weekly Journal in English and Marathi. † A monthly magazine in Hindi. |
| Do. ... | Victoria Press ... | ,, Vishwanath Rao ... | *Nil.* ... | *Nil.* ... | Job-work. |
| Do. ... | Gorakshani Press ... | ,, Gorakshani Sabha, Nagpur ... | Goraksha * ... | *Nil.* ... | * A monthly Journal in Marathi and Hindi. |
| Do. .. | Nagpur Waibhawa Press ... | ,, Gopal Govind Dixit ... | *Nil.* .. | *Nil.* ... | Job-work. |
| Do. ... | Chambers' Press ... | ,, E. Chambers ... | Chambers' Weekly * ... | *Nil.* ... | * A weekly Journal in English. |
| Do ... | Datt Vijay Press ... | ,, Balkrishna Ramchandra Dixit ... | Tikakar* ... | *Nil.* ... | *Issued every fortnight in Marathi. |
| Chhindwara ... | Central Provinces Law Publishing Press. | ,, Mathura Prasad, Pleader ... | Nayaya Ratna * ... | *Nil.* ... | *A monthly Journal in Hindi. |
| Seoni-Chhapara ... | Hathy Daroo Press ... | Khan Sahib Kawasji Hathy Daroo ... | *Nil.* ... | *Nil.* ... | Job-work. |
| Jubbulpore ... | Anjuman Press ... | Anjuman Islamia Society ... | *Nil.* ... | *Nil.* ... | Do. |
| Do. ... | Union Press ... | Union Press Company ... | *Nil.* ... | *Nil.* ... | Do. |
| Do. ... | Imperial Printing Press ... | Mr. N. Narayanswamy ... | *Nil.* ... | *Nil.* ... | Do. |
| Do. ... | Times Press ... | ,, F. Rose ... | Jubbulpore Times * ... | *Nil.* ... | *Published twice a week in English. |
| Do. ... | Subha Chintak Press ... | ,, Shankar Lall ... | Subha Chintak * ... | Kavya Sudha Nidlia † ... | * A weekly Journal in Hindi. † Issued monthly in Hindi. |
| Damoh ... | New Press ... | ,, Sheoram Gangadhar Telang ... | *Nil.* ... | *Nil.* ... | Job-work. |
| Nimar ... | Subodh Sindhu Press ... | ,, Laxman Anant ... | Subodh Sindhu * ... | *Nil.* ... | *A weekly Journal in Marathi. |
| Hoshangabad ... | Mauje-Nerbada Press ... | ,, Abdul Karim ... | *Nil.* ... | *Nil.* ... | Job-work. |
| Do. ... | Madhu Press ... | Pandit Jagannath Prasad ... | *Nil.* ... | *Nil.* ... | Do. |
| Narsinghpur ... | Saraswati Vilas Press .. | Mr. Nanhelal Murlidhar ... | *Nil.* ... | *Nil.* ... | Do. |
| Saugor ... | Olcott Press ... | Narayan Balkrishna Nakhre ... | *Nil.* ... | Prabath * ... | * A religious monthly Magazine in Hindi. |
| Do. ... | Hit Sabha Press ... | Mr. Govind Sheoram Bhatt ... | *Nil.* ... | *Nil.* ... | Job-work. |
| Raipur ... | Bishrampur Mission Press ... | Revd. J. Lohr ... | *Nil.* ... | *Nil.* ... | Do. |
| Do. ... | Balram Dass Press ... | Mr. V. Sarangapani Mudliar ... | *Nil.* ... | *Nil.* ... | Do. |
| Do. ... | Mahboob Ahmedi Press ... | ,, Shameer Khan ... | *Nil.* ... | *Nil.* ... | Do. |
| Do. ... | Kayumi Press ... | ,, Shamsuddin .. | *Nil.* .. | *Nil.* ... | Do. |
| Sambalpur ... | Jagannath Vallabh Press ... | Babu Brindaban Singh Deo .. | Sambalpur Patriot * ... | *Nil.* ... | * A weekly Journal in Urya. |

# V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

## A.—DEATHS.

*Statement showing Deaths registered from Different Causes in the Districts and Towns of the Central Provinces during the year* 1900.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | | | | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | INJURIES. | | | | | | | RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | SUICIDE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | FROM ALL CAUSES. | |
| Serial No. | Districts and Towns. | Population according to Census of 1891. | Plague. | Cholera. | Small-pox. | Fevers. | Dysentery and Diarrhœa. | Males. | Females. | Wounding and accidents. | Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts. | Total. | All other causes. | Total deaths. | Plague. | Cholera. | Small-pox. | Fevers. | Dysentery and Diarrhœa. | Injuries. | All other causes. | For the year. | Mean of previous five years. |
| | **A.—DISTRICTS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Vindhyan Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Saugor ... | 520,054 | ... | 1,721 | 221 | 13,014 | 760 | 42 | 48 | 238 | 97 | 425 | 3,650 | 19,701 | ... | 3·31 | 0·42 | 25·02 | 1·46 | 0·82 | 7·02 | 38·05 | 52·74 |
| 2 | Damoh ... | 308,059 | ... | 142 | 20 | 5,046 | 372 | 20 | 16 | 169 | 68 | 273 | 2,075 | 8,828 | ... | 0·46 | 0·06 | 19·30 | 1·21 | 0·89 | 6·73 | 28·65 | 49·34 |
| 3 | Murwara ... | 163,848 | ... | 293 | 11 | 2,802 | 344 | 10 | 10 | 51 | 29 | 100 | 1,453 | 5,003 | ... | 1·79 | 0·07 | 17·10 | 2·10 | 0·61 | 8·86 | 30·53 | 46·12 |
| | *Nerbudda Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Jubbulpore ... | 478,030 | .. | 1,512 | 9 | 9,011 | 1,621 | 22 | 22 | 161 | 76 | 281 | 5,557 | 17,991 | ... | 3·16 | 0·02 | 18·81 | 3·38 | 0·59 | 11·60 | 37·56 | 43·66 |
| 5 | Narsinghpur ... | 347,991 | ... | 64 | 14 | 6,317 | 940 | 23 | 21 | 108 | 45 | 197 | 3,399 | 10,931 | ... | 0·18 | 0·04 | 18·15 | 2·70 | 0·57 | 9·77 | 31·41 | 46·97 |
| 6 | Hoshangabad ... | 417,893 | ... | 1,994 | 601 | 15,521 | 2,463 | 2 | 7 | 167 | 38 | 214 | 3,651 | 23,844 | ... | 4·45 | 1·31 | 34·65 | 5·50 | 0·48 | 6·81 | 53·23 | 40·81 |
| 7 | Nimar ... | 188,754 | ... | 3,263 | 190 | 14,524 | 977 | 3 | 6 | 105 | 11 | 125 | 1,994 | 21,073 | ... | 17·29 | 1·01 | 76·95 | 5·17 | 0·66 | 10·56 | 111·64 | 52·44 |
| | *Satpura Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Burhanpur ... | 49,114 | ... | 1,064 | 5 | 2,714 | 160 | 3 | 2 | 30 | 4 | 39 | 779 | 4,761 | ... | 21·66 | 0·10 | 55·26 | 3·26 | 0·79 | 15·86 | 96·94 | 40·77 |
| 9 | Mandla ... | 334,316 | ... | 36 | ... | 5,047 | 295 | 7 | 6 | 99 | 110 | 231 | 1,223 | 6,832 | ... | 0·11 | ... | 15·10 | 0·88 | 0·69 | 3·65 | 20·43 | 48·79 |
| 10 | Betul ... | 309,417 | ... | 3,501 | 83 | 5,838 | 4,423 | 24 | 17 | 223 | 45 | 309 | 11,013 | 25,167 | ... | 11·31 | 0·27 | 18·86 | 14·30 | 1·10 | 35·59 | 81·33 | 41·88 |
| 11 | Chhindwara .. | 306,816 | ... | 5,104 | 23 | 10,663 | 3,212 | 13 | 13 | 204 | 57 | 287 | 6,808 | 26,217 | ... | 16·92 | 0·07 | 34·55 | 10·47 | 0·94 | 22·48 | 85·49 | 40·19 |
| 12 | Seoni ... | 356,769 | ... | 912 | 50 | 7,237 | 629 | 10 | 13 | 126 | 48 | 197 | 1,717 | 10,812 | ... | 2·56 | 0·14 | 20·28 | 1·97 | 0·55 | 4·81 | 30·31 | 42·14 |
| 13 | Balaghat ... | 378,193 | ... | 695 | 27 | 9,968 | 921 | 8 | 11 | 160 | 74 | 253 | 2,240 | 14,104 | ... | 1·84 | 0·07 | 26·36 | 2·43 | 0·67 | 5·92 | 37·29 | 42·98 |
| | *Wainganga Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Bhandara .. | 707,059 | ... | 1,955 | 375 | 37,267 | 649 | 33 | 52 | 383 | 69 | 537 | 3,348 | 44,061 | .. | 2·77 | 0·43 | 52·70 | 0·92 | 0·76 | 4·74 | 62·32 | 36·76 |
| 15 | Nagpur ... | 520,002 | 34 | 2,405 | 751 | 15,678 | 1,518 | 23 | 35 | 268 | 29 | 355 | 8,568 | 29,399 | 0·07 | 4·74 | 1·43 | 29·80 | 2·88 | 0·67 | 16·29 | 55·88 | 34·85 |
| 16 | Wardha ... | 348,787 | ... | 4,345 | 145 | 6,256 | 5,075 | 19 | 28 | 140 | 21 | 208 | 13,263 | 29,497 | ... | 12·46 | 0·42 | 17·91 | 14·55 | 0·60 | 38·04 | 83·99 | 41·69 |
| 17 | Chanda ... | 526,700 | ... | 7,894 | 1,595 | 19,384 | 5,518 | 28 | 31 | 308 | 40 | 407 | 14,635 | 49,433 | ... | 14·99 | 3·03 | 36·80 | 10·47 | 0·77 | 27·78 | 93·84 | 32·... |
| | *Mahanadi Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Raipur ... | 1,209,058 | ... | 8,955 | 99 | 33,744 | 5,518 | 50 | 25 | 408 | 93 | 576 | 18,805 | 67,697 | ... | 7·40 | 0·08 | 27·88 | 4·56 | 0·48 | 15·54 | 56·... | |
| | Do. Zamindaris ... | 328,729 | ... | 3,437 | 581 | 7,347 | 1,900 | 13 | 3 | 68 | 62 | 146 | 4,621 | 18,122 | ... | 10·45 | 1·77 | 22·35 | 6·05 | 0·44 | 14·06 | 71·... | |
| 19 | Bilaspur ... | 805,167 | ... | 5,707 | 364 | 23,147 | 1,503 | 13 | 5 | 268 | 71 | 357 | 5,727 | 36,805 | ... | 7·09 | 0·45 | 28·75 | 1·87 | 0·41 | 7·1... | | |
| | Do. Zamindaris ... | 336,725 | ... | 1,091 | 121 | 7,845 | 429 | 7 | 5 | 78 | 43 | 133 | 1,117 | 10,736 | ... | 3·24 | 0·36 | 23·30 | 1·27 | 0·39 | 3·... | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Sambalpur ... | 370,957 | ... | 5,612 | 1,309 | 11 498 | 6,059 | 36 | 18 | 184 | 62 | 300 | 14,008 | 38,786 | ... | 15·13 | 3·53 | 30·99 | 16·33 | 0·8 | |
| | Do. Zamindaris ... | 359,705 | ... | 7,470 | 314 | 15,495 | 6,993 | 13 | 2 | 185 | 59 | 259 | 10 068 | 42,599 | ... | 20 70 | 0 87 | 41·07 | 19·44 | 0·7 | |
| | Total of Circles excluding Zamindaris. | 8,684,984 | 34 | 57 354 | 5 822 | 2,55.516 | 43,027 | 389 | 386 | 3,800 | 1,096 | 5,671 | 123 408 | 4 90,832 | ... | 6 60 | 0·67 | 29·42 | 4·95 | 0·65 | |
| | Total Zamindaris ... | 1,025.219 | ... | 11,998 | 1 016 | 30 687 | 9,412 | 33 | 10 | 331 | 164 | 538 | 15 806 | 69 457 | .. | 11 70 | *0 99 | 29 93 | 9 18 | 0·52 | 15 |
| | Total Circles ... | 9,710,203 | 34 | 69.352 | 6 838 | 286,203 | 52 439 | 422 | 396 | 4,131 | 1,260 | 6,209 | 139,214 | 560 289 | ... | 7·14 | 0 70 | 29 47 | 5 40 | 0 64 | 14·34 |
| | **B.—TOWNS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Saugor District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Saugor ... | 32,736 | ... | 136 | 27 | 766 | 105 | ... | 7 | 26 | 12 | 45 | 809 | 1,888 | ... | 4·15 | 0·82 | 23·40 | 3·21 | 1·37 | 24·71 | 57·67 | 51·28 |
| 2 | Saugor Cantonment ... | 11,938 | ... | 8 | 3 | 147 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 77 | 238 | ... | 0·67 | 0·25 | 12·30 | 0·25 | ... | 6·44 | 19 90 | 25·70 |
| 3 | Garhakota ... | 9,525 | ... | 55 | 9 | 158 | 12 | ... | 1 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 158 | 401 | ... | 5·77 | 0 94 | 16 59 | 1·26 | 0·94 | 16·59 | 42 09 | 39·12 |
| 4 | Khurai .. | 6,272 | ... | 58 | ... | 125 | 92 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 3 | 158 | 436 | ... | 9·25 | ... | 19 03 | 14·07 | 0 48 | 25·19 | 69·52 | 106 85 |
| 5 | Rehli ... | 4.912 | ... | ... | 2 | 96 | 23 | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 5 | 33 | 150 | ... | ... | 0 41 | 19·54 | 4 08 | 1 02 | 6·72 | 32·37 | 75 85 |
| 6 | Deori ... | 6,306 | ... | 14 | 6 | 109 | 27 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 56 | 217 | ... | 2 22 | 0·95 | 17 28 | 4 28 | 0 79 | 8 88 | 34·41 | 55 95 |
| | *Damoh District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Damoh ... | 11,753 | ... | 7 | 14 | 183 | 70 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 20 | 211 | 505 | ... | 0·60 | 1 19 | 15·57 | 5·06 | 1·70 | 17·95 | 42·97 | 99 52 |
| 8 | Hatta ... | 5,801 | ... | ... | ... | 60 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 65 | 129 | ... | ... | ... | 10·34 | 0 52 | 0 17 | 11·20 | 22 23 | 54 95 |
| | *Murwara District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Murwara .. | 9.460 | ... | 180 | ... | 131 | 33 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 16 | 151 | 511 | ... | 19·03 | ... | 13 85 | 3 49 | 1 69 | 15·96 | 54·02 | 119·43 |
| | *Jubbulpore District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Jubbulpore ... | 73 155 | ... | 19 | 15 | 1,546 | 220 | 2 | 1 | 20 | 4 | 27 | 1,231 | 3,058 | ... | 0 26 | 0 20 | 21·13 | 3·01 | 0·37 | 16·83 | 41·80 | 50·57 |
| 11 | Jubbulp re Cantonment ... | 11,326 | ... | ... | ... | 192 | 14 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 132 | 340 | ... | . | ... | 16·95 | 1·24 | 0 18 | 11 65 | 30 02 | 30 51 |
| 12 | Sehora ... | 5,798 | ... | 39 | ... | 93 | 17 | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 5 | 103 | 257 | ... | 6·73 | ... | 16 04 | 2 93 | 0·86 | 17·76 | 44 32 | 88·10 |
| 13 | Panagarh .. | 5,629 | ... | 71 | ... | 98 | 17 | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | 6 | 131 | 323 | ... | 12 61 | ... | 17 41 | 3 02 | 1 06 | 23 27 | 57 38 | 47·68 |
| | *Narsinghpur District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Narsinghpur ... | 10.220 | ... | 12 | 1 | 199 | 43 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 128 | 384 | ... | 1·17 | 0·10 | 19·47 | 4 21 | 0·10 | 12·52 | 37·57 | 71·94 |
| 15 | Gadarwara ... | 8,815 | ... | ... | ... | 138 | 51 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 66 | 260 | ... | ... | ... | 15·65 | 5 78 | 0 57 | 7·49 | 29 49 | 67 95 |
| | *Hoshangabad District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Sohagpur ... | 7,306 | ... | 48 | 19 | 125 | 39 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 76 | 309 | ... | 6·57 | 2 60 | 17·11 | 5·34 | 0 27 | 10·40 | 42·29 | 44 92 |
| 17 | Hoshangabad ... | 13 495 | ... | 138 | 20 | 340 | 85 | ... | ... | 7 | 1 | 8 | 145 | 736 | ... | 10 23 | 1·48 | 25·19 | 6 30 | 0·50 | 10·74 | 54 53 | 43 47 |
| 18 | Seoni ... | 6 779 | ... | 17 | 20 | 176 | 71 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 95 | 382 | ... | 2·51 | 2·96 | 25 97 | 10·47 | 0 44 | 14·01 | 56 30 | 42 07 |
| 19 | Harda .. | 13 556 | ... | 215 | 58 | 595 | 121 | ... | ... | 6 | 2 | 8 | 344 | 1,341 | ... | 15 80 | 4 23 | 43 88 | 8 93 | 0 59 | 25 38 | 98·92 | 39·44 |
| 20 | Bankheri ... | 2,385 | ... | ... | ... | 88 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 98 | ... | .. | .. | 36 co | 1 26 | 0 42 | 2 51 | 41 09 | 75·31 |
| 21 | Charwa ... | 1,639 | ... | 10 | 7 | 62 | 8 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 91 | ... | 6·10 | 4·28 | 37 83 | 4 88 | 0 61 | 1·82 | 55·52 | 57·23 |
| | *Nimar District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Khandwa ... | 15.589 | ... | 102 | 12 | 845 | 170 | 1 | ... | 9 | .. | 10 | 434 | 1,573 | ... | 6·54 | 0 77 | 54·20 | 10 91 | 0 64 | 27·84 | 100·90 | 41·53 |
| | *Burhanpur District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Burhanpur ... | 32,252 | 3 | 174 | 8 | 1,396 | 156 | ... | ... | 13 | .. | 13 | 862 | 2,612 | 0·09 | 5·40 | 0 25 | 43·28 | 4·83 | 0·40 | 26·73 | 80·98 | 30·06 |
| | *Mandla District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Mandla ... | 5,057 | ... | ... | ... | 74 | 32 | 1 | ... | 8 | ... | 9 | 54 | 169 | .. | ... | ... | 14·63 | 6·33 | 1·78 | 10·68 | 33·42 | 78·78 |
| | *Betul District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Betul ... | 5.260 | ... | 24 | ... | 139 | 63 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 124 | 353 | ... | 4 56 | ... | 26·43 | 11 98 | 0·57 | 23·57 | 67·11 | 35·63 |
| 26 | Multai ... | 3 505 | ... | 43 | 1 | 56 | 95 | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | 5 | 104 | 3 4 | .. | 12·27 | 0·28 | 15 98 | 27·10 | 1·43 | 29 67 | 86·73 | 52·78 |
| 27 | Badnur ... | 5,014 | ... | 40 | 3 | 85 | 108 | ... | 1 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 145 | 388 | ... | 7 98 | 0 co | 16 95 | 21·53 | 1·40 | 28·92 | 77·38 | 61 87 |

# V—A.—DEATHS.

*Statement showing Deaths registered from Different Causes in the Districts and Towns of the Central Provinces.*—(Concld.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | | | | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | INJURIES. | | | | | | | RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | SUICIDE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | FROM ALL CAUSES. | |
| Serial No. | Districts and Towns. | Population according to Census of 1891. | Plague. | Cholera. | Small-pox. | Fevers. | Dysentery and Diarrhœa. | Males. | Females. | Wounding and accidents. | Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts. | Total. | All other causes. | Total deaths. | Plague. | Cholera. | Small-pox. | Fevers. | Dysentery and Diarrhœa. | Injuries. | All other causes. | For the year. | Mean of previous five years. |
| | A.— DISTRICTS.— (*Concld.*) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Chhindwara District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Chhindwara .. | 8,973 | ... | 196 | ... | 114 | 95 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | 121 | 532 | ... | 21·84 | ... | 12·70 | 10 59 | 0·67 | 13·48 | 59·28 | 36·31 |
| 29 | Lodhikhera ... | 5,160 | ... | 134 | ... | 115 | 35 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 89 | 374 | ... | 25·97 | ... | 22 29 | 6 78 | 0·19 | 17·45 | 72 48 | 31·47 |
| 30 | Pandhurna ... | 8 172 | .. | 98 | ... | 214 | 55 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 171 | 540 | ... | 12·00 | ... | 26 18 | 6 73 | 0·37 | 20 92 | 66..0 | 31·67 |
| 31 | Mohgaon ... | 5,565 | ... | 80 | 2 | 124 | 35 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 89 | 332 | ... | 14 38 | 0 36 | 22 28 | 6·28 | 0 36 | 16·00 | 5966 | 35·36 |
| 32 | Sausar . | 4,707 | ... | 36 | 5 | 94 | 9 | ... | .. | 2 | ... | 2 | 57 | 203 | ... | 7·64 | 1·06 | 19·97 | 1·91 | 0·43 | 12·11 | 43·12 | 22 41 |
| | *Seoni District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Seoni ... | 11,976 | | 120 | 1 | 175 | 24 | ... | 2 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 128 | 455 | ... | 10·02 | 0·08 | 14·61 | 2·00 | 0·59 | 10·68 | 37 99 | 68·19 |
| 34 | Lakhnadon ... | 2,022 | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 13 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 28 | 71 | ... | ... | ... | 12 85 | 6·43 | 1·98 | 13·84 | 35 11 | 106·53 |
| | *Balaghat District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Burha ... | 5,138 | ... | ... | ... | 151 | 34 | 1 | ... | 6 | 1 | 8 | 74 | 267 | ... | ... | ... | 29·39 | 6·62 | 1·56 | 14 40 | 51·97 | 107·70 |
| | *Bhandara District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Tumsar .. | 7,566 | ... | 44 | 2 | 183 | 20 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | 4 | 101 | 354 | ... | 5 82 | 0 26 | 24·19 | 2 64 | 0·53 | 13·35 | 46 78 | 46 26 |
| 37 | Pauni .. | 9 869 | ... | 38 | 36 | 233 | 9 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 99 | 417 | ... | 3 85 | 3 65 | 23 61 | 0·91 | 0 20 | 10 03 | 42 25 | 31 27 |
| 38 | Bhandara ... | 13 348 | ... | 20 | 5 | 175 | 30 | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | 5 | 108 | 343 | ... | 1·50 | 0·37 | 13 11 | 2·25 | 0 37 | 8·09 | 25·69 | 31·81 |
| 39 | Mohari ... | 5,008 | ... | 29 | ... | 229 | ... | ... | 2 | 6 | ... | 8 | 28 | 294 | ... | 5 79 | ... | 45·72 | ... | 1·60 | 5·59 | 58 70 | 38 66 |
| | *Nagpur District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | Narkher ... | 8,256 | ... | 81 | 37 | 78 | 61 | 5 | 3 | 1 | ... | 9 | 323 | 589 | ... | 9 81 | 4·48 | 9·45 | 7·39 | 1·09 | 39 12 | 71·34 | |
| 41 | Katol ... | 4,560 | ... | 54 | 2 | 168 | 41 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | 124 | 396 | ... | 11·84 | 0·44 | 36 84 | 8 99 | 1·54 | 27 19 | 86 8 | |
| 42 | Kalmeshwar ... | 5,921 | 47 | 49 | 4 | 48 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 149 | 334 | 7·94 | 8 28 | 0 67 | 8 11 | 6 25 | ... | 25 16 | 5 | |
| 43 | Mohpa ... | 5,638 | ... | 98 | 30 | 126 | 6 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 104 | 36 | ... | 17· 8 | 5·22 | 22 35 | 1·06 | 0 35 | 18 45 | | |
| 44 | Saonair ... | 5,555 | ... | 5 | 37 | 120 | 10 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 71 | 244 | ... | 0·90 | 6 61 | 21 60 | 1·80 | 0·18 | 12 78 | | |
| 45 | Patansaongi ... | 4,889 | ... | 1 | 8 | 124 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 188 | ... | 0·20 | 1·64 | 25·36 | 1 02 | ... | 10 | | |
| 46 | Khapa ... | 9,383 | ... | 92 | 59 | 106 | 17 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 314 | 592 | ... | 9·80 | 6·29 | 11·30 | 1·81 | 0·43 | | | |
| 47 | Ramtek ... | 7,584 | ... | 5 | 70 | 202 | 24 | 3 | 4 | 4 | ... | 11 | 129 | 451 | ... | 0 66 | 9·23 | 26 63 | 4·48 | 1·45 | | | |
| 48 | Kamptee ... | 43,159 | ... | 23 | 32 | 915 | 63 | 3 | 2 | 8 | ... | 13 | 823 | 1,869 | ... | 0 53 | 0 74 | 21·20 | 1 46 | 0·30 | | | |
| 49 | Nagpur ... | 117,014 | 504 | 864 | 366 | 1 428 | 982 | 21 | 32 | 45 | 1 | 99 | 3,702 | 7,945 | 4·30 | 7 38 | 3 13 | 12·20 | 8 39 | 8 8 | | | |
| 50 | Bela ... | 4,631 | ... | 23 | ... | 121 | 26 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 4 | 57 | 231 | ... | 4·97 | ... | 26 13 | 5 61 | 0 8 | | | |
| 51 | Umrer ... | 15,180 | ... | 134 | 37 | 596 | 143 | 3 | 9 | 2 | ... | 14 | 117 | 1,041 | ... | 8 83 | 2·44 | 39·26 | 9·42 | 0·4 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Wardha District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Arvi ... | 8615 | ... | 173 | 2 | 127 | 418 | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | 497 | 1,226 | ... | 20 08 | 0·23 | 14·74 | 48·52 | 1·05 | 57 | |
| | Wardha .. | 8,322 | 2 | 55 | 5 | 196 | 141 | 1 | ... | 7 | ... | 8 | 227 | 634 | 0·12 | 6·61 | 0·60 | 23·55 | 16·94 | 0·96 | 27·40 | |
| | Deoli ... | 5,450 | ... | 57 | ... | 93 | 94 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | 127 | 378 | ... | 10·46 | ... | 17·07 | 17 25 | 1·28 | 23·30 | |
| | Hinganghat ... | 10,964 | ... | 94 | 57 | 204 | 311 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | 401 | 1,075 | ... | 8·57 | 5·20 | 18·61 | 28 36 | 0 73 | 36·57 | 98 |
| 52 | Ashti ... | 5,898 | ... | 37 | ... | 35 | 78 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | 331 | 485 | ... | 6·27 | ... | 5·93 | 13 23 | 0·68 | 56·12 | 82·23 |
| 53 | Sindi ... | 5,463 | ... | 16 | 4 | 63 | 83 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | 117 | 288 | ... | 2·93 | 0·73 | 11·53 | 15·19 | 0·92 | 21·42 | 52·72 |
| 54 | Sailu ... | 3,258 | ... | 92 | ... | 134 | 33 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 165 | 425 | ... | 28 24 | ... | 41·13 | 10·13 | 0 31 | 50·64 | 130 45 |
| 55 | Alipur ... | 4,097 | ... | 42 | 6 | 29 | 28 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | 185 | 293 | ... | 10·25 | 1 46 | 7 08 | 0 83 | 0 73 | 45 16 | 71·51 |
| 56 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 57 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 58 | *Chanda District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chanda ... | 16,175 | ... | 229 | 25 | 356 | 174 | 16 | ... | 13 | 1 | 30 | 388 | 1,202 | ... | 14·16 | 1·54 | 22·06 | 10·76 | 1·85 | 23·99 | 74·31 |
| | Armori ... | 5,385 | ... | 174 | 33 | 142 | 121 | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | 6 | 113 | 589 | ... | 32 31 | 6·13 | 26 37 | 22 47 | 1·11 | 20·98 | 109·37 |
| | Warora ... | 1,018 | ... | 62 | 0 | 182 | 198 | 1 | 1 | 22 | ... | 24 | 253 | 725 | ... | 6 19 | 0 60 | 18 17 | 19 76 | 2·39 | 25·25 | 72·36 |
| 60 | Sironcha ... | 2,761 | ... | 1 | ... | 38 | 9 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 58 | 107 | ... | 0·36 | ... | 13·77 | 3·25 | 0·36 | 21·01 | 38·75 |
| 61 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 62 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 63 | *Raipur District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Raipur ... | 23,759 | ... | 266 | ... | 445 | 151 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 326 | 1,200 | ... | 11·20 | ... | 18·73 | 6·35 | 0·50 | 13·72 | 50·50 |
| | Dhamtari ... | 6,726 | ... | 137 | ... | 128 | 53 | 6 | ... | 7 | 1 | 14 | 103 | 435 | ... | 20·37 | ... | 19 03 | 7 88 | 2·08 | 15·31 | 64·67 |
| 64 | Drug ... | 4,149 | ... | 122 | ... | 83 | 43 | 2 | ... | 5 | ... | 7 | 59 | 319 | ... | 29·40 | ... | 21·21 | 10·36 | 1·69 | 14·22 | 76·88 |
| 65 | Arung ... | 5,250 | .. | 85 | 5 | 112 | 37 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 65 | 306 | ... | 16·19 | 0·95 | 21·33 | 7 05 | 0·38 | 12·38 | 58·29 |
| 66 | Rajim .. | 5,856 | ... | 36 | ... | 127 | 24 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 57 | 245 | ... | 6 15 | ... | 21 69 | 4·10 | 0 17 | 9·73 | 41·84 |
| 67 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 68 | *Bilaspur District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bilaspur ... | 11,122 | ... | 82 | 24 | 231 | 43 | 1 | 1 | 9 | ... | 11 | 129 | 520 | ... | 7 37 | 2·16 | 20·77 | 3·86 | 0·99 | 11·60 | 46·75 |
| 69 | Ratanpur ... | 6 389 | ... | 51 | ... | 91 | 23 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 58 | 205 | ... | 7 98 | ... | 14·24 | 3·60 | 0 31 | 5 95 | 32 08 |
| 70 | Mungeli ... | 4·755 | ... | 54 | ... | 145 | 21 | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | 87 | 318 | ... | 11·36 | ... | 30·49 | 4 42 | 2·31 | 18·13 | 66 88 |
| 71 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Sambalpur District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 72 | Sambalpur ... | 14,571 | ... | 160 | 56 | 212 | 409 | 1 | ... | 6 | 1 | 8 | 209 | 1,054 | ... | 10·98 | 3·84 | 14·55 | 28 07 | 0·55 | 14·34 | 72·33 |
| 73 | Bargarh ... | 2,677 | ... | 101 | 2 | 102 | 78 | ... | 1 | 8 | ... | 9 | 190 | 482 | ... | 37·73 | 0 75 | 38·10 | 29 14 | 3·30 | 70·97 | 180·05 |
| | Total of Towns ... | 816 417 | 556 | 5.760 | 1,183 | 17,167 | 6,035 | 90 | 83 | 399 | 47 | 619 | 17,082 | 48,402 | 0·68 | 7·05 | 1·45 | 21 03 | 7·39 | 0·76 | 20·92 | 59·28 |
| | TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE | 10,526,620 | 590 | 75,112 | 8,021 | 303.370 | 58,474 | 512 | 479 | 4,530 | 1,307 | 6,828 | 156,296 | 608,691 | 0·05 | 7·14 | 0·76 | 28·82 | 5·55 | 0 65 | 14·85 | 57 82 |

| | |
|---|---|
| | 24·64 |
| | 30·71 |
| | 46·18 |
| | 41·29 |

*Statement showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients*

| Number. | Districts. | GENERAL DISEASES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | LOCAL | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | GROUP A. | | | | | | | GROUP B. | | GROUP C. | GROUP D. | | | | | | | | |
| | | Small-pox. | Cholera. | Dysentry. | Malarial Fevers. | Primary Syphilis. | Secondary Syphilis. | Gonorrhœa. | Scurvy. | Worms. | Debility and Anæmia. | Rheumatic affections. | Tuberculous diseases. | Leprosy. | All other general diseases. | Diseases of the nervous system. | Diseases of the eye. | Diseases of the ear. | Diseases of the nose. | Diseases of the circulatory system. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | A.—General Hospitals and Dispensaries. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Saugor ... | 37 | 201 | 875 | 14,266 | 337 | 747 | 463 | 8 | 294 | 865 | 3,557 | 14 | 12 | 911 | 1,585 | 14,958 | 4,200 | 187 | 14 |
| 2 | Damoh ... | 3 | 4 | 409 | 7,269 | 317 | 108 | 118 | 9 | 41 | 405 | 2,498 | 2 | 10 | 227 | 231 | 6,017 | 2,108 | 61 | 14 |
| 3 | Jubbulpore ... | 2 | 303 | 1,631 | 22,889 | 627 | 949 | 706 | 30 | 3,102 | 1,840 | 4,996 | 86 | 18 | 1,864 | 1,436 | 13,590 | 5,214 | 258 | 64 |
| 4 | Mandla ... | ... | ... | 306 | 3,133 | 192 | 120 | 156 | ... | 195 | 272 | 529 | 7 | 9 | 973 | 215 | 2,010 | 561 | 96 | 4 |
| 5 | Seoni ... | ... | 70 | 247 | 6,695 | 50 | 80 | 68 | 4 | 110 | 209 | 415 | 4 | 3 | 56 | 126 | 1,444 | 563 | 51 | 9 |
| 6 | Narsinghpur ... | 1 | 14 | 663 | 10,187 | 233 | 351 | 286 | 3 | 143 | 882 | 2,530 | 54 | 25 | 823 | 847 | 6,853 | 2,198 | 185 | 36 |
| 7 | Hoshangabad ... | 18 | 630 | 1,549 | 16,643 | 630 | 283 | 577 | 5 | 221 | 954 | 2,318 | 22 | 12 | 390 | 2,431 | 9,511 | 3,079 | 191 | 36 |
| 8 | Khandwa ... | 15 | 489 | 2,142 | 18,335 | 349 | 110 | 434 | 7 | 1,395 | 771 | 1,895 | 8 | 35 | 266 | 828 | 6,299 | 2,662 | 96 | 14 |
| 9 | Badnur ... | 3 | 111 | 1,177 | 4,385 | 101 | 121 | 162 | 20 | 1,294 | 480 | 613 | 2 | 2 | 271 | 569 | 1,623 | 503 | 35 | 5 |
| 10 | Chhindwara ... | ... | 272 | 382 | 4,337 | 124 | 148 | 131 | 1 | 284 | 401 | 702 | ... | 3 | 53 | 199 | 2,606 | 588 | 25 | 3 |
| 11 | Wardha ... | 1 | 229 | 3,563 | 23,305 | 234 | 109 | 461 | 25 | 4,378 | 1,523 | 1,689 | 3 | 11 | 372 | 1,028 | 9,431 | 2,366 | 65 | 17 |
| 12 | Nagpur ... | 20 | 962 | 7,576 | 64,450 | 1,253 | 495 | 1,953 | 54 | 14,941 | 3,028 | 8,872 | 19 | 30 | 3,402 | 4,551 | 23,551 | 10,621 | 491 | 43 |
| 13 | Chanda ... | 25 | 1,158 | 4,738 | 24,762 | 1,005 | 350 | 811 | 9 | 6,220 | 2,552 | 3,770 | 4 | 21 | 1,140 | 1,925 | 10,114 | 2,434 | 291 | 53 |
| 14 | Bhandara ... | 1 | 456 | 2,371 | 24,829 | 184 | 68 | 723 | 35 | 6,621 | 907 | 2,892 | 18 | 20 | 616 | 962 | 6,373 | 2,169 | 127 | 18 |
| 15 | Balaghat ... | ... | 156 | 577 | 13,019 | 154 | 75 | 235 | 9 | 1,365 | 509 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 104 | 352 | 3,460 | 589 | 52 | 65 |
| 16 | Raipur ... | 17 | 905 | 1,919 | 29,693 | 1,843 | 475 | 1,978 | 42 | 5,941 | 1,548 | 3,373 | 9 | 99 | 1,383 | 897 | 6,318 | 3,238 | 88 | 51 |
| 17 | Bilaspur ... | 10 | 96 | 493 | 8,317 | 866 | 367 | 884 | 1 | 1,664 | 530 | 2,226 | ... | 9 | 997 | 662 | 3,701 | 1,274 | 20 | 8 |
| 18 | Sambalpur ... | 98 | 501 | 1,616 | 11,603 | 738 | 261 | 836 | 9 | 8,745 | 412 | 3,999 | 5 | 118 | 562 | 896 | 5,409 | 1,575 | 116 | 57 |
| | Total of Section A. | 251 | 6,557 | 32,225 | 308,177 | 9,237 | 5,217 | 10,982 | 271 | 56,954 | 18,088 | 47,498 | 267 | 443 | 14,390 | 19,740 | 132,268 | 45,942 | 2,435 | 511 |
| | B.—Hospitals and Dispensaries for Females. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Nagpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Jubbulpore ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Raipur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total of Section B. | 2 | 9 | 380 | 6,707 | 69 | 429 | 85 | 16 | 2,488 | 399 | 2,183 | 21 | 3 | 511 | 249 | 4,674 | 1,686 | 75 | 70 |
| | GRAND TOTAL ... | 253 | 6,566 | 32,605 | 314,884 | 9,306 | 5,646 | 11,067 | 287 | 59,442 | 18,487 | 49,681 | 288 | 446 | 14,901 | 19,989 | 136,942 | 47,628 | 2,510 | 541 |

# HOSPITALS.

## *in the Dispensaries of the Central Provinces during the year* 1900.

| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DISEASES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diseases of the lungs. | Other diseases of the respiratory system. | Diarrhœa. | Dyspepsia. | Diseases of the liver. | Other diseases of the digestive system. | Diseases of the spleen. | Other diseases of the lymphatic system. | Goitre. | Diseases of the urinary system. | Soft chancre. | Other diseases of the generative system. | Diseases of the organs of locomotion. | Diseases of the connective tissue. | Ulcers. | Other diseases of the skin. | All other local diseases. | General injuries. | Local injuries | Poisons. | Total number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in each Dispensary. | Operations. |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 |
| 205 | 5,045 | 1,651 | 2,070 | 47 | 3,371 | 245 | 583 | 2 | 136 | 262 | 255 | 101 | 3,473 | 10,20[illegible] | 6,481 | 245 | 28 | 2,333 | 229 | 80,502 | 2,875 |
| 54 | 1,929 | 647 | 832 | 42 | 1,198 | 176 | 135 | ... | 48 | 64 | 79 | 53 | 1,[illegible]9 | 4,431 | 5,356 | 182 | 71 | 651 | 46 | 36,934 | 939 |
| 556 | 7,418 | 2,962 | 2,544 | 164 | 6,[illegible]17 | 665 | 731 | 3 | 298 | 330 | 844 | 69 | 3,119 | 11,100 | 12,266 | 180 | 20 | 2,596 | 80 | 111,527 | 4,326 |
| 105 | 924 | 315 | 520 | 8 | 1,261 | 155 | 149 | 3 | 23 | 3 | 94 | 417 | 407 | 1,346 | 1,264 | ... | 3 | 799 | 12 | 16,686 | 339 |
| 67 | 1,557 | 596 | 378 | 25 | 848 | 48 | 19 | 1 | 51 | 15 | 73 | 32 | 872 | 725 | 737 | 1 | 7 | 264 | 5 | 16,526 | 432 |
| 92 | 3,532 | 1,206 | 1,607 | 102 | 3,229 | 306 | 321 | ... | 146 | 45 | 183 | 92 | 1,771 | 7,220 | 3,160 | 146 | 65 | 1,374 | 39 | 51,750 | 2,005 |
| 202 | 5,916 | 3,061 | 2,497 | 160 | 5,432 | 339 | 1,320 | ... | 185 | 323 | 406 | 92 | 1,697 | 11,565 | 8,263 | 184 | 201 | 1,767 | 79 | 83,189 | 1,907 |
| 149 | 3,832 | 2,967 | 2,073 | 60 | 3,988 | 428 | 276 | 2 | 111 | 62 | 87 | 54 | 1,626 | 6,596 | 3,500 | 66 | 24 | 869 | 117 | 63,037 | 1,375 |
| 45 | 1,554 | 1,135 | 610 | 18 | 2,153 | 104 | 186 | 2 | 32 | 3 | 58 | 108 | 301 | 3,574 | 1,036 | 24 | 43 | 295 | 48 | 22,805 | 397 |
| 20 | 755 | 915 | 936 | 10 | 1,204 | 40 | 196 | 1 | 44 | 1 | 40 | 19 | 300 | 3,730 | 1,774 | ... | 27 | 480 | 51 | 20,203 | 542 |
| 47 | 5,178 | 3,580 | 3,153 | 217 | 3,637 | 154 | 218 | 4 | 70 | 78 | 135 | 43 | 1,157 | 7,064 | 4,142 | 25 | 38 | 1,007 | 256 | 79,613 | 2,355 |
| 301 | 20,646 | 11,858 | 15,486 | 487 | 15,467 | 562 | 2,877 | 4 | 539 | 502 | 1,262 | 537 | 3,855 | 24,263 | 13,400 | 708 | 15 | 5,827 | 665 | 271,563 | 6,331 |
| 505 | 6,122 | 3,775 | 7,289 | 66 | 6,431 | 450 | 382 | ... | 408 | 80 | 178 | 23 | 1,438 | 13,211 | 7,472 | 4 | 55 | 1,8[illegible]2 | 6[illegible] | 110,409 | 1,219 |
| 50 | 4,030 | 4,165 | 3,760 | 66 | 3,834 | 269 | 661 | ... | 65 | 52 | 50 | 39 | 937 | 9,782 | 8,163 | 30 | 20 | 1,5[illegible]7 | 83 | 86,959 | 1,616 |
| 83 | 1,848 | 969 | 934 | 50 | 1,369 | 132 | 170 | ... | 80 | 15 | 94 | 17 | 638 | 4,444 | 2,082 | ... | 41 | 441 | 40 | 34,849 | 464 |
| 277 | 5,573 | 2,313 | 5,802 | 228 | 6,030 | 327 | 414 | 2 | 140 | 217 | 541 | 204 | 2,652 | 11,[illegible]5 | 8,049 | 21 | 16 | 1,352 | 89 | 106,140 | 2,362 |
| 147 | 2,466 | 1,032 | 1,082 | 41 | 1,879 | 109 | 426 | ... | 141 | 230 | 325 | 54 | 571 | 5,503 | 5,187 | 1 | 15 | 547 | 18 | 42,757 | 714 |
| 126 | 2,613 | 2,172 | 5,527 | 58 | 4,631 | 204 | 431 | 2 | 107 | 42 | 308 | 53 | 883 | 6,111 | 10,567 | 159 | 183 | 2,547 | 46 | 74,3[illegible]6 | 1,552 |
| 3,044 | 81,138 | 45,319 | 58,010 | 1,859 | 72,879 | 4,713 | 9,5[illegible]5 | 26 | 2,624 | 2,385 | 5,012 | 1,937 | 26,846 | 141,680 | 110,598 | 1,976 | 972 | 26,528 | 1,[illegible]71 | 1,310,475 | 31,8[illegible]6 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | 1,909 | 1,173 | 6[illegible]0 | 91 | 2,063 | 73 | 169 | 1 | 93 | 85 | 522 | 197 | 1,121 | 2,504 | 2,612 | 7 | 19 | 267 | 4 | 33,551 | 636 |
| 3,064 | 83,047 | 46,498 | 58,610 | 1,950 | 74,942 | 4,786 | 9,673 | 27 | 2,717 | 2,470 | 5,534 | 2,134 | 27,967 | 144,184 | 113,210 | 1,983 | 891 | 26,795 | 1,975 | 1,343,986 | 32,472 |

## V—C.—VACCINATION.

### 1.—*Statement showing particulars of Vaccination in the Central Provinces during the year* 1900-1901.

| No. | District. | Population of districts according to census of 1891. | Average population per square mile. | Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the year | Total number of persons vaccinated | | | Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator. | Primary Vaccination. | | | | Re-vaccination. | | Percentage of successful cases. | | Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population. | Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years. | | Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Total. | *Successful.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Male. | Female. | Total. | | | Under one year. | Over one and under six years. | Total number of all ages. | Total. | Successful. | Primary. | Re-vaccination. | | Number. | Ratio per 1,000. | Number. | Ratio per 1,000. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 1 | Saugor ... | 591,743 | 147·68 | 13 | 8,362 | 6,449 | 14 811 | 1 139 | 14.418 | 9 028 | 3 238 | 14.243 | 393 | 371 | 98·79 | 94·40 | 24·70 | 16,600 | 28·05 | 145 | 0·25 |
| 2 | Damoh ... | 325 613 | 115·02 | 6 | 4 975 | 3 918 | 8,893 | 1,464 | 7.615 | 5.903 | 867 | 7,034 | 1,278 | 921 | 92·37 | 72 07 | 24·43 | 5 199 | 15·96 | 64 | 0·20 |
| 3 | Jubbulpore ... | 748 146 | 189·50 | 17 | 14,013 | 11,677 | 25 690 | 1.511 | 21 973 | 14,806 | 5.524 | 21,736 | 3.717 | 3.438 | 98 92 | 92 49 | 33·65 | 21,266 | 28·42 | 189 | 0·25 |
| 4 | Narsinghpur ... | 367,026 | 191·56 | 8 | 12 530 | 13,218 | 25 748 | 3.218 | 21,248 | 8.244 | 1,064 | 20 570 | 4 500 | 4,163 | 96·81 | 92·51 | 67·39 | 15 497 | 42 22 | 43 | 0·12 |
| 5 | Hoshangabad ... | 497,722 | 193·45 | 10 | 7,294 | 6 236 | 13,530 | 1.353 | 12,397 | 9.009 | 1,534 | 11 784 | 1,133 | 810 | 95·06 | 71·49 | 25·30 | 13,248 | 26·62 | 187 | 0·38 |
| 6 | Nimar ... | 285.709 | | 7 | 7,565 | 6,722 | 14 287 | 2,041 | 12 444 | 9,615 | 1.747 | 12,021 | 1,843 | 556 | 96·60 | 30·17 | 44·02 | 14,146 | 49·51 | 49 | 0·17 |
| 7 | Mandla ... | 339 373 | 67·12 | 9 | 7 699 | 7,521 | 15 220 | 1 685 | 11,265 | 7 545 | 3 363 | 11,250 | 3 955 | 3,918 | 99 87 | 99·06 | 44 69 | 14,238 | 41·95 | 50 | 0·15 |
| 8 | Betul ... | 323.196 | 84·52 | 7 | 4.303 | 5,543 | 9,845 | 1,406 | 6,916 | 6,235 | 279 | 6,658 | 2,930 | 2 313 | 96·41 | 78 94 | 27·79 | 11,007 | 34·06 | 158 | 0·49 |
| 9 | Chhindwara ... | 407,494 | 88·01 | 9 | 9 330 | 11,763 | 21,093 | 2.344 | 10 902 | 9,036 | 786 | 10,085 | 10,191 | 8,546 | 92 51 | 83·86 | 45·72 | 16,775 | 41·17 | 133 | 0·33 |
| 10 | Seoni ... | 370 767 | 115·94 | 9 | 7,738 | 10,643 | 18,381 | 2 042 | 11,943 | 7,244 | 2,470 | 11,754 | 6,438 | 5.997 | 98·42 | 93·15 | 47·88 | 16,319 | 44·01 | 202 | 0·54 |
| 11 | Balaghat ... | 383 331 | 122·12 | 6 | 4 784 | 6,702 | 11,486 | 1.909 | 9,965 | 6,248 | 290 | 9,853 | 1.521 | 1,457 | 98·88 | 95·79 | 29·50 | 8 350 | 21·78 | 107 | 0·28 |
| 12 | Bhandara ... | 742,85 | 187·21 | 13 | 8,592 | 7.541 | 16,133 | 1.240 | 14,863 | 9.091 | 5,401 | 14 640 | 1 270 | 1,194 | 98·50 | 94·02 | 21·32 | 24,568 | 33·07 | 367 | 0·49 |
| 13 | Nagpur ... | 757,862 | 197·21 | 14 | 13,896 | 12,259 | 26,155 | 1,853 | 25.264 | 13 480 | 10,252 | 24,054 | 891 | 532 | 95 21 | 59·71 | 32 44 | 20,200 | 26 65 | 424 | 0·56 |
| 14 | Wardha ... | 400 854 | 165·10 | 9 | 7.624 | 6,432 | 14 056 | 1,562 | 12 991 | 8.815 | 3.569 | 12,659 | 1,065 | 932 | 97·44 | 87·51 | 33 91 | 12,917 | 32·22 | 329 | 0·82 |
| 15 | Chanda ... | 697,610 | 64·99 | 14 | 8,730 | 8,241 | 16,971 | 1,212 | 12,545 | 6,639 | 3,822 | 11,983 | 4,426 | 3,681 | 95·52 | 83·17 | 22·45 | 17,259 | 24·74 | 487 | 0·70 |
| 16 | Raipur ... | 1,584,427 | 135·12 | 25 | 21,974 | 20,263 | 42,237 | 1,689 | 40 186 | 15,030 | 22 305 | 39,438 | 2 051 | 1 627 | 98·14 | 79·33 | 25 92 | 44,261 | 27·94 | 609 | 0·38 |
| 17 | Bilaspur ... | 1,164 158 | 139·61 | 24 | 19,420 | 16 947 | 36,367 | 1,533 | 35,070 | 25,054 | 6,737 | 33.709 | 1,297 | 869 | 96·12 | 67·00 | 29·70 | 28,624 | 24·59 | 315 | 0·27 |
| 18 | Sambalpur ... | 796,413 | 161·00 | 15 | 13 006 | 11,703 | 24.709 | 1,604 | 21.554 | 17,815 | 3.309 | 21,377 | 3.155 | 2,888 | 99·18 | 91·54 | 30·47 | 29,500 | 37 04 | 387 | 0·45 |
| | Tota ... | 10 784 294 | 124·67 | 215 | 181,835 | 173 778 | 355 613 | 1,647 | 303,559 | 189.837 | 76,558 | 294,858 | 52,054 | 44,213 | 97·13 | 84·94 | 31·44 | 329,974 | 30·60 | 4,215 | 0·39 |

## FEUDATORY STATES.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Makrai ... | 18 549 | 119·67 | 1 | 87 | 87 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 160 | 10 | 170 | ... | ... | 97·70 | ... | 0·16 | 172 | 9·27 | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 18 549 | 119·67 | 1 | 87 | 87 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 160 | 10 | 170 | ... | ... | 0,70 | ... | 9·16 | 172 | 9 27 | ... | ... |
| | **RAIPUR DISTRICT** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Khairagarh .. | 181,184 | 194·61 | 4 | 2 216 | 1,879 | 4.095 | 1,024 | 4,095 | 3 207 | 825 | 4 041 | ... | ... | 68 68 | ... | 22·30 | 5 230 | 29 87 | ... | ... |
| 2 | Nandgaon | 183,866 | 211·10 | 4 | 3 299 | 3 647 | 6,9 6 | 1 736 | 4 543 | 1 853 | 1,250 | 4,213 | 2,403 | 2 687 | 92 74 | 87 85 | 34 26 | 5 157 | 28 65 | ... | ... |
| 3 | Kanker ... | 82 379 | 57·65 | 2 | 1,531 | 1,619 | 3,150 | 1 575 | 2,511 | 1,715 | 796 | 2 456 | 639 | 602 | 97 81 | 94·21 | 37 12 | 2 624 | 31 85 | ... | ... |
| 4 | Chhuikhadan .. | 36,288 | 235 64 | 1 | 407 | 458 | 865 | 865 | 802 | 391 | 334 | 735 | 63 | 62 | 91·65 | 98·41 | 21·96 | 706 | 19·46 | ... | ... |
| 5 | Bastar ... | 310 884 | 23 80 | 12 | 8 976 | 7 929 | 16,905 | 1 409 | 15 677 | 3,376 | 9 860 | 15 404 | 1,228 | 1,207 | 98 25 | 98·29 | 53 43 | 12 353 | 30·77 | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 794 601 | 48 31 | 23 | 16 429 | 15 532 | 31 961 | 1,300 | 27,628 | 10 542 | 12,973 | 26,849 | 4,333 | 3 958 | 97·18 | 91 35 | 38 77 | 26,080 | 32 82 | ... | ... |
| | **BILASPUR DISTRICT.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Sakti ... | 25,374 | 183 87 | 1 | 92 | 82 | 174 | 174 | 165 | 83 | 65 | 158 | 9 | 6 | 95·76 | 66 67 | 6 46 | 879 | 34 64 | ... | ... |
| 2 | Kawardha ... | 91 813 | 115·05 | 2 | 1 255 | 1 080 | 2 335 | 1,167 | 1,040 | 1,390 | 276 | 1 684 | 305 | 322 | 86 80 | 81·52 | 21 85 | 2 219 | 24 17 | ... | ... |
| | T tal ... | 117,187 | 125·20 | 3 | 1,347 | 1 162 | 2 509 | 836 | 2,105 | 1 473 | 341 | 1,842 | 404 | 328 | 87 51 | 81 19 | 18 52 | 3 0 8 | 26 44 | ... | .. |
| | **SAMBALPUR DISTRICT.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Sarangarh .. | 83 210 | 154·09 | 2 | 1,287 | 1,259 | 2,546 | 1,273 | 1 783 | 1 402 | 337 | 1,740 | 763 | 739 | 97·59 | 95·67 | 29 68 | 4 114 | 40·44 | ... | ... |
| 2 | Raigarh ... | 168,525 | 113·41 | 4 | 3 152 | 2,887 | 6,039 | 1 510 | 4 932 | 2 445 | 2,182 | 4 749 | 1,107 | 892 | 96·29 | 80·58 | 33·47 | 6 3 2 | 37 87 | ... | ... |
| 3 | Rehrakhol ... | 20.335 | 24·41 | 1 | 396 | 384 | 780 | 780 | 780 | 352 | 412 | 772 | ... | ... | 98 07 | ... | 37 93 | 817 | 40·18 | ... | ... |
| 4 | Sonpur ... | 195,245 | 215·50 | 5 | 3 068 | 2 948 | 6,016 | 1,203 | 5,746 | 1,126 | 3 859 | 5 37 | 270 | 173 | 93 46 | 64 07 | 28·39 | 7,6 5 | 38 95 | ... | ... |
| 5 | Kalahandi ... | 326,295 | 87·13 | 12 | 9 033 | 8 547 | 18 480 | 1 527 | 13 870 | 1 211 | 7 353 | 13 064 | 4 601 | 3,081 | 94·13 | 86·52 | 52·24 | 11 597 | 35 54 | ... | ... |
| 6 | Patna ... | 332.197 | 138·47 | 7 | 5 256 | 4 352 | 9 608 | 1 372 | 7 738 | 1 947 | 5 647 | 7.707 | 1,870 | 1,567 | 99·60 | 83 80 | 27 02 | 17.592 | 52·96 | ... | ... |
| 7 | Bamra .. | 104,367 | 52 50 | 6 | 1 958 | 1,912 | 3 870 | 645 | 2,239 | 104 | 2,017 | 2,218 | 1,631 | 95 | 99·06 | 58 68 | 30 42 | 2,001 | 19·17 | ... | ... |
| | T tal ... | 1 230 174 | 103 40 | 37 | 25 [illegible] | 22 289 | 47 3 0 | 1 [illegible] | 37 007 | 8 587 | 21 807 | 35 620 | 10 242 | 8 300 | 96 02 | 81·04 | 35 70 | 50,108 | 40·73 | ... | .. |
| | TOTAL FEUDATORY STATES. | 2 160 511 | 73·56 | 64 | 42 013 | 39 070 | 81 [illegible] | 1 281 | 67 004 | 2 762 | 25 131 | 64 481 | 14 079 | 12 586 | 96 23 | 84·02 | 35 67 | 79,458 | 36 78 | ... | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 12 944,805 | 111·65 | 270 | 324 748 | 212 848 | 437,596 | 1 563 | 370 503 | 21 [illegible] 0 | 111,630 | 350 339 | 67,033 | 56,7 0 | 90 07 | 84 73 | 32·15 | 409 432 | 31·63 | 4.215 | 0·39 |

## V—C.—VACCINATION.

### 2.—*Statement showing the cost of the Vaccination Department in the Central Provinces during the year* 1900-1901.

| Number. | District. | Expenditure. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Paid from | | | | | | Number of successful vaccinations and revaccinations. | Average cost of each successful case. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | European Supervising Officers. | Pay. | Native Supervising Officers. | Pay. | Vaccinators. | Pay. | Clerks. | Pay. | Peons, &c. | Pay. | Total pay of Establishment. | Travelling allowance. | Contingencies. | Total cost. | Imperial Funds. | Provincial Funds. | Local Funds. | Municipalities. | Native States. | Total. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| | | | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| 1 | Saugor ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 300 0 0 | 13 | 1,676 12 8 | ... | ... | 3 | 120 2 6 | 2,096 15 2 | 121 10 0 | 126 10 3 | 2,345 3 5 | ... | 113 0 0 | 1,973 10 11 | 258 8 6 | ... | 2,345 3 5 | 14,614 | 0 2 6 2/3 |
| 2 | Damoh ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 420 0 0 | 6 | 701 4 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 102 0 4 | 1,223 4 7 | 115 0 0 | 59 15 5 | 1,398 4 0 | ... | 115 0 0 | 1,283 4 0 | ... | ... | 1,398 4 0 | 7,955 | 0 2 9 1/2 |
| 3 | Jubbulpore... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 300 0 0 | 17 | 2,053 8 7 | ... | ... | 4 | 201 0 0 | 2,554 8 7 | 198 3 0 | 321 0 0 | 3,073 11 7 | ... | 194 0 0 | 2,505 2 7 | 374 9 0 | ... | 3,073 11 7 | 25,174 | 0 1 11 1/3 |
| 4 | Narsinghpur ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 300 0 0 | 8 | 1,169 3 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 110 0 0 | 1,579 3 3 | 233 6 0 | 77 1 8 | 1,889 10 11 | ... | 228 14 0 | 1,527 6 6 | 133 6 5 | ... | 1,889 10 11 | 24,733 | 0 1 2 1/2 |
| 5 | Hoshangabad ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 420 0 0 | 10 | 1,220 4 8 | ... | ... | 3 | 108 13 4 | 1,749 2 0 | 216 2 0 | 94 5 5 | 2,059 9 5 | ... | 213 8 0 | 1,598 6 8 | 247 10 9 | ... | 2,059 9 5 | 12,594 | 0 2 7 1/3 |
| 6 | Nimar ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 420 0 0 | 7 | 1,097 10 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 89 14 0 | 1,607 8 3 | 134 13 0 | 71 9 3 | 1,813 14 6 | ... | 92 6 0 | 1,475 15 6 | 245 9 0 | ... | 1,813 14 6 | 12,577 | 0 2 3 1/2 |
| 7 | Mandla ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 312 0 0 | 9 | 1,116 0 0 | ... | ... | 3 | 122 0 0 | 1,550 0 0 | 231 8 0 | 51 14 2 | 1,833 6 2 | ... | 231 8 0 | 1,601 14 2 | ... | ... | 1,833 6 2 | 15,168 | 0 1 11 1/5 |
| 8 | Betul ... .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 300 0 0 | 7 | 872 1 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 104 5 3 | 1,276 6 4 | 304 0 0 | 65 9 11 | 1,646 0 3 | ... | 304 0 0 | 1,342 0 3 | ... | ... | 1,646 0 3 | 8,981 | 0 2 11 1/5 |
| 9 | Chhindwara ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 420 0 0 | 9 | 1,118 2 5 | ... | ... | 4 | 142 7 7 | 1,680 10 0 | 169 0 0 | 96 4 11 | 1,945 14 11 | ... | 204 8 0 | 1,610 7 11 | 130 15 0 | ... | 1,945 14 11 | 18,631 | 0 1 8 |
| 10 | Seoni ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 300 0 0 | 9 | 1,254 11 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 107 8 0 | 1,662 3 1 | 190 8 0 | 85 10 8 | 1,938 5 9 | ... | 190 8 0 | 1,562 13 9 | 185 0 0 | ... | 1,938 5 9 | 17,751 | 0 1 8 4/5 |
| 11 | Balaghat ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 300 0 0 | 6 | 896 7 5 | ... | ... | 2 | 96 0 0 | 1,292 7 5 | 256 8 0 | 45 0 11 | 1,594 0 4 | ... | 217 8 0 | 1,376 8 4 | ... | ... | 1,594 0 4 | 11,310 | 0 2 3 |
| 12 | Bhandara . .. | 1 | ... | 1 | 420 0 0 | 13 | 1,895 8 9 | ... | ... | 4 | 140 0 0 | 2,455 8 9 | 202 0 0 | 36 3 11 | 2,693 12 8 | ... | 233 0 0 | 2,280 12 8 | 180 0 0 | ... | 2,693 12 8 | 15,834 | 0 2 8 1/2 |
| 13 | Nagpur ... .. | 1 | ... | 1 | 360 0 0 | 14 | 2,058 9 6 | ... | ... | 3 | 146 4 11 | 2,564 14 5 | ... | 290 12 2 | 2,855 10 7 | ... | ... | 2,004 0 4 | 761 10 3 | ... | 2,855 10 7 | 24,586 | 0 1 10 1/4 |
| 14 | Wardha ... .. | 1 | ... | 1 | 309 8 3 | 9 | 1,130 15 8 | ... | ... | 3 | 134 12 10 | 1,575 4 9 | 295 6 0 | 72 14 5 | 1,943 9 2 | ... | 295 6 0 | 1,508 15 0 | 139 4 2 | ... | 1,943 9 2 | 13,591 | 0 2 3 1/2 |
| 15 | Chanda ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 420 0 0 | 14 | 1,573 11 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 110 0 0 | 2,103 11 2 | ... | 94 5 8 | 2,198 0 10 | ... | ... | 1,933 8 4 | 264 8 6 | ... | 2,198 0 10 | 15,664 | 0 2 2 4/5 |
| 16 | Raipur ... ... | 1 | ... | 4 | 1,389 0 5 | 25 | 3,250 11 11 | ... | ... | 6 | 228 3 8 | 4,868 0 0 | 283 4 0 | 201 3 11 | 5,352 7 11 | ... | 283 4 0 | 4,889 3 11 | 180 0 0 | ... | 5,352 7 11 | 41,065 | 0 2 1 1/4 |
| 17 | Bilaspur ... ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 561 10 2 | 24 | 2,006 1 3 | ... | ... | 5 | 185 0 0 | 2,752 11 5 | 90 5 0 | 121 8 11 | 2,964 9 4 | ... | 88 0 0 | 2,694 4 4 | 182 5 0 | ... | 2 964 9 4 | 34,578 | 0 1 4 1/3 |
| 18 | Sambalpur ... ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 1,038 5 8 | 15 | 1,798 13 5 | ... | ... | 4 | 117 6 9 | 2,954 9 10 | 174 6 0 | 149 9 11 | 3,278 9 9 | ... | 174 6 0 | 2,960 3 9 | 144 0 0 | ... | 3,278 9 9 | 24,265 | 0 2 1 3/4 |
| | Total ... | 18 | ... | 25 | 8,290 8 6 | 215 | 26,890 9 4 | ... | ... | 62 | 2,365 15 2 | 37,547 1 0 | 3,215 15 0 | 2,061 13 6 | 42,824 13 6 | ... | 3,178 12 0 | 36,218 10 11 | 3,427 6 7 | ... | 42,824 13 6 | 339,071 | 0 2 1/4 |

## FEUDATORY STATES.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Hoshangabad District.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Makrai .. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 73 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 73 9 8 | ... | ... | 73 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 73 9 8 | 73 9 8 | 170 | 0 6 11 1/7 |
| | Total .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 73 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 73 9 8 | ... | ... | 73 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 73 9 8 | 73 9 8 | 170 | 0 6 11 1/7 |
| | **Raipur District.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Khairagarh .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | 4 | 504 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 504 14 0 | 10 3 2 | 5 4 6 | 520 5 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 520 5 8 | 520 5 8 | 4,041 | 0 2 0 3/4 |
| 2 | Nandgaon . .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 368 3 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 368 3 5 | 38 9 9 | 5 15 6 | 412 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 412 12 8 | 412 12 8 | 6,330 | 0 1 0 1/2 |
| 3 | Kanker .. .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 202 6 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 202 6 3 | ... | ... | 202 6 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 202 6 3 | 202 6 3 | 3,058 | 0 1 0 2/3 |
| 4 | Chhuikhadan ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 80 0 0 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 80 0 0 | ... | 3 3 6 | 83 3 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 83 3 6 | 83 3 6 | 7 | 0 1 8 |
| 5 | Bastar ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 310 0 0 | 12 | 1,428 0 0 | ... | ... | 1 | 72 0 0 | 1,810 0 0 | ... | 21 0 0 | 1,831 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,831 0 0 | 1,831 0 0 | 16,611 | 0 1 9 1/8 |
| | Total .. | 1 | ... | 1 | 810 0 0 | 23 | 2,533 7 8 | ... | ... | 1 | 72 0 0 | 2,965 7 8 | 48 12 11 | 35 7 6 | 3,049 12 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,049 12 1 | 3,049 12 1 | 30,807 | 0 1 7 |
| | **Bilaspur District.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Sakti ... ... | . | ... | ... | ... | 1 | Return not received. | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 164 | ... |
| 2 | Kawardha ... ... | ... | . | . | ... | 2 | 191 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 191 10 0 | ... | 0 8 0 | 192 2 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 192 2 0 | 192 2 0 | 2,006 | 0 1 6 1/3 |
| | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 191 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 191 10 0 | ... | 0 8 0 | 192 2 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 192 2 0 | 192 2 0 | 2,170 | 0 1 6 1/3 |
| | **Sambalpur District.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Sarangarh ... ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | Return not received. | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,470 | ... |
| 2 | Raigarh ... .. | .. | | ... | ... | 4 | 462 0 0 | ... | .. | .. | ... | 462 0 0 | ... | 15 6 0 | 477 6 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 477 6 0 | 477 6 0 | 5,641 | 0 1 4 1/5 |
| 3 | Rehrakhol ... ... | .. | ... | . | ... | 1 | 104 0 0 | ... | ... | 1 | 16 12 8 | 120 12 8 | ... | 6 5 3 | 127 1 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 127 1 11 | 127 1 11 | 772 | 0 2 7 1/2 |
| 4 | Sonpur ... ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | 5 | 309 6 4 | ... | ... | ... | | 309 6 4 | ... | 2 0 0 | 311 6 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 311 6 4 | 311 6 4 | 5,543 | 0 0 10 4/5 |
| 5 | Kalahandi ... .. | ... | . | *2 | 250 0 0 | 12 | 930 9 11 | ... | ... | 1 | 50 0 0 | 1,248 9 11 | 54 14 0 | 4 10 0 | 1,308 1 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,308 1 11 | 1,308 1 11 | 17,045 | 0 1 2 2/3 |
| 6 | Patna ... ... | .. | ... | 1 | 300 0 0 | 7 | 543 0 11 | ... | ... | 1 | 40 0 0 | 883 0 11 | ... | .. | 883 0 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 883 0 11 | 883 0 11 | 9,274 | 0 1 6 1/4 |
| 7 | Bamra ... ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 6 | 160 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 0 | ... | 9 13 0 | 169 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 169 13 0 | 169 13 0 | 3,175 | 0 0 10 1/4 |
| | Total .. | .. | ... | 4 | 550 0 0 | 37 | 2,518 1 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 115 12 8 | 3,183 13 10 | 54 14 0 | 38 2 3 | 3,276 14 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,276 14 1 | 3,276 14 1 | 43,920 | 0 1 3 1/6 |
| | Total States ... | 1 | ... | 5 | 860 0 0 | 64 | 5,366 12 6 | ... | ... | 4 | 187 12 8 | 6,414 9 2 | 103 10 11 | 74 1 9 | 6,592 5 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,592 5 10 | 6,592 5 10 | 77,067 | 0 1 5 |
| | GRAND TOTAL ... | 19 | ... | 30 | 9,150 8 6 | 279 | 32,257 5 10 | ... | ... | 66 | 2,553 11 10 | 43,961 10 2 | 3,319 9 11 | 2,135 15 3 | 49,417 3 4 | ... | 3,178 12 0 | 36,218 10 11 | 3,427 6 7 | 6,592 5 10 | 49,417 3 4 | 416,138 | 0 1 10 3/4 |

* One is a Medical Officer.

## V—C.—VACCINATION.

### 3.—*Statement showing Dispensary Vaccination in the Central Provinces during the year* 1900-1901.

| Number. | District. | Number of Dispensaries in each district to which a Vaccinator is attached. | Average number of Vaccinators attached to Dispensaries during the season. | Total number of persons vaccinated. | Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator. | Primary Vaccination. | | | | Re-vaccination. | | Percentage of successful Cases. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Total. | *Successful.* | | | Total. | Successful. | Primary. | Re-vaccination. |
| | | | | | | | Under one year. | One and over six years. | Total of all ages. | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1 | Saugor ... ... | ... | ... | 1,108 | ... | 1,061 | 876 | 87 | 1,020 | 47 | 42 | 96·14 | 89·36 |
| 2 | Damoh ... ... | ... | ... | 1,299 | ... | 1,190 | 514 | 81 | 1,086 | 109 | 77 | 91·26 | 70·64 |
| 3 | Jubbulpore ... ... | ... | ... | 453 | ... | 388 | 287 | 82 | 369 | 65 | 42 | 95·10 | 64 62 |
| 4 | Narsinghpur ... ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 10 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 100·00 | 100 00 |
| 5 | Hoshangabad ... ... | ... | ... | 468 | ... | 453 | 297 | 90 | 421 | 15 | 11 | 92 94 | 73·33 |
| 6 | Nimar ... ... | ... | ... | 273 | ... | 264 | 193 | 24 | 237 | 9 | ... | 89 7· | ... |
| 7 | Mandla ... ... | ... | ... | 609 | ... | 605 | 175 | 228 | 604 | 4 | 4 | 99 83 | 100·00 |
| 8 | Betul ... ... | ... | ... | 839 | ... | 411 | 228 | 63 | 385 | 428 | 240 | 93·67 | 56·07 |
| 9 | Chhindwara ... ... | ... | ... | 314 | ... | 243 | 217 | 11 | 235 | 71 | 56 | 96 71 | 78·87 |
| 10 | Seoni ... ... | ... | ... | 107 | ... | 97 | 80 | 5 | 85 | 10 | 9 | 87 63 | 90·00 |
| 11 | Balaghat ... ... | ... | ... | 630 | ... | 519 | 305 | 72 | 508 | 111 | 111 | 97 83 | 100·00 |
| 12 | Bhandara ... ... | ... | ... | 833 | ... | 785 | 456 | 302 | 758 | 48 | 46 | 96 56 | 95·83 |
| 13 | Nagpur ... ... | ... | ... | 1,292 | ... | 1,292 | 1,021 | 135 | 1,256 | ... | ... | 97·21 | ... |
| 14 | Wardha ... ... | ... | ... | 737 | ... | 716 | 308 | 349 | 657 | 21 | 19 | 91·76 | 90·48 |
| 15 | Chanda ... ... | ... | ... | 767 | ... | 638 | 318 | 123 | 516 | 129 | 81 | 80 88 | 62 79 |
| 16 | Raipur ... ... | ... | ... | 2,956 | ... | 2 373 | 1,109 | 584 | 2,011 | 583 | 251 | 84·75 | 43·05 |
| 17 | Bilaspur ... ... | ... | ... | 749 | ... | 749 | 385 | 301 | 686 | ... | ... | 91·59 | ... |
| 18 | Sambalpur ... ... | ... | ... | 2 016 | ... | 1,191 | 784 | 276 | 1,146 | 825 | 502 | 96 22 | 60·85 |
| | Total ... | ... | ... | 15,464 | ... | 12.985 | 7,559 | 2,822 | 11,990 | 2,479 | 1 495 | 92·31 | 60·31 |

## FEUDATORY STATE DISPENSARIES.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Makrai ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | 39 | 8 | 47 | ... | ... | 92 16 | ... |
| | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | 39 | 8 | 47 | ... | ... | 92·16 | ... |
| | **RAIPUR DISTRICT.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Jagdalpur ... .. | .. | .. | ... | 144 | ... | 144 | 5 | 132 | 141 | ... | ... | 100·00 | ... |
| 2 | Kondegaon ... .. | ... | ... | ... | 110 | ... | 110 | 26 | 49 | 110 | ... | ... | 100·00 | .. |
| 3 | Nandgaon . | . | . | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Kanker .. | ... | ... | ... | 202 | ... | 202 | 121 | 76 | 200 | ... | .. | 99·01 | ... |
| 5 | Dongargarh .. | ... | ... | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | 24 | 17 | 41 | ... | ... | 86 27 | ... |
| 6 | Antagarh ... | ... | ... | ... | 94 | ... | 94 | 25 | 47 | 94 | ... | ... | 100·00 | .. |
| 7 | Konta ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... | 50 | 11 | 39 | 50 | ... | ... | 100·00 | ... |
| 8 | Bhopalpattam ... | ... | ... | ... | 114 | ... | 114 | 30 | 29 | 104 | ... | ... | 91·23 | ... |
| 9 | Bijapur ... | ... | ... | ... | 146 | ... | 146 | 2 | 144 | 146 | ... | ... | 100 00 | ... |
| | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | 911 | ... | 911 | 247 | 533 | 892 | ... | ... | 97·91 | ... |
| | **BILASPUR DISTRICT.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Sakti ... ... | Return not received. | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Kawardha ... .. | ... | ... | ... | 114 | ... | 114 | 54 | 27 | 108 | ... | ... | 94·74 | ... |
| | Total .. | ... | ... | ... | 114 | ... | 114 | 54 | 27 | 108 | ... | ... | 94·74 | ... |
| | **SAMBALPUR DISTRICT.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Sarangarh .. ... | ... | ... | ... | 269 | ... | 163 | 84 | 73 | 158 | 106 | 84 | 96·93 | 79·25 |
| 2 | Raigarh ... .. | ... | ... | ... | 259 | ... | 202 | 142 | 58 | 200 | 57 | 39 | 99·01 | 68 42 |
| 3 | Sonpur ... .. | ... | ... | . | 278 | ... | 145 | 31 | 105 | 145 | 133 | 56 | 100 00 | 42·11 |
| 4 | Bhawanipatna ... .. | ... | ... | ... | 236 | ... | 140 | 23 | 62 | 113 | 96 | 81 | 80 71 | 84·38 |
| 5 | Junagarh .. | . . | ... | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | 6 | 5 | 17 | ... | ... | 60 71 | ... |
| 6 | Rampur Thuamal . | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | 9 | 2 | 19 | ... | ... | 76·00 | ... |
| 7 | Deogarh .. | ... | ... | ... | 102 | . | 102 | 1 | 78 | 92 | ... | ... | 90·20 | ... |
| 8 | Kashipur ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | .. | 30 | 10 | 9 | 22 | ... | ... | 73 33 | ... |
| 9 | Rehrakhol (Rampur) | ... | ... | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | 20 | 12 | 34 | ... | ... | 100·00 | ... |
| | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,261 | ... | 869 | 376 | 404 | 800 | 392 | 260 | 92·66 | 65·33 |
| | TOTAL STATES ... | ... | ... | .. | 2,337 | ... | 1,945 | 666 | 972 | 1,847 | 392 | 260 | 94 96 | 66·33 |
| | GRAND TOTAL ... | ... | ... | ... | 17,801 | ... | 14,930 | 8 225 | 3,794 | 13.837 | 2,871 | 1,755 | 92·68 | 61·13 |

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*With additions to 1901*

Litho., S. I. O., Calcutta.

# REPORT

ON THE

# ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

# CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR

# 1901-1902.

*Agents for the sale of Books published by the Central Provinces Administration.*

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# ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

# CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR

THE YEAR 1901-1902.

# PART I.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

**General description.**

The Central Provinces occupy a large proportion of the broad belt of hill and plateau country which separates the plains of Hindustan from the Deccan. They extend from Orissa to the Bombay Presidency, and from the southern border of Bundelkhund and the United Provinces to the north of Madras and the Nizam's Dominions. The area of the Province is about 115,000 square miles, and its population twelve millions, giving a density of scarcely more than a hundred persons to the square mile. Three-fourths of the area and five-sixths of the population are comprised in the eighteen British districts, and the remainder in the states of fifteen Feudatory Chiefs subordinate to the Administration.

**Natural features.**

2. The Provinces may be divided from north-west to south-east into three tracts of upland and two of plain. To the north the districts of Saugor and Damoh form the southern boundary of the Vindhyan escarpment. In this region the sandstone rocks are generally overlaid with heavy black soil formed from the decaying trap, which is principally devoted to the cultivation of the spring crops, wheat and gram, while rice and hill millets are sown in the lighter and more sandy soils. Next, the long and narrow valley of the Nerbudda from Jubbulpore to Hoshangabad is formed of deep alluvial deposits of extreme richness and excellently suited to the growth of wheat. To the south of the Nerbudda the Satpura range stretches across the Provinces, containing the greater part of five districts, its crystalline and sandstone rocks rising in places through the superficial stratum of trap, and with large areas of shallow stony land still covered to a great extent with forest interspersed by black-soil valleys of great fertility. In the latter are grown wheat and other spring crops, while the lighter kinds of rice and the hill millets are all that the poorer land can bear. To the south of the Satpuras and extending along its base from west to east lie successively the Nagpur, Chhattisgarh and Sambalpur plains. The Nagpur country, drained by the Wardha and Wainganga rivers, contains towards the west the shallow black soil in which autumn crops like cotton and the large millet, juar, which do not require excessive moisture, can be successfully cultivated. The eastern part of the Nagpur country and the Chhattisgarh and Sambalpur plains comprising the Mahanadi basin form the great rice tract of the Provinces, its heavy rainfall and hard yellowish soil rendering it

excellently adapted for the growth of this crop. South and east again the plains are bounded by another large expanse of hill and forest, perhaps the wildest part of the whole Peninsula, comprising the large Feudatory States of Bastar and Kanker, and the Zamindaris of the Chhattisgarh districts, stretching from the Wardha river to the Eastern Ghâts, covered over large areas with jungle, and with the sparsest of population and cultivation.

**Ethnical constitution of the people.**

3. The varied characteristics of the country and of its soil and products have been sufficiently shown. The ethnical constitution of its people is no less diverse. In the land-locked plain of Chhattisgarh a Rajput dynasty had for twenty centuries, until its subversion by the Marathas a hundred and fifty years ago, ruled a people coming originally from Northern India, and since cut off from intercourse with the rest of the country. To the east Sambalpur and its tributary states had for some centuries been peopled by immigrants from Orissa. In the north and west the races of Northern India took possession of the Vindhyan districts, the Nerbudda valley and the open portions of the Satpura plateau. The Nagpur plain formerly subject to the Gond dynasty of Deogarh fell to the Marathas, who conquered it and settled in all the open country. To the south of Chanda a small territory has been colonised by Telugu immigrants from Madras. The Gonds and other forest tribes, who formerly held the country, retired before the Aryan invaders to the two great tracts of hill and forest above described, where they still form the majority of the population. Thus it comes to pass that six different Aryan vernaculars, as distinguished in the Linguistic Survey, can be classed as vernaculars of the Province, and besides these there are the various languages of the Dravidian tribes, and hybrid dialects arising from the territorial contact of speakers of different languages, which are found in abundance over most of its area.

**Effects of the unseasonable rainfall of recent years.**

4. Since the formation of the Province in 1861, its history had been up to the last decade an almost unbroken record of favourable seasons, accompanied by the expansion of the area cultivated for crops and the steady growth of population. From 1866, when the first census was taken, up to 1891 the successive enumerations disclosed an increase of from nine to thirteen millions of persons. The total area under crops had grown during the same period from thirteen to sixteen and a half million acres or by nearly 28 per cent. Long immunity from serious seasonal calamities had given rise to the belief that the Province was more immune from famine than almost any part of India. In the last ten years this belief has been signally falsified. After 1892, for three years in succession, the harvest of the spring crops was spoilt by untimely winter rain. In the two following years the rainfall ceased abruptly at the end of August, producing in the first year a partial, and in the second an almost complete failure of both the autumn and spring crops, and culminating in the great famine of 1897. Then followed two seasons of comparative recovery, until in 1899 the rainfall was again utterly inadequate, and a second total failure of crops resulted in the famine of 1900, which, coming as it did on a people already impoverished by a succession of bad years, was only prevented from being an overwhelming disaster by an organization of relief efficient and liberal to a degree perhaps unapproached in the history of previous famines.

**Results of the famines.**

5. The record of administration during this continued period of severe depression is mainly the narrative of a series of endeavours to preserve life and enable the agricultural classes to remain on the land by the grant of famine relief,

direct and indirect, the suspension and remission of rents and revenue, the construction of roads and irrigation tanks, the distribution of loans and gifts of money for the purchase of cattle and seed-grain, and the conciliation of debtors and creditors by Government intervention in the interests of the former. Over six and a half crores of rupees have been spent on direct famine relief and further large sums in the other methods described above. The efforts made have been on the whole successful. The recent census shows a decrease of population of 8·3 per cent. or about a million persons, and somewhat less than 20 per cent. of the decrease is to be attributed to emigration. The cultivated area has decreased since 1892-93 by about half a million acres. This decrease in the land under cultivation has been accompanied by deterioration in the character of the crops grown on it. Valuable staples like wheat, gram, linseed and rice have, owing to the want of capital and difficulty in procuring seed-grain, been replaced by inferior millets. Signs are not wanting, however, to show that with favourable seasons the recovery will be as rapid as the loss. One hopeful sign is that the area occupied for cultivation is larger than ever it was. Cultivators have thus not abandoned their land though at present they are unable to crop it fully. The numbers of plough-cattle owned by tenants have decreased during the decade from 2,900,000 to 2,250,000. In many tracts the series of unfavourable seasons has led to the impoverishment of the agricultural classes, and the Government has endeavoured to assist them by encouraging proceedings for the voluntary conciliation and liquidation of debts of both landlords and tenants in those parts of the Provinces which have been most affected. The object of these proceedings has been to arrange schemes for the repayment of such amounts of debt as could be fairly realised within a definite period, and to provide for the extinction of the balances which were clearly irrecoverable. The efforts at effecting settlements between debtors and creditors have been successful to a degree which exceeded all anticipations. Creditors have shown a liberal spirit of philanthropy, while debtors have been encouraged, by the remission of an overwhelming burden, to endeavour to repay in instalments an amount which is not beyond their means.

**Revision of the revenue.**

6. During the currency of the 30 years' settlements effected in 1863 and the following years, the enormous rise in the price of grain and the great increase in cultivation had entitled Government to anticipate a substantial increment to the share of the produce which would accrue to it as land revenue, when they fell in for revision. The new settlements have been conducted according to the scheme described in the body of this report. They had generally either been completed, or made substantial progress towards completion, before the succession of failures of crops had made it clear, in several districts, that estimates based on the statistics of prosperous years were no longer applicable to their altered circumstances. The new settlements, if they had been allowed to remain in force, would have raised the land revenue of the Province from sixty and a half to eighty-nine lakhs of rupees. But the Administration has not been slow to take account of the diminished resources of the people. In all but five out of seventeen districts in which settlement has been concluded, proceedings for abatement of the revenue for a series of years have been undertaken, while in the few districts where the falling-off in the area under cultivation was not considered large enough to render this necessary, large remissions have been granted.

**Changes in agricultural tenures.**

7. Important changes have been made during the decade in the powers of transfer possessed by landed proprietors and tenants. The new Tenancy Act (XI of 1898) is the result of the attention which has long been paid by Government to the problem of checking the transfer of land from the land-owning to the capitalist and professional classes, and of preventing the total severance of the former from all connection with or interest in their hereditary estates. In future no landowner can lose or transfer his proprietary rights without retaining a cultivating occupancy right in his home-farm, unless the transfer without reservation has been previously sanctioned by Government. And such sanction will only be given in the case of the hereditary property of agriculturalists when it is clearly to the vendor's own interest that his rights should not be reserved. The right of transfer of tenants' holdings has, except in the most privileged class, been entirely removed, with a view to the protection of the tenants from expropriation for debt; while the ordinary or non-occupancy class of tenants have now been given a fixity of tenure and rent little short of that enjoyed by the privileged classes, and have been preserved from the evils of rack-renting and arbitrary ejectment.

**Industrial development.**

8. Manufactures play an unimportant part as yet in the economy of the Central Provinces, but during the past ten years there has been a material development in this respect, especially in the cotton industry. At the end of the previous decade there were only three cotton mills with a nominal capital of thirty-five lakhs of rupees; there are now seven with a capital of eighty-seven lakhs. The number of persons shown as employed in cotton pressing and weaving mills is nearly nine times as great as in 1891. This great development has been confined to the cotton districts of Nagpur, Wardha and Nimar. The number of factories employing over fifty persons has increased from 16 to 70, principally owing to the establishment of cotton gins and presses at numerous centres in the cotton-growing districts. The last few years have also seen the development of important mining operations for manganese. The exports now amount to 41,894 tons, mainly from the Nagpur district. Of late there has been a strong movement towards the working of the valuable mineral resources of the Province, which are peculiarly rich in iron, manganese and coal.

**Indigenous industries.**

9. Indigenous village industries on the other hand are passing through the process of gradual decay. Workers in cotton have fallen from 617,168 to 390,608 or by 37 per cent. The industry has received a severe blow partly owing to the famine and partly to the displacement of hand-woven by machine-made cloth. Boot, shoe and sandal makers have decreased by 27 per cent.; makers of baskets, fans, mats and brooms by 17 per cent.; potters by 11 per cent.; and workers in wool by 28 per cent. The prosperity of the urban industries has not declined to nearly the same extent. The number of goldsmiths and silversmiths is nearly equivalent to that of last census, the variation being only ·6 per cent. Brass workers have decreased by only 9 per cent. and iron workers by 10 per cent., while tin, zinc and lead workers have increased by 11 per cent. There has also been a large increase in the number of persons engaged in the silk-weaving industry.

**Administrative changes.**

10. When the Central Provinces were made a separate Administration, the executive and judicial charges were to a large extent filled up by junior military officers, all of about the same standing and with a long period to serve before

retirement. The inevitable result was that there ensued a period of stagnation, during which promotion was extremely slow. The annual rate of recruitment was at this time necessarily low. This period of retarded promotion was followed by one of rapid retirement of the military element in the Commission, resulting in very quick promotion and the recruitment of a larger number of members of the Indian Civil Service. During the last nine years 40 officers have been added to the Commission, which is now recruited almost entirely from the Indian Civil Service. Recently also the scale of pay has been raised to a level with that of the Punjab. Important changes in the form of administration have been made during the decade with a view to the separation from the executive of the department administering civil justice. Four Divisional Judges have taken the place of Commissioners, whose civil powers have been withdrawn. In each district an officer of the Provincial Service has been appointed Civil Judge, and Deputy Commissioners have been relieved of all civil work. Each district has also been allotted a separate magisterial and a separate civil staff of Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners. These changes have necessitated an increase in the cadre of the Provincial Service, which has just received the sanction of the Secretary of State. The growth of business has necessitated various other additions to the administrative staff, the most important of which is the creation of a small Irrigation Department for the inception and execution of schemes of State irrigation.

**The Feudatory States.**

11. During the year 1901, six of the fifteen Feudatory States were under the management of Government, and in addition the financial administration of the Patna State was under direct control. The harvests of the year were fairly satisfactory, and the greater part of the land revenue was collected. The deterioration of recent years has led to the narrowing of the field of settlement operations originally contemplated, and to the substitution in some States of a summary for a regular settlement. There has been a considerable recovery of cultivation in some of the States which showed most deterioration in the famines; the attempt to encourage the cultivation of cotton in the Western States has met with a certain measure of success; experimental farms have been opened in Nandgaon and Chhuikhadan. The financial condition of the States which had been adversely affected by the famine shows a substantial improvement. Crime has decreased, and, except for a serious outbreak of organized dacoity in Bamra, was normal in character. The relations between the Feudatory Chiefs and the officers of Government continue to be cordial.

**Condition of the people.**

12. Famine relief in 1901 was confined to a few isolated tracts, in which the harvest was poor and the area under crops greatly reduced. The situation was materially eased during the summer months by an abundant flowering of the mahua tree (*bassia latifolia*), which afforded a supply of food sufficient to support the poorer classes during the period when the demand for agricultural labour was small. The revenue for the year 1901-02 was for the most part punctually paid, liberal remissions being allowed in tracts which showed serious deterioration in cultivation.

**Realization of the revenue.**

13. The autumn crops of 1900 and the spring crops of 1901 were on the whole good, the main exception being in the northern part of the Chanda district, and the Bhandara, Balaghat and Hoshangabad districts. In the first mentioned tract the failure of the crops was so severe as to lead to the suspension of the

whole of the land revenue demand. In Bhandara and Balaghat about two-thirds of the demand was either remitted or suspended. The current land revenue demand was Rs. 77,00,000, and practically the whole of this sum was collected. The realizations were effected with but little real coercion; and measures of any severity were only necessary in a few isolated tracts in Chhattisgarh, where certain tenants, for the most part of one caste, made some show of refusal to meet their obligation towards their landlords. This attitude is no doubt attributable to some weakening of their sense of responsibility, consequent on the many and liberal remissions and suspensions of rent which have characterised the past few years of bad harvests.

**Surveys.**

14. A traverse survey of some 715 square miles of country was effected by the India Survey Department and a cadastral survey of some 1,000 square miles of ryotwari tracts by Provincial survey parties.

**Settlements.**

15. The orders of the Government of India on the Seoni, Narsinghpur, Chhindwara and Balaghat settlements were received during the year. Regular settlement operations were in progress in the districts of Chanda, Sambalpur, Bilaspur and part of Raipur. Assessment proposals were submitted in Chanda for some 150 villages, and in Raipur for some 2,100 villages. The work in the other two districts was of a more preliminary character, such as the correction of the village maps. Proceedings for the abatement of land revenue in the Narsinghpur and Wardha districts were completed, and were in progress in the Bhandara, Balaghat and Betul districts and in part of Raipur. It was decided that, in parts of Saugor, the abated revenues should be continued for a further period of three years.

**Land Records.**

16. General revision of the Land Record establishment was effected in three districts, and proposals for improvement in two others were submitted for approval. The Land Record staff formed in nearly all districts the backbone of the agency utilised in taking the census of 1901. The urgent nature of their duties in this connection, which largely occupied their time during the field season of 1900-01, led inevitably to some deterioration in the quality of Land Record work and to some unpunctuality in the submission of the returns; but under the circumstances the work of the staff was satisfactory. The important work of training applicants for the post of village accountant received increased attention.

**Waste lands.**

17. The increase in the revenue demand on account of land let on ryotwari tenure was Rs. 7,500, the total amount occupied at the end of the year being 517,000 acres assessed to a revenue of Rs. 2,13,000. There still remained for allotment in the areas already excised some 400,000 acres assessed to a revenue of Rs. 1,20,000. Culturable areas aggregating about 70,000 acres were excised from Government forests for the purpose of ryotwari settlement.

**Estates under the Court of Wards.**

18. The number of estates under management still further decreased from 163 to 142, as the result of the action taken to relinquish estates which had become insolvent in the past succession of bad years. The relinquishment of such estates will enable the Court of Wards to concentrate its attention on those where there is good prospect of recovery, and will conduce to improvement in management. The income of the estates rose from 10½ lakhs of rupees to 13½ lakhs, and expenditure from 9½ lakhs to 11½ lakhs. Debts amounting to

about a lakh were paid out of current income, and a similar amount was discharged by the sale of property. Little was done towards the carrying out of works of improvement on the estates, as the building up of financial reserves depleted by the famine must for some time be the first object of administration. It is proposed to enhance the value of the education of minor wards by sending them in selected cases to Nagpur to attend the agricultural class recently opened for the sons of landowners.

**Revenue and rent-paying classes.**

19. There was a marked recovery throughout the Provinces in the case of both landlord and tenant. This recovery has been, however, most noticeable amongst the tenant class, and the area of land occupied by them for cultivation increased largely. Both tenant and landlord were able to pay their rent and revenue without appreciable difficulty, and they were able to sow an increased area of land with crops demanding a larger capital for cultivation, and had less need of help in the form of loans from Government than in the preceding year. Government assisted to a large degree in their rehabilitation by the remission of a very large percentage of the arrears of land revenue and of the loans which had been advanced in former years, and which through impoverishment they were unable to pay. The action taken in the matter of debt "conciliation" proceedings has already been referred to (paragraph 5).

**Police.**

20. There was a substantial decrease in nearly all kinds of crime in 1901, the figures for 1900 having been abnormal owing to the famine. The amount of crime was, however, larger than in 1898, the year after the previous famine. Prices remained high and the poorer classes were in difficulties in some districts. Definite orders were issued in the latter part of the year on the discouragement of investigation into petty crime, but police action has for some years past shown improvement in this respect, the percentage of investigations to reported cases of house-breaking and theft being about 55 at the end of the decade as against 75 at the beginning. So far no signs that abstention from investigation is likely to lead to the increase of petty crime have appeared. The system of identification by finger-tip impressions received further development during the year. Arrangements were made to bring Commissioners into closer touch with the work of the police, and for the appointment of public prosecutors. The difficulty of obtaining suitable recruits for the police on the existing rates of pay is being increasingly felt.

**Criminal Justice.**

21. There was a decrease from 63 to 53 in the percentage of persons convicted to those brought before the Courts. This is mainly due to the smaller number of cases of petty crime in which no defence was attempted. In the previous year such cases had been very numerous on account of the famine, accused persons having been frequently convicted upon confession. A reasonable discretion has been exercised by magistrates in the award of punishment, small sentences of imprisonment being avoided and fines being generally imposed under suitable circumstances. The increased duration of cases is largely due to the difficulties consequent on the initiation of the scheme for the separation of magisterial and civil business which has led to a reduction in the number of magistrates. The relations of the police and the magistracy were generally cordial.

**Prisons.**

22. The Jail population was considerably smaller than in the previous year owing to the decrease of crime. A satisfactory feature is the decrease in the number of juvenile offenders sentenced to imprisonment, the number having

fallen from 247 to 114. The mortality amongst the prisoners was low in accordance with the generally healthy character of the year. The construction of cubicles was pushed on in the Jubbulpore Central Jail. The system of accounts and of the supervision of contracts prevailing in several jails was made the subject of careful scrutiny, and improvements have been introduced which will tend towards increased efficiency in this respect.

**Civil Justice.**

23. The comparative agricultural prosperity of the year was accompanied by an increase in all kinds of civil litigation, the number of suits disposed of having risen from 64,500 to 76,700 and the value of the suits from 81 to 105 lakhs of rupees. The percentage of suits of small value increased, while that of suits of higher values decreased. The percentages of uncontested and contested cases were 73 and 26, respectively. There were only 26 references to arbitration. The amount realized through the courts in execution of decrees was 11⅓ lakhs of rupees. Reference has already been made to the scheme for the separation of the department administering civil justice from that employed on executive duties.

**Registration.**

24. There was a rise in the number of documents registered during the year under report, but in the last triennial period a marked decline of registration work is the most noticeable feature. This is probably to be attributed to a decrease in sale and mortgage transactions owing to the contraction of credit and depreciation in the value of agricultural land. The increase this year has been more in sales than in mortgages, and the former have been generally in favour of agriculturalists.

**Municipal Administration.**

25. The number of Municipalities has decreased from 52 to 45 owing to the abolition of municipal administration in seven small towns, whose size and characteristics were not such as to render it appropriate. There is still room for further action in this respect. There was an increase in the proportion of European municipal members owing to the appointment on the Committees of a larger number of Assistant Commissioners. The financial position of the Municipalities, which had been impaired during the adverse seasons, has improved and is now generally sound. In the larger Municipalities the most important source of income is octroi. During the year octroi taxation was lowered on articles liable to sea-customs duty, and this has brought about a decline in receipts, except in the Municipalities of the Nagpur Division. About a sixth of the expenditure is devoted to conservancy. In the larger towns the question of improved drainage is receiving attention, and considerable additions have of late been made to the system of drainage in Nagpur and Jubbulpore.

**District Councils.**

26. The finances of District Councils, which had in several cases been disorganised by the falling-off in receipts during the famines, were restored to equilibrium. This result was obtained by increased collections of cesses, which had in many districts been suspended during the famine, and by contributions from Provincial revenues. The expenditure of the Councils was about nine lakhs of rupees. Nearly one-third of this was devoted to education. Schools had been much neglected during the years of financial difficulty, but during the year under report considerable progress was made in the recovery of lost ground, forty-nine schools being re-opened in the Sambalpur district alone. Over 2½ lakhs was expended on civil works, most of the money being absorbed by road repairs. During the year orders were passed that all District Council roads, which are

repaired by the Public Works Department, should become Provincial roads, a fixed yearly contribution being made by the Councils to Provincial revenues for their up-keep. The administration of ferries was made the subject of careful examination, the schedule of tolls was modified and unimportant ferries abolished, it being considered that the opportunity for making vexatious exactions afforded by such petty ferries outweighed the small convenience which they were to the public. The question of providing Local Boards with a more extended scope for useful action is engaging the attention of the Administration. It is intended to utilise the services of Local Boards in the preparation of lists of minor improvements of the nature of roads, schools and wells, and if possible to allot funds to them in order that they may themselves carry out the works which they suggest.

**Agriculture.**

27. While the crops themselves were somewhat disappointing, there is yet room for satisfaction in the agricultural statistics. The area occupied for cultivation, twenty-two million acres, is larger than it has ever been. One of the most hopeful signs for the future is the extraordinary tenacity with which cultivators have clung to their land, even when they have been unable to sow the whole of it. There is also a tendency to return to the position occupied before the famines in respect of the cultivation of the more valuable staples, rice, wheat and gram, which in recent years, owing to the necessity of replenishing the food supply and from the want of capital, have been to some extent supplanted by the inferior autumn millets. The area under rice increased by 15 per cent. as compared with the preceding year, though it is still 9 per cent. short of the normal. That under wheat increased by 28 per cent., but as yet only 2,600,000 acres are devoted to this crop, as against four millions in the beginning of the decade.

**Agricultural Farms and Horticulture.**

28. Action has been taken in several directions towards the introduction of improved methods of agriculture. Experiments for the ensilage of maize, juar stalks and coarse grass in a closed silo, have been very successful. An American ensilage fodder cutter and shredder, which cuts into short lengths juar and other stalks, has caught on quickly and several have been already sold. The distribution of selected seed and of seed of improved varieties of crops has been taken up on a much larger scale. A class in the Agricultural School at Nagpur has been opened for the practical training of the sons of cultivators; and the publication of an Agricultural Gazette in the vernacular has been undertaken. The Sewage Farm has been successfully managed, and the rent of Rs. 75 per acre realised from cultivators proves the enormous value of the manure. About three thousand fruit trees were distributed from district gardens.

**Weather and Crops.**

29. The monsoon of 1901 began late, and though there were heavy falls in August and sufficient rain in September, it practically withdrew at the close of this month. There was no rain during the cold-weather months, with the exception of a few light showers in January in the north of the Province. The rainfall of the year for the Provinces as a whole was 44½ inches as against an average of 50. The conditions were thus somewhat unfavourable for both the autumn and spring crops. The rice crop was 83 per cent. of the normal, and wheat 81 per cent. Other crops realized generally about the same proportion. The harvest, in itself somewhat poor, was reaped on an area considerably below the normal for the Province, the effects of the famine of 1900 being still apparent in the shortness of cultivation. Thus the outturn on a diminished area amounted

to little more than two-thirds of an average crop on a standard area. Several districts in which the falling-off in cultivation caused by the famines is still serious received only half a normal harvest according to this proportionate standard.

**Prices.**

30. Prices were generally lower during 1901-02 than in the preceding year, though they still remain higher than in the period before the famines. Wheat, which was selling in August 1901 at rates varying between 9 and 14 seers to the rupee, was quoted at from 13 to 16 seers to the rupee at the harvest in the following spring. The price of rice fell from 10 to 13 seers to the rupee in August to rates varying between 14 and 16 seers to the rupee at harvest time; the price however increased somewhat later in the year. Both rice and wheat were at harvest time about 25 per cent. cheaper than in the previous year, or 33 per cent. less than in the last famine. The large millet, juar, was about 15 per cent. cheaper, and was selling at from 17 to 20 seers to the rupee.

**Forests.**

31. With the exception of 175 square miles in the Chanda district, the forest survey of the Provinces has now been completed, and maps are ready for all districts except Chanda, Saugor and Mandla. Fire protection was successful over 95 per cent. of the completely protected area, and 86 per cent. of the partially protected area. There were 475 fires in the protected forests, this large number being ascribed to the absence of rain and the prolonged hot weather of 1902. Experiments in connection with the reproduction of the lac-insect continued and were generally successful. Measures were taken to encourage the breeding of the tassar silk-worm, an area of 620 acres of forest having been excised for this purpose. Large numbers of sleepers were delivered to the Satpura Railway from Balaghat and Mandla, and orders for sal and teak timber were received from the Gun Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore. The total receipts were just under twelve and the expenditure a little over ten lakhs of rupees, giving a profit of nearly two lakhs of rupees as against Rs. 20,000 in the preceding year.

**Mines and Quarries.**

32. The output from the Warora Colliery was 150,000 tons and that from the Mohpani Colliery 43,000 tons. The output and profits earned by the former were the largest hitherto attained. Considerable attention is now being given to the development of other coal fields in the Chanda and Chhindwara districts. The exports of manganese ore from the Nagpur district increased largely; and the exploitation of this ore, as well of the rich iron ore deposits of the Provinces, is being taken up by a number of private firms.

**Manufactures.**

33. There was an increase from 59 to 70 in the number of factories; most of these were cotton ginning or pressing factories. The number of cotton mills remained stationary at 67.

**Trade.**

34. The total value of the imports was 505 lakhs and of exports 1,161 lakhs of rupees. The value of exports is partly fictitious, being due to an over-valuation of manganese ore, and the real value of the exports was probably only 733 lakhs; but notwithstanding this the balance of trade in favour of the Provinces was the largest ever recorded. The figures both of imports and exports tend to indicate generally a return to normal conditions of prosperity. With the disappearance of famine the value of the imports of food-grains shrunk from 281 to 57 lakhs of rupees, though it was still above the average. European cotton goods were imported to the value of 77 lakhs of rupees, an increase of 11 per cent. on last year. The imports of manufactured articles of brass, iron and steel, amounting to 26 lakhs of rupees,

increased by 16 per cent.; and those of kerosine oil amounted to 13 lakhs, which is the highest figure yet attained. Sugar and salt were imported to the value of 56 and 54 lakhs of rupees respectively. Among the most noticeable features in the export figures are those of raw cotton, which amounted to 196 lakhs of rupees and were nearly twice as large as the highest figure previously recorded, and of manufactured cotton to the value of 58 lakhs of rupees. The quantities of wheat and rice exported were still far below those of the early years of last decade. Nearly a million and a half maunds of manganese ore were exported. The trade in oil-seeds has expanded by the addition of a new commodity, cotton-seed, the value of the exports of which was 35 lakhs of rupees.

**Public Works.**

35. One of the results of the famine has been a remarkable development of road communications. There are now 1,351 miles of metalled roads as against 536 in 1892, and 1,309 miles of road laid with muram compared with 602 miles at the beginning of the past decade. During the past year an Irrigation Department was formed for the Provinces, and an expenditure of one and three-quarter lakhs of rupees was incurred, mainly on surveys. The expenditure from Provincial Funds on buildings was somewhat more than three lakhs on original works and about one and a quarter lakhs on works of repairs; the corresponding expenditure on communications was four lakhs and six lakhs of rupees, respectively. A lakh was spent by the Department of Public Works on minor communications on behalf of local bodies.

**Railways.**

36. The main railway communications of the Province were completed in the last decade by the construction of the broad-gauge line to Calcutta and the connection of the two main lines by a branch from Bilaspur to Katni. During the last ten years additional lines have been constructed from Saugor to Katni (116 miles), Jharsogra to Sambalpur (30 miles), Raipur to Dhamtari (55 miles), and Mohpani to Gotitoria (2 miles). A cross line from Jubbulpore to Gondia with branches to Mandla and to Chhindwara through Seoni is now under construction, and will greatly improve the communications of the plateau districts. There is still a large field for branch lines, more particularly in the southern districts.

**Irrigation.**

37. The irrigated area was three-quarters of a million acres, the greater portion of which was irrigated from tanks, the area irrigated from wells being less than a hundred thousand acres. Broadly speaking, irrigation is confined to the Wainganga valley and the Chhattisgarh plain, and is of far greater importance in the former than in the last mentioned tract. The past few years have shown that the protective value of existing tanks as a means of storing water against a year of deficient rainfall is small; in the famine year of 1899-1900 the irrigated area was only a quarter of a million acres. The main use of the tanks is at present that of storing the surplus water for distribution during long breaks in the rainfall or for use in the case of an early withdrawal of the monsoon.

**Revenue and expenditure.**

38. The total receipts under Imperial revenues amounted during the year to 44 lakhs of rupees and the expenditure to about 13 lakhs. Provincial receipts were 117 lakhs and expenditure about 95 lakhs, leaving a surplus of over 22 lakhs. There was an increase in revenue of about 50 lakhs of rupees as compared with the previous year, mainly owing to the larger receipts under land revenue both on arrear and current accounts. The return of prosperity also led to increase in the receipts from stamps,

excise, customs and forests. There was a large decrease in expenditure owing to the inclusion of nearly two crores of expenditure on famine relief in the accounts of 1900-01. There was also a decrease under several other heads, which is generally to be attributed to the inclusion of indirect expenditure caused by the famine in the accounts of the preceding year.

**Vital statistics.** 39. The death-rate for the calendar year 1901 was 24 as against the decennial mean of 32; following as it did on a year of acute famine, an abnormally low death-rate in 1901 was to be anticipated from previous experience. But the year was also a healthy one, and the absence of serious epidemic disease contributed to the result. The birth-rate for 1901 fell to an even lower figure than in 1900, being only 29 as against 32 in that year and a decennial mean of 42. The after effects of famine were clearly evidenced by the decreased reproductive power of the people.

**Emigration.** 40. The number of emigrants to the tea districts of Assam was only 5,500 and most of these were from the eastern districts of the Provinces. The crops were better than they had been in the preceding year; this fact, together with the opportunities for employment offered by the construction of the Satpura Railway, is the probable reason of the decrease in the number of emigrants.

**Medical relief.** 41. During the decade the number of dispensaries increased from 111 to 188, the expenditure on public dispensaries from Rs. 1,38,000 to Rs. 1,90,000, and the number of persons treated from 900,000 to 1,800,000. The amount contributed by private subscriptions has, however, increased only from Rs. 24,000 to Rs. 29,000. On the other hand it is satisfactory to observe that the number of private dispensaries, in which category are included the dispensaries maintained in the Feudatory States, in certain Zamindaris and by railway companies, increased from 27 to 77. It is to be noted, however, that statistics have of late been supplied for some private dispensaries which, in 1891, were not included in the official returns. In some of the more advanced districts, the provision of medical relief is now adequate when the stage of development of popular feeling is considered. The past year was generally a healthy one, and the increased attendance is attributed to the growing popularity of the dispensaries. The number of women who apply for medical relief is steadily increasing, and this is a matter for great satisfaction. In most places arrangements have been made for the separation of male and female out-patients while being examined and prescribed for. Malaria was the ailment for which treatment was most frequently given, the number of cases with malarial symptoms being 24 per cent. of the total, while other frequent ailments were skin diseases, ulcers, diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the eye and disease of the respiratory system. The total income of Government dispensaries during the year was Rs. 2,10,000 and the expenditure Rs. 1,90,000.

**Vaccination.** 42. The total number of vaccinations effected during the year was 426,000, of which 82 per cent. were primary vaccinations. The lower birth-rate occasioned a decrease in the number of primary vaccinations; the number of re-vaccinations on the other hand increased. The proportion of successes in primary vaccinations was 97 per cent. Although vaccination is regarded by certain sections of the community with some dislike, it cannot be said that there is any general antipathy to it.

Education.

43. There were at the commencement of 1902 in British Territory 2,250 schools and colleges with 128,000 scholars as against 1,760 and 105,000, respectively, in the year 1892. The expenditure on education rose during the same period from Rs. 8,40,000 to Rs. 10,30,000. There is no doubt that the number of scholars would have been considerably greater but for the impoverishment which has resulted from the unparalleled series of bad harvests of recent years. It may be noted in this connection that during the last five years of the decade there was a decrease of 5 per cent. in the numbers attending the schools and colleges; this decrease was, however, practically confined to the Primary Schools. There has been an increase during the decade in the number of males who are able to read and write from 4 to 6 per cent.; but the number of literate females is only about two in a thousand. There was a pronounced improvement in the matter of female education in British territory; but the improvement was practically confined to the primary stage of instruction, and in the year 1902 there were but 43 Hindu and Muhammadan girls receiving a secondary education. The number of Primary Schools for girls increased during the decade from 135 to 155, and the number of pupils from 5,700 to 9,600. In the Feudatory States, the number of schools had, at the beginning of 1902, risen to 313, more than double the number in 1892; while the number of scholars increased during the same period from 8,900 to 14,800. In these States also there has been a very satisfactory increase in the number of girls attending school, which had increased in the past year to 1,370, the rise during the last five years having been one of 50 per cent.

44. During the past year there was a marked recovery in the progress of educational work; 144 new schools were opened, and the number of scholars increased by 13,900 or 12 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. The rules regulating the residence of pupils in colleges and schools were made more strict, and the tutorial system was introduced; a school for the instruction in agriculture of the sons of landed proprietors was opened; and it was decided to abolish the result-grant and combined systems in village schools in favour of a fixed salary to the schoolmasters. A change of great importance in the management of Primary Schools was the introduction of the half-time system, under which the children of agriculturalists will attend school in the morning only, and of some new features in the curriculum, with a view to giving a more practical character to the instruction. The Reformatory School at Jubbulpore has now been completely changed in character from a jail to an industrial school.

NAGPUR:
*23rd January* 1903.

# PART II.

## CHAPTER I.

## PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

### 1.—PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES.

**Position and boundaries.**

The Central Provinces lie between the 18th and the 25th degree of north latitude, and extend from the 76th to the 86th degree of east longitude. The shape of the Province from north-west to south-east approximates to that of a rectangle, broader at the lower than at the upper extremity. Its extreme length from north to south is 500 miles and its breadth from east to west 600 miles. Its area is 115,894 square miles, of which 86,459 are British territory and the remainder are held by dependent Native Chiefs. As is shown by its name the Province is situated in the centre of the Peninsula, comprising a large proportion of the broad belt of hill and plateau country which separates the plains of Hindustan from the Deccan. It is bounded on the north and north-east by the Central India States, and along a small strip of the Saugor district by the United Provinces; on the west by Bhopal, Indore and the Khandesh district of Bombay; on the south by Berar, the Nizam's Dominions and the large zamindari estates of the Madras Presidency; and on the east by these latter and the tributary states of Bengal. The Provinces are thus enclosed on nearly every side by foreign territory, and are cut off geographically from other British Provinces.

**Natural features; hill ranges.**

2. The Province is divided into two parts by the Satpura range of hills which runs south of the Nerbudda river from east to west. The range embraces within itself considerable tracts of tableland which have been formed into districts; and, speaking generally, the Province is divided into districts north of the Satpuras, districts on the Satpura plateau, and districts south of the Satpuras. Commencing at the lofty plateau of Amarkantak, the range extends westwards as far as the western coast. From Amarkantak an outer ridge runs south-west for about one hundred miles to a point known as the Saletekri hills in the Balaghat district. The range narrows as it proceeds westward from a broad tableland to two parallel ridges bounding on either side the valley of the Tapti, and ends, so far as this Province is concerned, at the famous hill fortress of Asirgarh. Beyond this point the Khandesh hills, which separate the valley of the Nerbudda from that of the Tapti, complete the chain as far as the Western Ghats. The mean elevation of the range is about 2,500 feet above the sea, but many of the peaks and some of the tablelands have an elevation of more than 3,500 feet. The plateaus of Amarkantak and Chauradadar in the east of the Mandla district rise to a height of nearly 3,500 feet; the height of the hill of Khamla in the Betul district in the west of the Province is 3,700 feet; the general height of the Chikalda hills, overlooking the Berar plain, still further to the west, is 3,700 feet; and the Pachmarhi hills east of Betul rising abruptly from the Nerbudda valley culminate in Dhupgarh at an elevation of 4,500 feet. Just east of Asirgarh there is a break in the range, through which the railway from Bombay to Jubbulpore and the road to Central India pass, the elevation at this point being about 1,240 feet above the sea. The extreme length of the range is scarcely less than 600 miles, while the breadth diminishes from 100 miles at its head across Balaghat and Mandla to the narrow ridges of Nimar. On the tablelands of this range east of Asirgarh lie the districts of Betul, Chhindwara, Seoni, Balaghat and Mandla. North of the central range, low

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hills, offshoots of the Satpuras, form the south-eastern boundary of the Jubbulpore district, and stretching northward approach the Kaimur hills, which with the Bhanrer hills—both branches of the Vindhyan range—bound Jubbulpore to the north and west and form the eastern scarp of the plateau on which lie the districts of Damoh and Saugor, the most northerly in the Province. These ranges attain a height of 2,500 feet. Extending eastward from Amarkantak to within a few miles of the eastern coast a succession of ranges of mountains, which are offshoots of the Vindhyan chain, separate the Sambalpur plain, the most easterly portion of the Central Provinces, from Chota Nagpur. To the south the Province is shut in by the wide mountainous tract which stretches from the Bay of Bengal through Bastar to the Godavari, and west of that river is continued onward to the rocky ridges and plateaus of Khandesh by a succession of ranges that enclose the plain of Berar along its southern border.

**Plain country.**

3. The plain country of the Province lies in two great divisions to the north and south of the central range of mountains. North of the Satpuras is the rich valley of the Nerbudda, which may be said to commence towards the north of the Jubbulpore district and to extend westward through the district of Narsinghpur as far as the western limit of Hoshangabad, a distance of nearly 300 miles. The elevation of the valley above the sea falls from 1,400 feet at Jubbulpore to 1,120 at Hoshangabad. In breadth it is about 30 miles, extending between the Satpuras and the southern scarp of the Vindhyas. This great plain, 10,613 square miles in extent, contains for the most part land of extreme fertility. The continuation of the valley west of Hoshangabad forms the northern portion of the district of Nimar, the further limit of which touches the Khandesh district of the Bombay Presidency. Towards the river, though rich in parts, this tract of country is generally wild and desolate, but nearer the base of the hill range there is a large natural basin of fertile land which is highly cultivated. South of the Satpuras and of the ranges that run eastward towards the Bay of Bengal and complete the central chain of mountains, there is on the eastern border of the Province the district of Sambalpur, which, including the Native States which adjoin it and the Zamindaris within it, extends over an area of 16,000 square miles, and may be considered the central basin of the Mahanadi. Separated from Sambalpur by ranges of hills running southward from the central chain lies the great plain of Chhattisgarh at a mean elevation above the sea of 1,000 feet; it has an area of 23,000 square miles and forms the upper basin of the Mahanadi. Further to the west, and again divided off by hills, is the great plain of Nagpur, extending over 24,000 square miles. Its general surface inclines towards the south from 1,000 feet above the sea at Nagpur to 750 feet at Chanda.

**Rivers.**

4. The principal rivers, which, with their tributaries, drain this wide region, are the Nerbudda, the Mahanadi, the Wainganga and the Wardha. The Nerbudda, rising in the high tableland of Amarkantak, for the first 200 miles of its course winds among the Mandla hills, which form the head of the Satpura range; then, at Jubbulpore, passing through the rocky gorge known as the "Marble Rocks," it enters its proper valley between the Vindhyan and Satpura ranges, and bordered closely by them the whole way, pursues a nearly direct westerly course for 500 miles to the Gulf of Cambay. It receives the drainage of the northern slopes of the Satpuras, but not that of the Vindhyan tableland, the streams emerging from which flow into the Ganges and Jumna. The Nerbudda is regarded as the boundary between Hindustan and the Deccan; it bears a high reputation for sanctity, and in local estimation is placed above the Ganges. The Mahanadi rises in the wild mountains of Bastar which close in the Chhattisgarh plain to the south. In the first part of its course, taking a northerly direction, it drains the eastern portion of that plain; then a little above Seorinarain it receives the waters which its first great affluent, the Seonath, has collected from the western portion of the plain; thence flowing for a while due eastward, its stream is augmented by the drainage of the hills of Uprora, Korba, and the ranges that separate Sambalpur from Chota Nagpur. At Padampur it turns towards the south, and, struggling through masses of rock, flows past the town of Sambalpur to Sonpur. From Sonpur it pursues a tortuous course among

ridges and rocky crags towards the range of the Eastern Ghat mountains, which it pierces by a gorge 40 miles in length. Emerging from the hills, it expands its bed and spreads itself over sands till it reaches Cuttack, where the delta commences, by which its waters find their way into the Bay of Bengal. The Wainganga, rising in the Seoni plateau, winds among the hills of the central portion of that district towards its eastern border. A few miles east of Keolari it receives the Thanwar, and then turning southward, it emerges by a rocky gorge into the Nagpur plain, and continues its course due south through the Balaghat district; then traversing the districts of Bhandara and Chanda, it joins the Wardha 50 miles below the town of Chanda. It, with its affluents, drains the southern slopes of the Satpuras west of Mandla, as far as the plateau of Multai, and also the greater part of the Nagpur plain. The Wardha, rising in the Satpuras between Nagpur and Betul, some 70 miles north-west of the former town, and flowing south-east, separates the districts of Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda from Berar and the Nizam's Dominions. Its first great affluent is the Painganga, which drains the eastern and southern portions of the plain of Berar; this it receives a little above the town of Chanda, 190 miles from its source. 64 miles lower down it joins the Wainganga, and the united stream, flowing onward in the same direction for 60 miles under the name of the Pranhita, falls into the Godavari at Sironcha. Through the whole of its course above its junction with the Painganga, the Wardha flows in a deep and rocky bed. In the monsoon it becomes a furious torrent, but in the hot months, in the upper part of its course, it retains little more than a succession of nearly stagnant pools, and is everywhere fordable. This description of the four great rivers of the Province shows the rapid drainage of the country. All of them receive the overflow of immense areas, and have a course of several hundreds of miles. Their sources and the greater part of their catchment basins lie at a great elevation above the sea, but the surface of much of the country through which they pass is rocky, and the fall towards the sea rapid, and they all flow in deep beds many feet below the level of the country which they drain. As, ordinarily, no rain sufficient to affect the water-supply falls between the cessation of one rainy season and the commencement of another, the streams annually run very low; even the large rivers become everywhere fordable, while those of secondary magnitude are reduced to rivulets flowing in the middle of broad belts of sand or trickling over masses of rock.

**Scenery.**

5. Geographically, then, the Province may be divided from north-west to south-east into three tracts of hill and plateau and two of plain country; the Vindhyan plateau and the Nerbudda valley, the Satpuras and the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh-Uriya country extending along their base; this last being bounded on the south and east by the broken ranges of hill and forest country which make up the Feudatory States of Bastar, Kanker and Kalahandi, and the Zamindaris of Chanda and the Chhattisgarh districts. Though the scenery is on too small a scale to compare in sublimity with that of the Himalayas, it is on the other hand as far removed from the monotony of the plains of Hindustan. Not only is it characterised by rapid and constant variety of form and level, but it possesses a diversity of colour almost peculiar to itself. Probably in no part of India are the changes of soil and vegetation more rapid and marked than in the Nerbudda country. In the pleasant winter months the eye may range over miles of green corn lands only broken by low black boundary ridges or dark twisting footpaths. The horizon is bounded here and there by hill ranges which seem to rise abruptly from the plain, but on coming nearer to them the heavy green of their slopes is found to be divided from the softer hues of the young wheat by broad belts of gravelly soil—here carpeted with short sward and dotted with noble trees, there uncovered and contrasting their brown-red tints with the deep black of the valley lands. The epithet which occurs to almost every English describer in writing of these border belts is 'parklike'; but though the smoothness of the surface and the noble growth of the mahua trees—too valuable to fear the axe—may favour the illusion, the velvety freshness of English scenery is wanting to complete it. It is only in favoured reaches of the rivers, where the pools never dry, that the water-loving shrubs keep their verdure and brilliancy throughout the year. One almost universal characteristic of the rivers is their

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limpidity. Even in the lowlands the strength of their currents cuts down through the deep soil to the rock beneath ; while in their rapid descent through the rocky valleys of the hill country, they gather up no discolouring load of earthy matters ; and the play of the water on successive formations of almost every known class and texture produces an endless variety of form and combination, ranging from the deep weedless pools, separated by dark barriers, of the streams which cross the basaltic region, to the clear sandy beds of the rivers passing through the metamorphic and sandstone formations. The tortuous gorge of white marble through which the Nerbudda winds with a deep silent course is now well known to Indian tourists, but there are many spots, hidden away in corners of little travelled districts, which are as well worthy of a visit. It is often said that the Hindus have no appreciation of natural beauties, but there is scarcely one of these lovely spots, however secluded, that has not been selected to point some ancient legend or to adorn the favoured abode of some deity. On the Satpuras the alternations of scenery are even more frequent than in the low country. The hills are higher and more abrupt, the black-soil deposits are deeper, and the water-supply is more abundant. Hence in the midst of the grim rolling plateaus of basalt there often may be found little valleys cultivated like gardens. On the other hand the plains of Chhattisgarh, now over large expanses denuded of forest, present a prospect of undulating rice fields, broken only here and there by the small group of mud-roofed huts denoting a village, and by the mango-grove frequently to be found adjoining it.

**Geology.**

6. The geological formation of the country presents very great variety, and can hardly be described without going into great detail; but it may be said, generally, that the superficial stratum covering the great Satpura range is trappean, though in parts of Balaghat, Seoni, Chhindwara and Betul crystalline rocks are uppermost, and over the Pachmarhi hills the sandstone also is uncovered. The Nerbudda valley contains a deep deposit of alluvium. North of the Nerbudda, trap again prevails over the Saugor district, while over the district of Damoh and the northern part of Jubbulpore are found the Vindhyan series of hard sandstone, limestone and shale. To the north-east of Jubbulpore and south of Rewa there is a strip of the coal-bearing series of sandstone, and this appears again in Korba to the north-east of Chhattisgarh. South of the great central range the crystalline rocks prevail in Sambalpur. The Vindhyan series underlie 12,000 square miles of the plain of Chhattisgarh, where they are mostly covered by deep beds of laterite. To the west of this, in the district of Bhandara and the northern part of Chanda, the crystalline rocks prevail, while to the south of Chanda and extending for some distance into Berar, the coal-bearing series are again found. Over the western part of the plain of Nagpur and the greater part of Berar overflowing trap forms the superficial rock.

**Natural Divisions.**

7. For the purpose of distinguishing the variations of climate, soil and cultivation, the following natural divisions are generally adopted:—

I.—*The Vindhyan Plateau*—Saugor, Damoh, and the Murwara tahsil of Jubbulpore. The drainage of this area is north to the Ganges and Jumna.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Area | ... | 8,034 square miles. |
| Population | ... | 918,045 |

II.—*The Nerbudda Valley.*—The rest of Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Makrai.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Area | ... | 8,807 square miles. |
| Population | ... | 1,295,063 |

III.—*Nimar.*—The northern part of Nimar is in the Nerbudda valley, and the Burhanpur tahsil in the valley of the Tapti, being separated by the western extremity of the Satpura range. But the country is broken by small hills and forests and is more sparsely cultivated than the rest of the Nerbudda valley, and the district is usually therefore taken as a division by itself.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Area | ... | 3,929 square miles. |
| Population | ... | 327,035 |

IV.—*The Satpura Districts.*—Mandla, Seoni, Betul, Chhindwara and the Baihar tahsil of Balaghat. These are situated on the plateau of the Satpura range which occupies the central part of the Provinces.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Area | ... | ... 18,162 square miles. |
| Population | ... | ... 1,415,160 |

V.—*The Maratha Districts* or those of the Nagpur plain lying in the valleys of the Wardha and Wainganga—Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, and the Balaghat tahsil of Balaghat.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Area | ... | ... 22,669 square miles. |
| Population | ... | ... 2,651,152 |

VI.—*The Chhattisgarh Plain.*—Raipur, Bilaspur aud the seven Chhattisgarh Feudatory States comprising the upper basin of the Mahanadi.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Area | ... | ... 37,448 square miles. |
| Population | ... | ... 3,233,627 |

VII.—*The Uriya Country.*—Sambalpur and the seven Uriya Feudatories in the middle basin of the Mahanadi.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Area | ... | ... 16,845 square miles. |
| Population | ... | ... 2,032,947 |

8. There are, roughly speaking, four distinct kinds of agricultural lands in the Province:— **Soils.**

i.—The deep black-soil lands, suitable for the growth of cold weather crops, but less suited for cotton and autumn millets owing to the waterlogging of the heavy soil in the rainy season.

ii.—The shallower black soils, which, owing to their shallowness or the lightness of the rainfall, are best suited for the growth of cotton, juar (*sorghum vulgare*) and other autumn crops.

iii.—The light sandy and stony lands, which are chiefly devoted to the hill millets and inferior oil-seeds, but will give light outturns of coarse rice if the rainfall is sufficient.

iv.—The regular rice lands, where rainfall is heavy and the black soil is largely replaced by yellow soil formed from metamorphic instead of from trappean rock.

In lands of the first description the crops are dependent on the moisture remaining in the ground from the monsoon rainfall and on the showers which are usually received in the months of December and January. Water is generally only found at a great depth from the surface, and irrigation is consequently little resorted to. In the absence of irrigation manure is of small advantage, and there is little scope for special industry or improvement. Embankments to save erosion and hold up water in fields which require it, and careful tillage, are the main requisites for cultivation. Land of this kind is the main characteristic of the Nerbudda valley and the open and level portions of the Vindhyan and Satpura plateaus. The second class of lands, those specially suited for the growth of cotton and autumn crops other than rice, are found in all districts except those of Chhattisgarh, but those in which they predominate are Nimar, Wardha, west Nagpur and south Chhindwara. In them the soil responds readily to manure, and the application of industry largely increases the outturn. The cultivators of these tracts are usually the most industrious and intelligent. The lands of the third class are the poorest in the Province; they require long resting fallows, and the cheap millets which they produce, constituting the main food-grain of the aboriginal cultivators who raise them, are entirely dependent on the rainfall of August and September. The hilly and jungle tracts of the Vindhyan, Satpura and Nerbudda valley geographical divisions

PHYSICAL FEATURES, &c.

contribute most largely to this class. The last class of land is the principal feature of the Wainganga and Mahanadi basins, including south Balaghat, Bhandara and Chanda and the three districts of Chhattisgarh. These form the great rice tracts of the Provinces. In the first three the rice is largely irrigated and transplanted, and in the last three mostly unirrigated and sown broadcast. In these districts after-cropping largely prevails, pulses and linseed being sown in the moist soil of the rice-fields before the rice is harvested, and growing up and bearing a crop after it is removed.

**Crops.**

9. Broadly speaking the northern districts produce principally cold weather crops as wheat and gram, and the eastern ones principally rice. At the commencement of the last decade wheat was the staple product of the Vindhyan and Nerbudda Valley districts and was also grown extensively in all the Satpura districts except Nimar, and in Wardha and Nagpur. Cotton and juar were produced principally in Nimar, Nagpur, Wardha and the southern portion of Chhindwara, and the latter also in Chanda. In the Satpura districts the inferior soil was and is principally devoted to hill millets. Rice is an important crop in Damoh, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Seoni and Chanda, and is the chief staple of Bhandara, Balaghat and the three eastern districts of Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur. The succession of bad seasons, which has lately been experienced, has produced a considerable variation in the relative strength of some of the principal crops as is shown in the following statement:—

| Year. | Total area on which crops grown (net cropped). | Area (thousands of acres) under— | | | | | | | Gross cropped area. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rice. | Wheat. | Other food-grains. | Oil-seeds. | Cotton. | Sugar-cane. | Other crops. | |
| 1891-92 | 15,533 | 4,260 | 3,900 | 4,669 | 1,856 | 688 | 44 | 1,653 | 17,070 |
| 1901-02 | 14 387 | 3,683 | 2,603 | 5,582 | 1,299 | 934 | 20 | 1,504 | 15,625 |

The above statement excludes the zamindaris of Chanda and Chhattisgarh, for which figures were not available in 1891. The table shows that there have been important changes not only in the area cropped but also in the character of the cropping. The opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in 1890 gave a considerable impetus to rice cultivation in Chhattisgarh, rice being sown on the light uplands which had formerly been cropped with millets or left fallow. Rice is peculiarly dependent upon the rainfall, so that the failure of the monsoon of 1899 made the ruin the more complete. The crop is as popular as ever, and it only requires favourable seasons, with the consequent improvement in the resources of the people, for it to reach its former level; but at present the land is largely devoted to inferior millets. The Wainganga valley districts of Balaghat, Bhandara and Chanda have also experienced a large decline in rice cultivation, intensified by the fact that the more careful system of cultivation by transplanting has been temporarily abandoned for broadcast sowings, which considerably diminishes the yield. In the northern districts, the boom in wheat exports of the former decade caused every acre that would grow wheat to be placed under that crop. The damage caused by rust from excessive winter rains in the earlier years of the decade and by drought in the later years has resulted in a large decrease in the wheat area. Much of this land has been placed under mixtures of autumn crops, which give far inferior profits to wheat. The shrinkage in the area under oil-seeds occurs principally in linseed, which is a very uncertain crop, particularly when grown as an after-crop to rice. On the other hand, there has been a substantial advance in cotton, the cultivation of which has greatly extended in the Nagpur country. Recent seasons have been very favourable to this crop; prices are high, the cost of seed is small, and cultivators have made enormous profits. The increase in the area under food-crops other than those mentioned

above represents the efforts of cultivators to renew their food supplies by cheap and inferior millets, the only exception being the extension of juar cultivation in the Nagpur country. Indeed, this is the only part of the Province which shows a distinct improvement during the decade in the character of the cropping. In other parts, there has been marked retrogression, valuable staples like wheat, gram, linseed and rice having been replaced by inferior millets, an element of money loss not brought out by the table given above. There has thus been distinct deterioration during the decade. Signs are not wanting, however, to show that, with favourable seasons, the recovery will be as rapid as the loss. One hopeful sign is that the area occupied for cultivation is larger than ever, being now 22,065,312 acres as against 19,792,778 acres in 1892-93. Cultivators have thus not abandoned their land, although at present they are unable to crop it as closely as formerly.

**Climate.**

10. As regards climate the districts of the Central Provinces are generally divided into hot and cool ones. In the latter division are comprised the two Vindhyan districts of Saugor and Damoh, Jubbulpore at the head of the Nerbudda valley, and the four Satpura districts of Mandla, Seoni, Betul and Chhindwara, which enjoy, owing to their greater elevation, a distinctly lower average temperature than the rest of the Provinces. The ordinary variation is from 3 to 4 degrees, the mean maximum readings in the shade in a cooler district being about 105° as against 108° in the hotter ones for the month of May, and 79° as against 83° for the month of December. The rainfall is considerably heavier than in Northern India, and the result of this is a cooler and more pleasant atmosphere during the monsoon season. In the cold weather the temperature in Nagpur and the other hot districts is about the same as in Calcutta, and substantially higher than that of Northern India. The drainage of the country is rapid, and the relative humidity of the atmosphere quickly decreases in November when north-east and east winds are generally prevalent; and for eight months in the year a high temperature and a low degree of humidity characterise the climate. In the autumn months malarial fever is prevalent in all thickly forested tracts and also in the rice country; but on the whole the Province is considered to be healthy, and as the rains break fairly regularly in June and produce an immediate fall in the temperature, severe heat is only experienced for a period of from two to three months. Virulent epidemics of cholera are a frequent concomitant of the hot weather, especially when the rainfall of the previous year has been in any degree deficient, and the supply of water accumulated in tanks and wells has fallen low. The Chhattisgarh districts, where the people are slow to abandon their time-honoured custom of drinking, bathing and washing their clothes in one common tank, are perhaps particularly liable to visitations of this disease.

**Rainfall.**

11. The average rainfall of the Province, before it was affected by the abnormal seasons which followed 1892, was 51 inches, varying from 33 inches in Nimar to 65 in Balaghat. The mean for the six districts of Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur, where rice is the principal crop, is 55 inches, and that for the other twelve, or non-rice, districts 47 inches. Out of these Jubbulpore, Mandla, Seoni, Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad have a rainfall of over 50 inches and the other districts of under 50. The greater part of the rainfall takes place in June, July and August, and is of course essential to the cultivation of the autumn crops; but the most critical months are September and October, as in these are decided both the outturn of the autumn harvest and the successful sowing and germination of the cold-weather crops. The average in these months is fairly constant in all districts, being from 8 to 10 inches, but is specially liable to fluctuation. November rain is uncommon, the average being only from a quarter to half an inch, and is generally harmful. The showers of December and January are most beneficial to the cold-weather crops, while February rain comes too late if previous drought has prevailed; and if the preceding months have been at all rainy, it gives a final blow to the damage wrought. Rain early in February may, however, be beneficial in the Satpura and Northern districts where the crops are later. March rain damages the ripening crops when still uncut, and injures the harvested produce exposed ready for threshing.[1]

[1] Central Provinces Famine Report, 1896-97, paras. 14-15.

## 2.—HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

**Early legends.**

12. The early history of the Central Provinces would be the history of Gondwana, of the tribes who peopled India before the Aryans effected any settlement therein; but hemmed in on all sides by mountain ranges and deep forests, it is not wonderful that until comparatively modern times this central part of the Peninsula should have remained isolated from the rest of India. The Ramayana represents the hero Rama traversing the dense forest covering the interior of the Peninsula, and numerous are the places in the Central Provinces identified with the wanderings of Rama and Sita: but local legends cannot be treated as history, and early Hindu scriptures have nothing to tell of Gondwana. At a remote period, however, various Rajput races established themselves in certain localities and must have founded kingdoms of some importance. Thus the Haihayas and the Pramaras claim to have ruled over the Nerbudda valley. The Pramara kingdom of Malwa is well known, and there is sufficient probability that it extended over the Nerbudda valley between the 11th and 13th centuries; the Haihayas must have preceded them and have been replaced by them. Another branch of the Haihaya Rajputs ruled at Ratanpur in Chhattisgarh until overthrown by the Marathas in the 18th century. To the south of the Satpura range a branch of the Pramaras established itself for a time at least somewhere in the present Nagpur Province at the period when the Haihayas were at Jubbulpore. Lastly, a Yavana dynasty is said to have made itself strong on the Seoni plateau of the Satpuras at a period antecedent even to that of the Rajput races mentioned above. Whether these kingdoms were simply military kingdoms, established over an inferior race by a few adventurous conquerors, or whether they were the first results of a movement pushing the Aryan races to the south and east, because their borders had become too strait for them, it seems clear that the conquerors were swallowed up by the conquered, and that the lower race assimilated to itself the superior element, for as time goes on certain Gond kingdoms replace all other dynasties and divide between them the whole of Gondwana.

**The Gond Dynasties.**

13. Until then it must be supposed that the Gonds remained divided into a large number of septs and clans each under its petty chief: but in the history of all nations there comes a time when clans are merged in a nation and patriarchal rule is replaced by kingly power. This period set in for the Gonds about the 15th or 16th century. It was in the 16th century that the Chief of Garha Mandla extended his dominions so as to include Saugor and Damoh on the Vindhyan plateau, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Jubbulpore in the Nerbudda valley, and the Seoni portion of the Satpuras. About the same time the Haihaya rulers of Ratanpur came into notice, and a little later the Gond Chiefs of Deogarh in the Satpuras made themselves scarcely less powerful than their brother chieftains of Mandla. The kings of Chanda in the extreme south, and of Kherla on the western Satpura plateau, make up the four Gond rulers. It is by some considered doubtful whether the Kherla dynasty, which rose into power sooner than the others, was Gond or not, and their rule at any rate lasted but a short time. Embroiled in wars with the Bahmani kings of the Deccan and the Muhammadan princes of Malwa, they ceased to exist before the end of the 15th century. The other kingdoms flourished, or perhaps it may be more correct to say, existed, for a longer period. Garha Mandla acknowledged the supremacy of the Moghal Emperors, and Deogarh and Chanda also tendered their submission to the imperial power, but they all remained practically independent, their remoteness and inaccessibility doubtless preventing anything like interference in their affairs. Eventually the Deogarh prince turned Muhammadan, taking his independence, which was threatened, as the reward of his conversion, and it was not till the advent of the Marathas that the Gond rule came to an end.

**Hindu immigration.**

14. The rule of the Gond Kings was of a careless and peaceful nature, and their form of government of a feudal kind. The land was divided among smaller chiefs, who were bound to maintain a number of followers and accompany the king when he went to war, but under such easy and unambitious princes, the feudal obligations of the subordinate chiefs were

not severe. It was during this period that Hindu immigrants first settled themselves permanently in the Nerbudda valley and in the interior. Coming at first in small numbers, they were peaceably received by the Gonds, who readily assigned them lands and leave to cultivate them, and were content with a trifling return in kind. Gradually their numbers were increased by fresh settlers, who in time became a formidable body, and before advancing cultivation the Gond chiefs with their followers retired slowly to the hills and jungles, abandoning their former villages to the Hindu agriculturists. In Deogarh Hindu immigration received direct encouragement from the Gond ruler; and after the Gond prince Bakht Buland turned Mussulman he is said to have tempted Hindu cultivators and artificers to settle among his people by liberal promises and grants of land, and to have employed Mussulmans and Hindus in administering the country. Chanda remained more isolated from this movement, situated as it was in the remote south, but even there Hindu settlers could not fail to penetrate, though in smaller numbers. In time the new race thus peacefully admitted must have acquired predominance over the inferior and almost stationary Gonds, but the incursions of the Marathas brought about in a few years what might have taken many to effect. It must not be supposed that the whole of the present area of the Central Provinces was parcelled out among these Gond chiefs, and the limits of their kingdoms remained for long fixed or unchanged. The Muhammadan princes and generals settled in Malwa occupied at times some of the finest parts of the Nerbudda valley, chiefly in the Hoshangabad district. It could not but be either that with an Imperial seat of Government at Burhanpur, the country within a considerable radius was entirely under the Imperial Government: but in reality until the Marathas came, the Gond kings or petty local chiefs alternately relaxed and tightened their hold on these territories, and there was no other settled or recognized government.

**Conquests of the Marathas; their administration. The Nagpur Country.**

15. After the Maratha incursions began, the history of the Province is part of the history of the Marathas. Raghoji Bhonsla, the founder of the Bhonsla State, received an order from the Peshwa in 1737, directing him to collect the chauth of Berar and Gondwana, and in the following year he came to Nagpur, where he found the descendants of Bakht Buland divided against themselves, Wali Shah, an illegitimate son of Bakht Buland, having usurped the supreme power on the death of Chand Sultan, his legitimate brother, to the exclusion of that brother's sons. Raghoji at once took a part in the family war, put Wali Shah to death, and received, as an acknowledgment of his services, several districts on the Wainganga, besides a large sum of money. By 1743 Raghoji had managed to acquire the whole of the Deogarh kingdom, had penetrated into Chhattisgarh and rendered it tributary, and within the next ten years Chhattisgarh and Sambalpur and even Cuttack were added to the Bhonsla State, in which the Chanda kingdom was also merged. Raghoji's successor, Janoji, consolidated the various conquests made by Raghoji, and the two wars in which he was engaged with the Peshwa and the Nizam left his territory undiminished. The next Raja was Raghoji II, whose father, Madhoji, for a time acted as Regent. During his regency, Mandla and the upper Nerbudda valley were nominally added to the Nagpur dominions by a treaty with the Peshwa, and before the century closed Raghoji had acquired Hoshangabad and established himself in the Saugor districts. But the Bhonsla Raja was to suffer a reverse. In 1803 he combined with Scindia to oppose the British, was defeated, and had to cede Cuttack, Sambalpur and Berar, agreeing at the same time to receive a British Resident at his Court. Deogarh, Chhattisgarh, Chanda and the districts on the Nerbudda were all that was left to him. Sambalpur was afterwards restored, only to be ceded again after a few years. During his reign the people fell upon evil days. Under the first Bhonsla Rajas justice was well administered, crime light, the revenues flourishing, the troops regularly paid and therefore contented, the ryots left to pursue their peaceful occupations; but afterwards, partly during the regency of Madhoji, chiefly under Raghoji II, times changed. The Bhonsla armies had met with reverses. The revenues of the reduced State had fallen from nearly a crore of rupees to sixty lakhs. The Raja would not rest content with his diminished income. He rack-rented the patels and cultivators, put up villages for sale to the highest

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

bidder, withheld the pay of the troops and plundered the wealthy. Taxes were put upon almost every act of life, on every article bought or sold, and the courts of justice were used to fill the exchequer. Not only did the rulers neglect to protect their people from the attacks of the Pindaris, whose ranks were recruited from among those who had been plundered by them and reduced to beggary, but they actually supported them, receiving assistance from them in those times when they were engaged in warfare with each other. Add to these robber bands the Gonds and other hill tribes who had been rendered desperate and driven from their old possessions and who made forays on the villages within their reach, and some idea can be formed of the wretched state of the mass of the people. The Pindaris plundered, devastated and burnt throughout the country, growing so bold as to advance even to Nagpur and burn one of its suburbs. The mud forts seen to the present day in almost every village speak of the time when the cultivators might at any moment be called from their fields, and obliged to seek refuge in their roughly constructed forts, while they saw their fields devastated, their houses burnt and their cattle driven away; and this went on throughout the length and breadth of the country until the robber hordes were finally put down by the determined efforts of British Officers.

**Defection of Apa Sahib; battle of Sitabaldi.**

16. Raghoji died in 1816, and his son Parsoji succeeded him: but blind, lame and paralyzed, he was soon made away with by Apa Sahib, a nephew of the late Raja, who next ascended the throne. Up to this time Apa Sahib had been studiously cordial in his relations with the Resident and the British Government. He had managed to become Regent while Parsoji lived, but he knew there was a strong party against him headed by Baka Bai, widow of Raghoji II, and he did all in his power to secure the Resident's support. Thus in 1816 a treaty was signed whereby the British were to maintain six battalions of infantry with cavalry and artillery, while the Regent agreed that Parsoji should pay a subsidy of 7½ lakhs of rupees per annum and furnish a contingent of horse and foot. The contingent was found useless in the campaign against the Pindaris undertaken in the ensuing cold season, and in January 1817 Parsoji died, poisoned, as it was afterwards found out, at the instigation of Apa Sahib. After he had become Raja, Apa Sahib entered into negotiations with agents of the Peshwa: he coquetted with Scindia and encouraged the Pindaris, proceeding so far as to receive into his presence emissaries of the notorious robber Chitu and to confer on them dresses of honour. Outwardly he was still full of protestations of good faith and good-will towards the British, but he gradually continued to collect a considerable body of troops round Nagpur, and the Resident in haste sent to summon back the British troops from the neighbourhood of Hoshangabad, calling in such small forces as were nearer at hand. On the 14th of November the news reached Nagpur that the Peshwa had broken through his engagements with the British; and on the 24th the Raja informed the Resident that the Peshwa had sent him a robe of honour with a golden standard and the title of Senapati. He intimated his intention of receiving in public the investiture with the title and honours on the following day. The Resident remonstrated in vain, and on the next day the Raja, having been publicly invested with the title and honours, proceeded to join his camp at Takli and placed himself at the head of his troops. This was tantamount to a declaration of war, and the small British force without further delay occupied the hill of Sitabaldi, while expresses were sent off to bring up the Deccan Army from Berar. On the night of the 26th the Nagpur troops commenced an attack on the hill, and the fight continued on the 27th, resulting in the utter defeat of the Raja's large force. Apa Sahib now hastened to disown any connection with the action of the troops, but the Resident refused to treat with him, and on reinforcements coming in rapidly, the Resident on the 15th December demanded the unconditional surrender of the Raja and the disbandment of his troops. Apa Sahib surrendered, but his troops prepared for resistance; they were attacked and routed, but some who had made themselves strong in the city did not capitulate till the 30th December. After the reduction of the city the Resident entered into a provisional engagement to retain Apa Sahib on the throne on the following condition:—

"That he should cede all his territories to the northward of the Nerbudda as well as certain possessions on the southern bank and all his rights in Berar, Gawilgarh, Sirguja

and Jashpur in lieu of the subsidy and contingent; that the civil and military affairs of his Government should be settled by ministers in the confidence of the British Government according to the advice of the Resident; that the Raja with his family should reside in the palace at Nagpur under the protection of the British troops; that the arrears of the subsidy should be paid up until the final transfer of the above-mentioned territories had taken place; that any forts in the territory which we might wish to occupy should immediately be given up; that the person whom he described as principally resisting his orders should, if possible, be seized and delivered up to the British Government, and that the two hills of Sitabaldi with the bazars and an adequate portion of land adjoining should be ceded to the British Government, which should be at liberty to erect on them such military works as might be deemed necessary."

On this condition Apa Sahib was permitted to return to his palace on the 9th January. But no sooner had the British troops moved from Nagpur, than Apa Sahib renewed his intrigues, raised the Gonds, and sent secret instructions that the forts which he had agreed to surrender should not be given up; and finally he applied to the Peshwa for assistance. Even within a day's march of Nagpur the Gonds were burning the villages belonging to Baka Bai, the Raja's political opponent. The Resident now determined to arrest the Raja, and successfully effected his capture. He despatched him under escort towards Allahabad, but on the road Apa Sahib managed to corrupt his guards and he escaped in the dress of a sepoy. He fled to the Mahadeo hills, where he joined Chitu, the Pindari leader, and ultimately made his way to the Panjab, whence he never returned. After the flight of Apa Sahib, Raghoji III, a minor, was placed on the throne by British authority. During the long minority and regency which ensued the government was virtually conducted by the Resident, Sir Richard Jenkins. Some European officers were appointed to superintend the several districts, and a regular staff of native officials was engaged. The administration was superior to anything previously known, and it lasted till 1830, when the government was assumed by the Raja himself. His reign was marked by no striking events, and he died in 1853 without heirs, when the kingdom lapsed to the British Government.

**Annexation of the Nagpur territories; the Mutiny.**

17. The transfer was accomplished without any excitement, the people showing no disinclination to the change of rule, but having on the contrary an agreeable recollection of the time when the country was administered by the Resident during the minority of the late Raja. Among the courtiers and connections of the Bhonsla family the assumption of the government by the British was naturally unpopular, but they soon began to busy themselves about the pensions and allowances they were to receive, and nothing occurred to disturb the inauguration of the new order of things. The Resident became Commissioner of the newly acquired province, the system in force in the Punjab was introduced with slight modifications, and for the next seven or eight years the plan of re-organization and settlement quietly pursued its course. The mutiny of 1857 was at Nagpur a flash in the pan. There was disaffection among the Nagpur Irregular Cavalry and an understanding between them and some of the Muhammadans in the city, but their plans were foiled. The other troops at Sitabaldi were faithful, and the Kamptee force was also untainted with disloyalty. Six Native Officers of the Cavalry and two Muhammadan gentlemen of position and influence in the city were found guilty of attempted rebellion and were executed, and therewith ended all danger. In the districts of Chanda, Raipur and Sambalpur some of the smaller zamimdars took to plundering with their followers, but they met with no support and were put down. At Raipur an unsuccessful attempt at a rising was made in January 1858 by a party of troops cantoned there. After the mutiny year, preparations were made for effecting the land revenue settlement of the Province and for further improving the administrative and fiscal system, but little had been done up to the end of 1861, when the Nagpur Province ceased to be a separate Administration.

**Annexation of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.**

18. The story of the conquest of the northern parts of the Province by the Marathas may be more briefly told. They were invited in 1733 to Saugor by Chhatrasal, the Chief of Panna, who held a large portion of the Saugor District. Hard pressed by Muhamad Khan Bangash, Governor of Allahabad and Malwa, he asked assistance of the Peshwa, who was not slow to afford it and thereby acquire a footing. On Chhatrasal's death in 1735, he left one-third of his

kingdom to the Peshwa, who sent an agent to take charge of his heritage. Thus commenced the rule of the Maratha Pandits of Saugor. They continued to hold office hereditarily, and in time the districts of Damoh, Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur came under their sway. In 1742 the Peshwa had marched up the Nerbudda valley to attack Mandla, and he is said to have laid waste the country east of Jubbulpore, but a permanent footing was only acquired in part of the Hoshangabad district. Meanwhile, the Bhonslas were pushing up in the same direction, and between 1740 and 1775 the Bhonslas and the Bhopal rulers divided between them the principal part of the Hoshangabad district. At a somewhat later date warfare between the Bhopal and Maratha generals became almost incessant. In 1805, Scindia appeared on the scene and took Seoni in Hoshangabad; but three years afterwards he restored it to Nagpur. Finally, in 1808, the Bhonsla forces drove those of Bhopal beyond the Nerbudda. Before this the Bhonslas had managed to expel the Saugor family from Narsinghpur and Jubbulpore and to establish themselves in their place, thus securing to themselves almost the whole valley. At first the upper part of the valley escaped the misery which the lower part suffered from the constant warfare between the Bhopal and Nagpur forces and the impartial plundering of the Pindaris, who had waxed strong in that turbulent time; but at length the upper part was drawn into the vortex, and then oppression and extortion, rack-renting and judicial spoliation, became rife throughout the Nerbudda territory of the Bhonslas. The cession of the Bhonsla territory in the Nerbudda valley has already been mentioned above, and a treaty with the Peshwa in 1817 gave to the British those districts also which were nominally his. British rule in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories thus commences from 1818.

**Defects of our early administration.**

19. The administration of the territories then acquired by the British was not in the beginning altogether successful; the earlier land revenue settlements proved too heavy, the people were impoverished, no progress was made, and though there was peace and order and an impartial administration of justice, there can be no question that the earlier years of the British rule pressed heavily on the people. The time came when the mistakes that had been made were recognized, and with more liberal settlements prosperity returned.

**The Bundela rising.**

20. The Saugor and Nerbudda territories were from time to time placed under different governments. Originally under the Supreme Government, they were afterwards placed under the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra. In 1842 the general control was invested in a Commissioner and Governor-General's Agent, in direct communication with the Supreme Government. Again, at a later date the general jurisdiction was once more entrusted to the Government of the North-Western Provinces. The period was not one of unbroken quiet. In 1842 occurred what is known as the Bundela rising. It was chiefly confined to the Saugor district, and originated in an attempt to execute some decrees of a Civil Court on some landholders in the Saugor district. They resisted execution, killed the police, burnt and plundered several towns; some Gond chiefs joined in the rising, rebellion became general and extended to the neighbouring districts. It was not till the following year that the leaders were arrested and punished and the outbreak entirely quelled. The Province was afterwards re-organized, and an entirely new body of officers appointed. Fifteen years afterwards occurred the Mutiny of 1857.

**Formation of the Provinces.**

21. After the mutiny the question of the better administration of the Provinces of Nagpur and the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, adjoining each other, but both cut off from other British territory, came before the Government of India for consideration, and it was determined to weld the two into one Province under a Chief Commissioner in direct subordination to the Supreme Government. The Government Resolution which brought about the change is dated the 2nd November 1861.

## 3.—FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

**General.**

22. The administration of the Central Provinces is conducted by a Chief Commissioner on behalf of the Governor-General of India in Council

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

as the Local Government of the territories in question. His Provincial staff consists of—

(1) Members of the Indian Civil Service, filling the cadre posts shown below.

(2) Members of the Provincial Civil Service.

(3) Members of the Subordinate Civil Service.

(4) District and Assistant Superintendents of Police.

(5) Officers specially recruited for the service of Departments requiring special knowledge—Engineering, Education, Medicine and Forestry.

Under Act XXXII of 1867 the Governor-General of India in Council has delegated to the Chief Commissioner the powers of a Local Government under Act V of 1861 (Police) including the power of appointing an Inspector-General of Police. The Chief Commissioner has also been authorised by the Government of India to make appointments and promotions in the Commission, which is now recruited entirely from the Indian Civil Service, up to and including Deputy Commissioners of the 1st Class; appointments and promotions in the Education and Settlement Departments, including the posts of Director of Public Instruction and Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture; and appointments and promotions in the Provincial Civil Service. The appointment of Judicial Commissioner and that of Commissioner of a Division must receive the previous approval of the Government of India.

**The Commission.**

23. The cadre posts reserved, in future, for officers of the Indian Civil Service [1] and constituting the Central Provinces Commission are the following:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Administration | Chief Commissioner.<br>Two Secretaries.<br>One Assistant Commissioner as Under Secretary.<br>Four Commissioners. | 8 |
| High Court and Divisional Judges. | One Judicial Commissioner.<br>Two Divisional and Sessions Judges. | 3 |
| Heads of Districts. | Deputy Commissioners ... | 17 |
| Sub-Divisional Charges. | Assistant Commissioners ... | 13 |
| General | Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture.<br>Commissioner of Excise.<br>Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories. | 3 |
| | Total ... | 44 |

The above list includes only appointments of Assistant Commissioners, 1st and 2nd Class.

**The Provincial Service.**

24. The Provincial Civil Service is composed of "Natives of India" selected according to rules approved by the Government of India and by the Secretary of State. One headship of a district, two Divisional Judgeships, the Registrarship of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, and the post of Assistant to the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture have been thrown open to the Provincial Service. That service also fills the following sanctioned posts: 2 Small Cause Court Judgeships and 48 Extra Assistant Commissionerships. There are also 40 officiating and temporary Extra-Assistant Commissioners. A scheme for making the services self-contained, and reducing the number of temporary appointments, has been submitted to higher authority.

[1] One post in the Commission is held by a Statutory Civilian.

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**The Subordinate Service.**

25. The Subordinate Civil Service is recruited from natives of the Central Provinces qualified according to the educational standard prescribed, and includes the following posts:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 52 | Tahsildars (including one Additional Tahsildar permanently employed at Pachmarhi.) |
| 26 | Munsifs. |
| 51 | Naib-Tahsildars. |
| Total ... 129 | |

This scale of Munsifs and Naib-Tahsildars does not include additional and temporary men.

**Special Branches of Administration.**

26. The work of the following branches of the administration of the Province is vested in special officers:—

| Department. | Provincial Head of the Department. | Departmental Executive Officer (District or Divisional). |
|---|---|---|
| Public Works ... | Chief or Superintending Engineer ... | Executive Engineer of the Public Works Division. |
| Settlements and Agriculture ... | Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture. | Settlement Officer. |
| Excise, Assessed Taxes and Stamps. | Commissioner of Excise and of Miscellaneous Revenue. | Deputy Commissioner. |
| Education ... | Director of Public Instruction ... | Inspector of Schools. |
| Police and Prisons ... | Inspector-General of Police and Prisons. | District Superintendent of Police and Superintendent of the Jail. |
| Medical Relief, Sanitation and Vaccination. | Administrative Medical Officer ... | Civil Surgeon. |
| Forests ... | Conservators of Forests, Northern and Southern Circles. | Forest Divisional Officer. |

**Staff of the Special Branches.**

27. District and Assistant District Superintendents of Police are recruited partly in England and partly in India. There are 18 District Superintendents of Police and 10 Assistants. With the exception of some Head-quarters Inspectors and European Sergeants, the Subordinate Officers of the Police force are all natives of India. The Forest Department includes 2 Conservators, 11 Deputy Conservators,[1] and 5 Assistant Conservators; also 13 Extra-Assistant Conservators belonging to the Provincial Service. The strength of the Public Works Department is at present 2 Superintending Engineers, who are also Secretaries to the Chief Commissioner in the Roads and Buildings and the Irrigation Branches respectively, 10 Executive Engineers, 9 Assistant Engineers, 1 Examiner of Public Works Accounts and 4 Assistant Engineers belonging to the Provincial Service. In the Educational Department there are 5 appointments belonging to the Indian Educational Service, *viz.*, the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal of the Jubbulpore College, 2 Inspectors of Schools and the Superintendent of the Training Institution at Jubbulpore. The last post if recruited in India will belong to the Provincial Service. In the Provincial Educational Service there are 1 Inspector and 5 Professors. The Medical Staff includes 1 Administrative Medical Officer, who is appointed by the Government of India, and 18 Civil Surgeons, out of whom 13 should be Commissioned Medical Officers. There are also 2 appointments of Superintendent of Central Jails which are usually reserved for Commissioned Medical Officers. The Postal and Telegraph Services are controlled by officers of the Imperial Service. In the Department of Finance, the Chief Commissioner has the guidance of a Comptroller appointed by the Government of India.

[1] Certain of these appointments will in future be reserved for the Provincial Service.

**Commissioners.**

28. Next in the scale of executive authority to the Chief Commissioner come the Commissioners of Divisions, whose charges in three cases include five districts—in one (Chhattisgarh) only three. They are selected from among the members of the Commission and are responsible for the general administration of their respective divisions.

**Deputy Commissioners.**

29. The unit in the executive scheme is the Deputy Commissioner, whose duties are various. He is the Chief Magistrate of a district, averaging in these Provinces 4,803 square miles in extent. He is also chief of the police; chief collector of revenue; conservator of the district forests; supervisor of popular education; marriage registrar and head of the local agencies for the management of roads, ferries, encamping grounds, public gardens, rest-houses and other public buildings not of an imperial character. The District Magistrate is assisted by (*a*) one or more Assistant Commissioners, (*b*) one or more Extra-Assistant Commissioners (members of the Provincial Civil Service), (*c*) a District Superintendent of Police, and (*d*) Tahsildars, Munsifs and Naib-Tahsildars (members of the Subordinate Civil Service). The members of this staff (excepting the District Superintendent of Police) all exercise judicial powers, civil or magisterial or both. He is assisted in matters requiring engineering knowledge by the Executive Engineer of the Division. For the charge of the forests he has the aid of a Forest Divisional Officer. In medical matters he has the services of a Civil Surgeon, who also, as a rule, holds executive charge of the District Jail. In the control of education he is assisted by a Deputy Inspector of Schools, in the supervision and collection of excise, stamps and miscellaneous revenue by an Excise Inspector, and in the inspection of the village papers and agricultural returns by a District Superintendent of Land Records.

**The Judicial Department.**

30. The only officers whose work is exclusively of a judicial character are:—

(*a*) The Judicial Commissioner (or High Court Judge).
(*b*) The four Divisional and Sessions Judges.
(*c*) The two Small Cause Court Judges.
(*d*) Certain members of the Subordinate Civil Service who under the designation of Munsif exercise the powers of the Court of a Tahsildar. The powers of the Civil Courts are regulated by Act XVI of 1885, Section 4, which runs as follows:—

> "Besides the Courts of Small Causes established under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, there shall be the following classes of Civil Courts, namely:—
>
> (*a*) The Court of the Judicial Commissioner.
> (*b*) " " Divisional Judge.
> (*c*) " " Deputy Commissioner.
> (*d*) " " Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.
> (*e*) " " " " 2nd "
> (*f*) " " " " 3rd "
> (*g*) " " Tahsildar of the 1st Class.
> (*h*) " " " 2nd " "

By Section 12 the Chief Commissioner may by order in writing invest any person with all or any of the powers of the Courts (*b*), (*c*), (*g*), or (*h*) above.

**Separation of Civil Judicial and Executive Departments.**

31. Recent changes have been directed towards the separation of the Department administering Civil Justice from the Executive Department. The four Divisional Judges, who are also Sessions Judges, have taken the place of Commissioners, whose civil and criminal powers have been withdrawn. Deputy Commissioners have been relieved of all civil work. Persons invested with powers of the Court of a Deputy Commissioner are styled "Civil Judges." Every district in the Provinces has now a Civil Judge selected from the ranks of the Provincial Civil Service. The Courts of the Civil Judge have been declared not to be subject to the control of or subordinate to the Courts of Deputy Commissioners. Each district has been allotted a separate Magisterial and a separate Civil Staff of Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners. The Civil Staff is employed solely on the trial of civil cases and appeals, as District Registrars and

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as Treasury Officers. Persons invested with powers of the Court of a Tahsildar are styled "Munsifs." They are members of the Subordinate Civil Service and their appointment has enabled Tahsildars to devote more time to those revenue and executive functions which are of the essence of their duties. It is intended ultimately to relieve Tahsildars, except in exceptional cases, of all civil work, but to effect this a considerable increase in the number of Munsifs is required.

Services of private gentlemen.

32. *As Honorary Magistrates.*—Before dismissing the subject of judicial administration it shou'd be mentioned that much assistance has been rendered to the regular judicial staff, and justice has been in many cases brought home to the doors of the people, by the appointment of native Honorary Magistrates. Of these gentlemen there are now 251 in the Province, most of whom are landho'ders. A considerable proportion, however, belongs to the merchant and banker class.

*In other capacities.*—Under the operation of the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act (I of 1883) and the Central Provinces Municipal Act (XVIII of 1889), the services of a large number of native gentlemen have been enlisted in the supervision of education, pounds, dispensaries and the construction of local works of public utility. Each district has its Local Boards and District Council, composed of elected representatives and members nominated by Government. There are 45 Municipa'ities whose affairs are managed by Municipal Committees, the majority of whose members are elected by the citizens.

## 4.—CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES.

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Land tenures under Native rule.

33. The commencement of British rule found most villages of the open country in the hands of lessees (*patels* or *thekadars*) who held farms of the village land revenue from Government—generally for short periods. A single lessee often he'd the farms of several villages; but, speaking generally, under this system each village was let on a separate lease, and was held by a separate lessee of its own. Villages so managed were collectively known as the *khalsa*. But a very large area (over two-fifths of the whole, including a large proportion of the wilder portions of the Provinces) was held by persons whose rights were of a more substantial character, and who by grant or long prescription were possessed of groups of villages or tracts over which they claimed rights amounting in many respects to the proprietary status of English law. The tenure seems to have originally been in all cases a service tenure, and closely approximated in its incidents to certain features of the feudal system. And where the actual rendering of service had become obsolete, a trace of the original obligations of the tenure survived in the fact that its holder rendered to the Government less than a full land revenue assessment—in other words, that his money payment only represented a part of his responsibilities. Estates of this class, are known as 'talukdaris' or 'jagirdaris' in the north of the Provinces, and as 'zamindaris' in the south. The families possessing them mostly represent clans or races which held ruling power in the past, and a very large number are of aboriginal descent. They are most numerous and important in the south-east corner of the Provinces. Of the tract included in the Chhattisgarh Division no less than four-fifths were held on zamindari tenure, and the area so held in the Chanda district was nearly one-half of the total. A third class of villages were originally *khalsa*, but had come into the hands of persons or religious foundations to whom their revenue had been specially granted by the State. It is not easy to determine in all cases how far these grants included the ownership of the land in addition to the right to appropriate its revenue. But it is clear that generally these grantees (known generally as *muafidars*) held a far stronger position than the ordinary *khalsa* lessee, and indeed many of the grants expressly convey full out-and-out proprietorship of the soil.

Conferral of proprietary rights.

34. The policy adopted at the settlement of 1863 altogether relieved the Government of responsibility for enquiring into the precise extent of these various rights. It was decided to recognise as full proprietors all persons in possession of villages, whether as lessees, zamindars, or muafidars. In the case of lessees such recognition amounted to a free grant of proprietorship; the concession was less in the case of zamindars or muafidars, but still amounted to a considerable augmentation of their powers.

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Formation of the Feudatory States.

35. Fifteen of the zamindari (or talukdari) estates were considered to be of sufficient importance to warrant their being constituted Feudatory States, that is to say, being altogether excluded from British India. The Chiefs hold on conditions of loyalty and good government, but are nominally free from direct interference save in the case of death sentences, which require the Chief Commissioner's confirmation. But as a matter of fact the Government has exercised a very large amount of control, owing mainly to the frequency with which the States have been taken under direct management, either from the minority or the misconduct of the Chief. During a minority the affairs of a State are generally managed by a Superintendent under the control of the Political Agent. The Superintendent is appointed by Government and is usually an officer specially selected from the Provincial or Subordinate Service according to the size of the State. These appointments, involving as they do a large measure of responsibility and scope for independent action, form a legitimate object of ambition for members of the above services, and are for the same reason useful to the Administration as a means of rewarding capable and meritorious officers. In some cases also the assent of Government to the accession of a new Chief is made contingent on his employing an officer nominated by Government as his Superintendent, or of submitting his annual budget for the sanction of the Political Agent. One of the States, Makrai, lies in the Hoshangabad district, and the remainder are situated in the Chhattisgarh Division, to the different districts of which they were formerly attached. They cover an aggregate area of 29,435 square miles and pay to Government a land revenue tribute of Rs. 2,43,200. Their land revenue payments are in most cases liable to periodical enhancement.

Zamindari estates.

36. The zamindars or talukdars who were simply declared proprietors of their estates received very different treatment in different cases. Talukdari estates in the northern districts, which formed the old "Saugor-Nerbudda" territories and came under British rule 36 years earlier than the rest of the Provinces, had by the time of the 1863 settlement lost most of their distinctive features, and were simply settled with the talukdar, village by village, on the system followed in the *khalsa*, preserving, however, any claims to hold at less than a full revenue payment. On the other hand, the *jagirs* of Hoshangabad and Chhindwara and the zamindaris of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh country were settled by estates, not by villages, and in Chhindwara and Chanda a patent was conferred on each holder defining the incidents and privileges of his tenure and establishing an entail, the estate being inalienable and not liable to partition. Similar restrictions were placed on the tenure of the Bilaspur zamindars, and have lately (at the recent re-settlement) been extended to the zamindars of Raipur and Sambalpur. The numerous and important zamindari estates in the Bhandara and Balaghat districts are on the other hand held free of special conditions, and are liable to the ordinary rules of Hindu Law so far as transfer and succession are concerned. It may be added that the legal effect of the restrictions imposed by Government on the zamindari tenure is not quite free from doubt, but that they are absolutely necessary if it is desired to maintain the present families in possession. The zamindars as a class are ignorant and improvident, and under the ordinary law would speedily allow indebtedness to bring their estates to the hammer.

Sovereign powers formerly delegated to Zamindars.

37. It has been already mentioned that the talukdari or zamindari status was subject to the obligation of military or police service. At the same time it generally carried some special privileges (which may be regarded as functions of the ruling power held by delegation), the most prominent of which were the right to administer excise and levy a tax on traders (pandhri). In the northern districts, the talukdars were relieved from police duties and deprived of their excise privileges (on payment of compensation) while the country was under the jurisdiction of the North-Western Provinces Government. The zamindars of Bhandara and Balaghat were similarly treated at or shortly after the settlement of 1863. Most of the Chhattisgarh zamindars retained their police responsibilities till the last re-settlement, but were then relieved of them; and the same action has lately been taken in respect of the zamindaris of Chanda and the *jagirs* of Chhindwara and Hoshangabad, so that there no longer remains any portion of British territory in which the police force is not directly controlled by Government. In the matter of excise, it has been decided that the monopoly of

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this branch of the revenne cannot be regarded as an incident of the zamindari tenure. The excise administration has therefore been resumed by Government subject to the payment of compensation for the curtailment of profit and authority, and in some cases the zamindars have been granted a special farm of the excise revenue for a term of years with a view to mitigating the loss of dignity which they may consider to be entailed on them by the abrogation of their powers. Under recent legislation the tax called Pandhri has been abolished throughout the Central Provinces, and this applies also to the zamindaris.

**Landlords of the khalsa villages.**

38. The effect of the general grant of proprietary rights was of course much wider in the case of *khalsa* than of zamindari villages: it did not merely extend or confirm rights which were at the time in existence, but created completely new ones, converting a lease-hold into practically a free-hold tenure, the holders of which are now known as *malguzars*. The character and circumstances of the persons who profited by this concession differed very greatly in different districts. Originally no doubt the men who held the revenue farm of a village would as a rule be one of the village cultivators—*primus inter pares*—and would be in a position to really represent the village in its dealings with the Government. But under a stringent system of revenue-farming such men would gradually give place to outside speculators, and it is a deplorable fact that under the first thirty years of British administration in the Saugor-Nerbudda territories, a very large number of villages came in this way into the hands of money-lenders. Similar transfers were also very numerous in the Nagpur country during the last days of Native rule; and hence it came about that the grant of proprietary rights which was intended to benefit the land-holding classes was in great measure a concession to the money-lending interest. A striking instance of this is given by the fine estates held by the well-known Marwari banker of Jubbulpore. To indicate the extent to which the grant of proprietary rights missed its aim in the cultivating classes it may be mentioned that out of 560 villages selected at random in the Nagpur and Wardha districts, nearly a third are owned by Brahmans.

**Partition.**

39. It is probable that the revenue farm of each village was originally granted to a single person, but it is clear that sharing was recognized,—in other words that a farm could be held by a family as well as by an individual. Sharers in the village farm were admitted to a share in its proprietorship. But in a very large proportion of cases the grant of proprietary rights to malguzars resulted in the creation of a single proprietor for each village. It should be added that in some places—especially on the Bundelkhand border to the north, and in the Wardha district of the Nagpur country—the claims to proprietary rights were found to be shared amongst a numerous body of persons connected with one another by family ties under a system of village management which showed some similarity to that of the *bhaya-chara* communities of Northern India. During the few years which have passed since the malguzars were made proprietors, division of land or profits has been practically unchecked, and the most recent statistics show that the ownership of 27,515 villages is shared between 94,575 persons, giving an average of 3·4 sharers for each village.

**Peculiar tenure in Sambalpur.**

40. In one of the 18 districts,—Sambalpur,—the policy of converting farmers into proprietors, though formally enunciated, was not completely carried into effect. Much difficulty was experienced in this district in carrying out the operations of settlement, which were incomplete by a time (1872) when the policy of conferring proprietary rights had come to be gravely doubted. After much consideration a compromise was effected. The farmers who had become proprietary rights were given these rights, but only in their demesne (or what is known as *bhogra*) lands, and as regards the rest of the village area, their position remained that of farmers (or *thekadars*) with a right to hold the land undisturbed so long as they paid the revenue. The village farm (or *thekadari*) carries, however, the ownership of the *bhogra* lands, and can be transferred or changed by transfer or partition of these lands. It has been ruled also that the *gaontia* is a landlord in his relations to the tenants, and that their rents to him come under the definition of rent.

41. A peculiar variety of the malguzari tenure is that in which the rights of the malguzar are shared in by a "superior proprietor." This tenure was introduced principally in order to protect from aggression men holding villages in talukdaris or zamindaris whose claims to remain in possession might be injuriously affected by the recognition of the absolute ownership of the zamindar. The most numerous class of persons made "inferior proprietors" were relations of the zamindar holding villages for maintenance, but in some cases the status was granted to deserving lessees who had earned a title to their villages by founding or improving them. The number of lessees of this stamp to whom this protection was given was in some districts very small, and wholesale ejectments at the suit of the zamindar ensued, which have now been checked by the provision enabling a Settlement Officer to grant a village lessee in a zamindari a "protected status," under which he is secure from disturbance so long as he pays a fair rent. Speaking generally, villages held by inferior proprietors are managed entirely by them, the superior proprietor receiving an annual sum over and above the revenue (called *malikana*) in satisfaction of his claims. Under a recent amendment to the law, the Settlement Officer is empowered to grant protected status to any *thekadar*, *gaontia* or farmer on his own initiative, and, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner. As an alternative he can declare the *thekadar* to be an occupancy tenant of land in the village which is in his possession whether *sir* or otherwise. The incidents of the "protected status" tenure have also been defined. It cannot be transferred or partitioned, and devolves by inheritance on one member only of the *thekadar's* family. During the currency of settlement the Deputy Commissioner has the powers of a Settlement Officer for the conferral of protected status.

**Inferior proprietorship and protected status.**

42. The third class of proprietary villages—those originally held by revenue-free grantees (*muafidars*)—call for but little notice, as the wholesale grant of proprietary rights left their holders in no higher position than that of ordinary malguzars, apart from the revenue concession enjoyed by them. Villages of this class are most numerous in the Nagpur country, where, during the last days of Native rule, court favourites and others were able to secure grants of village revenues on extraordinarily slender grounds. When the village is held on a quit-rent fixed in perpetuity the grant is known as a "*makta*" or "*ubari*," and as a "*mokasa*" when the whole of the revenue is held by the assignee. Generally speaking, the grants of revenue were made subject to good behaviour and are personal and inalienable. But conferral of the malguzari tenure made the proprietorship of the assignee in the village lands—apart from their revenue—transferable at his will, and the assignee can realize money by selling his lands, though Government is at liberty to call upon the purchaser for a full revenue in cases where the original assignment of revenue was of a personal character. A large proportion of these *muafi* villages were originally held as religious endowments and managed by a trustee. This trustee was not infrequently made the recipient of proprietary rights, in which case the object of the original grant has of course been defeated. Annual inquiries are made by the Deputy Commissioner into the circumstances of all revenue-free and quit-rent grants with a view to their resumption by Government on the expiry of the period for which they were made or on the breach of any condition attached to their continuance.

**Revenue-free grants.**

43. The problem of checking the transfer of land from the land-owning to the capitalist and professional classes, and the total severance of the former from all connection with or interest in their hereditary estates, has long engaged the attention of Government. It is not now proposed to interfere with the freedom of transfer which owners of land in the Central Provinces at present enjoy. But under the new Tenancy Act (XI of 1898) provision has been made to prevent the total severance of the proprietor from the land, the proprietary interest in which he has parted with, by securing to him a cultivating occupancy right in his '*sir* land' or home-farm; and this clause has been inserted in the interest of the former proprietor, and to preserve to him the means of subsistence. The substantial effect of the new law is that no landowner can lose or transfer his proprietary interest in his *sir* land without acquiring the right of an occupancy tenant in it, unless the transfer without reservation has been previously sanctioned

**Restrictions on the right of transfer of land.**

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by Government. Such sanction will always be given when the land is self-acquired or has been recently purchased, but in other cases only when for some special reason it is clearly to the interest of the vendor that his tenant-right should not be reserved. The effect of the changes in the law will, it is hoped, be to enable Government to restrict to a large extent the expropriation of agriculturalists by the money-lending classes, while retaining such a degree of freedom of transfer of immoveable property as is necessary to secure the continued solvency of the proprietary body.

Government lands; Ryotwari tenures.

44. The areas held by Feudatory Chiefs or by private persons in proprietary right are :—

| | Square miles. |
|---|---|
| Feudatory States ... ... ... | 29,435 |
| Zamindari area held under custom of primogeniture ... | 18,901 |
| Malguzari area (including talukdari and zamindari lands held under ordinary Hindu Law). | 48,074 |

This leaves a balance on the total provincial area of 19,484 square miles, which represent the Forest estate of Government—the lands, that is to say, which the Government holds as proprietor. This estate was formed by the reservation of jungle tracts (consisting either of whole villages or of parts of villages) in the *khalsa* at the time proprietary rights were granted to the malguzars. It was held unnecessary to include in this grant, lands which in the past had played a merely nominal part in the village economy. But this view was carried into effect only in the *khalsa*, and in zamindari estates jungle lands were left untouched. The general rule was to allow each village an area of waste or jungle equal to twice its cultivated area, and to exclude the surplus; but this principle was by no means strictly followed, and owing no doubt to the haste with which this part of the settlement operations was forced to completion, cases are of very numerous occurrence in which villages were left with jungles far too large or far too small for their requirements. The area of reserved waste further included any cultivated villages for which no claimant whatever was forthcoming, as was frequently the case in the wilder parts of the Provinces where the population is mainly aboriginal. In excluding these waste lands the Government of the day had for its principal object their colonization through the hands and capital of people from outside, and for many years settlers were tempted by very favourable terms either to purchase lands outright free of revenue, or to take them on clearance leases with the prospect of earning malguzari rights by successful reclamation. This policy subsequently gave way to one of exactly contrary tendency; alienation was prohibited, the extension of cultivation viewed with jealousy, and the whole area of Government property, cultivated villages included, brought under the provisions of the Forest Act. Of late years a compromise between these two extremes has been adopted. Jungle tracts of real importance from the forestry point of view are being gradually brought under permanent conservation, while culturable and cultivated lands are released from Forest Law and are thrown open to the public on a ryotwari tenure, each plot of ground or field being held direct from Government at a revenue assessed for a term of years, the payment of which secures the ryot against ejectment. The tenure is heritable, but not transferable. A scheme was drawn up some years ago for the regular inspection and excision of culturable land contained in Government forest by the Revenue and Forest officials in consultation, and in pursuance of this, tracts falling under the above category have been demarcated in most districts where they exist, and are available for allotment. The districts in which this system has received the greatest extension are Mandla, Nimar, Balaghat, and Chanda. The total area now shown as held on ryotwari tenure is 1,406,863 acres or 2,198 square miles. But of this only 523,592 acres are actually occupied for cultivation, and pay a revenue of rather more than two lakhs of rupees.

Malik-makbuzas.

45. Coming now to subordinate tenures—tenures, that is to say, which are not held directly from Government—the first for mention is that known as the *malik-makbuza* or plot-proprietor. This was originally a ryoti tenure—marking cultivating as opposed to proprietary possession—and was created at the time of

granting proprietary rights to malguzars in order to secure against unfair encroachment ryots who possessed very strong claims to consideration either from length of tenure or by the expenditure of money on improvements. A *malik-makbuza* holds at a separate assessment, which, however, he is bound to pay through the malguzars of the village in which his plot is situated, and possesses complete rights of transfer unfettered by a right of pre-emption on the part of the malguzar. Another class of persons whose status has been recognised as that of *malik-makbuza* are holders of revenue-free plots of land in grant from Government, who now enjoy the right of transferring these plots by sale or mortgage, although the revenue assignment may be liable to resumption on such alienation. And use was made of the tenure to protect village farmers in talukas or zamindaris against unjust ejectment at the hands of the talukdar or zamindar. The present provisions of law enabling Government to grant a protected status in these cases were not in force at the settlement of 1863, and a course commonly followed was to declare the farmer to be a *malik-makbuza* of the village demesne lands (*sir*) in case of his suffering ejectment at any time. Save in the Nimar District, where 21 per cent. of the lands are held in this right, the holders of the *malik-makbuza* tenure are not of much numerical importance.

**Tenants.**

46. Of tenants pure and simple, the most privileged class are those whose tenure is defined as 'absolute-occupancy'; this is heritable, transferable subject to pre-emption on the part of the landlord, and includes fixity of rent for the term of settlement. This status was granted to ryots whose claims, though hardly of sufficient strength to warrant the conferral of the proprietary (*malik-makbuza*) status, justified a more substantial concession than that of the simple 'occupancy' tenure. The status of an occupancy tenant could up till 1884 be gained by 12 years' continuous possession of the land, but by the Tenancy Act of that year the 12 years rule was abrogated, and the means of acquiring occupancy rights limited to purchase by the payment of a premium equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ years' rental. Little advantage has been taken of this provision until recent years, but in a few of the more advanced districts a certain number of applications are now received. The rent of an occupancy tenant is fixed at settlement, and is liable to enhancement by a Revenue Officer, at intervals of not less than ten years, on the ground that a specially low rent was fixed at settlement, that the area under cultivation has been extended, or that there has been a rise in prices, subject to certain restrictions and to the limit of a maximum increment at one time of 25 per cent. on the existing rental. His tenure is heritable by direct succession or by collaterals resident in the village, but under the recent amendment to the law is not transferable except to an heir, or a co-sharer, or by a sub-lease for one year. Occupancy rights could formerly be alienated with the landlord's consent, and the change has been made with a view to the protection of this class of tenants from expropriation for debt. In Chanda, Nimar and Sambalpur all tenants not holding in a superior right are occupancy tenants, and their rent cannot be enhanced during the currency of settlement. The 'ordinary,' or non-occupancy tenants, though nominally enjoying certain legal safeguards against oppression, have in reality been holding until lately at the pleasure of their landlords, and in some tracts have been grossly rack-rented. At the settlement of 1863 non-occupancy tenants were left in the position of tenants-at-will, and subsequent legislation had in several districts failed to counteract the ideas which arose from this policy. The new Act re-affirming the provisions of that previously in force, and where these were found to be ineffective, introducing new safeguards, has conferred on ordinary tenants a very substantial measure of protection. Their rents, like those of the superior classes, are now fixed at settlement and the Settlement Officer has power to reduce exorbitant rents. The rent can be enhanced at intervals of seven years after settlement, but if the tenant does not agree to the enhancement a Revenue Officer will fix a fair rent which will not exceed that previously payable by more than 33 per cent.; and where the rent has been enhanced by agreement and not by the action of a Revenue or Settlement Officer, the tenant is entitled to plead in a suit for arrears that the amount is excessive, in which case an equitable rent will be fixed, and no more than the amount thus found to be due decreed by the court. As in the case of occupancy tenants and for the same reasons, the right of transfer has now been removed from ordinary tenants. The tenure is heritable in direct succession, but not by collaterals unless they are co-sharers in the holding.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES.

**Village-service tenants.**

47. There remains the class of 'village-service' tenants who hold their land rent-free or at a reduced rent on condition of rendering customary service. The principal village servant is the watchman (*kotwal*), but in some districts village accountants (*patwaris*) hold large areas of service land. Village artizans and servants generally derive most of their remuneration from fees, but in so far as they hold patches of service land they fall into this class.

**Proportionate strength of the different tenures.**

48. The proportions in which village lands in the *khalsa* are distributed between the various classes of subordinate holders are shown for each division below:—

| Division. | Percentage of area held by— | | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Malik-makbuzas. | Absolute-occupancy tenants. | Occupancy tenants. | Ordinary tenants. | Service tenants. | |
| Jubbulpore ... ... | 3 | 11 | 23 | 43 | 1 | 81 |
| Nerbudda ... ... | 5 | 15 | 32 | 28 | 1 | 81 |
| Nagpur ... ... | 5 | 13 | 41 | 22 | 1 | 82 |
| Chhattisgarh ... ... | 1 | 6 | 37 | 31 | 2 | 77 |
| Central Provinces ... ... | 3 | 11 | 34 | 30 | 1 | 79 |

The balance of area ranging from 19 to 23 per cent. consists of the village proprietors' demesne lands and of lands let rent-free to their dependents. The demesne lands are classed either as *sir* or *khudkasht*, the former being so termed in virtue of a declaration by a Settlement Officer or Deputy Commissioner, and the latter representing land other than *sir*, in the proprietor's actual cultivating possession. Land is recorded as *sir* at settlement, when it has been in the cultivating possession of the proprietor for twelve years, or has been newly broken up and since cultivated by him for six years, unless its declaration as such would raise the area of the village *sir* to over 25 per cent. of the total occupied area.[1] Land once declared to be *sir* is excluded from the acquisition of tenant right, and can be leased out on such terms as the landlord pleases; but *khudkasht* land of course only remains so while it is in the proprietor's own cultivating possession.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

## 5.—SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

**The Cadastral Survey.**

49. The settlement of 1863 and the following years included the making of a field map for every village with the exception, in some districts, of the zamindari estates; but the measurements were generally rough and inaccurate, and as the maps had not been kept up to date, they had in a great measure become obsolete when the time for re-settlement came round. A survey of village lands by professional agency was effected almost *pari passu* with the settlement survey, but the two operations were conducted quite independently, and the measurements plotted on different scales, one being used merely as a check upon the other. A complete re-survey was necessary for the proper conduct of the new settlements, and it has been effected on a system which presents some points of novelty. As at the previous settlement, the village lands have been surveyed professionally as well as by local agency, but with the important difference that the professional survey furnishes the basis of the local field survey instead of being conducted independently and being merely of use as a check. The work of the professional surveyors is confined to the determination of convenient points on the village boundary and within the village area by means of the theodolite and chain—that is to say, it is confined to traversing, and does not extend to field survey. A traverse is run round each village with stations about 30 chains apart, and, if the village is a good-sized one, this is supplemented by one or more sub-traverses running across the village lands. These operations

[1] An exception may be allowed to this rule in the case of land newly broken up.

result in the construction of a skeleton map of each village, showing the position of a series of theodolite stations lying round the village boundary and within it. The local agency employed to fill in interior details on these traverse plots has been that of the village accountants (or patwaris), used not as a general district staff, but each man for the survey of his own villages. The traverse maps are made over to the patwari, who by chaining from one station to another and across from line to line, plots in the details of the actual village and field boundaries. The method of survey is precisely that of the professional cadastral survey adopted a few years ago in the United Provinces, but instead of the whole of the work—plotting as well as traversing—being performed by professional agency, it is divided into two operations, one of which—that performed with the theodolite and chain, and requiring accurate angulation—is carried out by professional surveyors, while the other—the field plotting—which is comparatively simple is effected by the patwaris. The method in which the important process of area calculation is effected is that followed in professional cadastral survey, *i. e.*, areas are calculated mechanically from the maps by the planimeter and area comb, instead of by the more clumsy fashion of mensuration, as has been the practice in previous surveys. The completion of the field map is followed by the preparation of a set of records giving full detail of the ownership, tenancy, rent and cultivation of every field in the village. From this paper a village rent-roll is drawn up.

**The results obtained.**

50. Under the above system, which has been found to work admirably in practice, the cadastral survey of the whole area of the Provinces held in malguzari right, with the zamindaris of Balaghat and Bhandara, and comprising 49,104 square miles has been completed at a cost of a little over Rs. 42 per square mile. The cost of the traverse survey amounts to Rs. 26 per square mile, and adding this, the total cost is rather more than Rs. 68 per square mile. Subsequently it was determined to extend the survey to the zamindaris of the Chanda, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts, excluding very small villages, where the precarious nature of the cultivation carried on by the forest tribes does not warrant the preparation of detailed maps and records. The limit of size below which the cadastral survey of a village will not at present be carried out has been fixed at Rs. 15 per annum cash assets.[1] A further area of 9,006 square miles has thus been undertaken, and completed with the exception of a few villages at an average cost of Rs. 31 per square mile traverse and Rs. 26 cadastral survey, or a total of Rs. 57. The lower expenditure of the cadastral survey is due to the large area of uncultivated land included in the operations. Lastly, the cadastral survey of the Chhindwara and Hoshangabad jagirs, amounting roughly to another 1,800 square miles, has recently been begun, and when this is complete, accurate maps and records will have been prepared for the whole of British territory with the exception of small isolated tracts and villages. Much of the area thus surveyed by a staff of village accountants is jungle and affords but little detail to complicate measurements. On the other hand the fields in some localities are extremely small, running sometimes 50 to the acre. To give some idea of the complexity of the survey it may be mentioned that an area of 38,300 square miles includes 14½ million separately surveyed fields, giving an average of 1·7 fields to the acre.

**Enhancement of rents.**

51. The cadastral survey and the preparation of the statements showing details of tenure, rent and character of cultivation for every field in the village constitute the preliminaries to the settlement inspection. Besides this there is drawn up a list showing for every field the quality of its soil and its position, whether favourable or unfavourable for cultivation, on a system of classification in terms adopted from the people themselves; the list after being drawn up is checked and counter-checked by superior officers and forms the basis for an estimate of the rent-paying capacity of the village lands. In determining what, if any, enhancement of revenue can be imposed on a district or tahsil—the subdivision of a district which is almost invariably taken as a unit of assessment—the Settlement Officer must be guided in the first place by the general considerations which have affected the prosperity of the cultivating classes. These are

[1] In some cases, however, villages below this limit have been surveyed.

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mainly alterations in the price of agricultural products and extension of cultivation. If there has been, since the previous settlement, a 50 per cent. advance in the selling value of the produce of the land, a corresponding enhancement of the revenue is *primâ facie* justifiable. Similarly if a large quantity of new land has been brought under cultivation, and assuming temporarily that its average quality is the same as that previously assessed, it should be practicable to obtain a proportionate increase of the revenue. Agricultural profits may have increased owing to the introduction of more paying crops. Again, the settlement previously made may have been found by experience to be unduly lenient or unduly severe, and this fact might lead to some modification of the estimate. The actual rise in the rental of land occupied by tenants-at-will is also a guide. On the above and other considerations a general idea is obtained of the amount by which the rental of each class of tenants can be enhanced. This estimate is embodied in a preliminary report, and under the recent orders of the Government of India the final assessment must not be announced without a fresh reference if the percentage of general rental enhancement for any class of tenants, differs by more than ten from the sanctioned standard, or the amount of the proposed revenue demand differs by more than 10 per cent. from the amount which would have resulted from the sanctioned Government share of the assets as finally ascertained.

**Fixation of rents.**

52. Further than this, however, under recent legislation the Settlement Officer fixes the rents of practically all tenants, and as the collection of the land revenue is ultimately dependent on the solvency of the tenants, it is essential that a correct conclusion should be arrived at of the rental which can be imposed on each separate holding. Only in this way can the success of the settlement be assured. But the rental actually existing at the time of settlement is only a very partial and imperfect guide. Among the various causes which have combined to produce variations in incidence are inequalities of assessment at the previous settlements, differences in the status of ryots affecting their liability to rent enhancement at the malguzar's pleasure, and—what is perhaps the most important of all—differences in the treatment of the tenants by the malguzar arising from the character of their personal relations. Thus the payments of plot-proprietors and of absolute-occupancy tenants had remained practically unchanged since the former settlement, and the rents of occupancy tenants had, generally speaking, risen by much less than the full amount justifiable. On the other hand, in some cases there had been so large a rise in the rent-rate of ordinary tenants that an endeavour was made to cut down very high rents by consent of the landlords, and substantial reductions were effected in this way in Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad.

**The soil-unit system.**

53. It is obvious then that before proceeding to apply the general proportion of enhancement to individual holdings, a definite conclusion must be obtained as to the severity or otherwise of the incidence of the existing rental. The ordinary method of contrasting the pressure of different rents is by comparing the rate per acre at which they fall on the land, but this is clearly only trustworthy when the different parcels of land are of precisely similar value. It very rarely happens that this is the case, and hence acreage rates are seldom of use except where they concern considerable tracts of country over which differences in individual holdings would cancel out. The superficial extent of land is only one of the numerous qualities which produce its value; the depth and quality of its soil and its situation are also matters for primary consideration, and any comparison which neglects them must be fallacious. A system was therefore devised by Mr. J. B. Fuller, C.S.I., C.I.E., lately Commissioner of Settlements, by which the value of all qualities of soil and position were expressed by proportionate numerical factors. When these had been drawn up, and any particular field had been classed as to soil and position in the list already mentioned, the combination of the factors gave it a value which could be compared with that similarly obtained for any other field of different soil and position.

**Soil-classification.**

54. As an illustration of the method the classification adopted for the settlement of the Nagpur District is shown below. Seven kinds of soils are distinguished as follows:—

*Kali*—Is a rich black soil of first-rate productiveness. It is composed of very small particles, and contains little or no sand or grit. It becomes fine

powder if rubbed in the hands. Its clods are when dry extremely hard, and, on the other hand, melt away rapidly into fine sticky mud when moistened with water. In the hot weather it is split up into deep cracks.

*Kali I* contains little or no grit of any kind; *Kali II* contains some grit or small pebbles, and sometimes stones of considerable size are found upon its surface, which do not, however, lessen its productiveness.

*Morand*—Differs from *Kali* in being composed of larger particles, which do not adhere together so closely. Its clods are not so hard, and when wetted it does not turn into fine mud. It does not crack so much as *Kali*. It generally contains lime-stone grit.

*Morand I* is black or dark-brown in colour, and contains much less lime-stone grit than *Morand II*. *Morand II* is as a rule of much lighter colour than *Morand I*, and resembles *Khardi*, except that it is deeper.

*Khardi*—Is a poor kind of *Morand*, which is seldom more than a cubit deep. It is often much mixed with sand, when it is of a greyish colour.

*Retari*—Is a yellowish soil containing much sand. When of good quality it is well suited for rice.

*Bardi*—Is a poor reddish coloured soil of very little depth and much mixed with stones.

*Kachhar*—Ranks by itself as black soil in low positions on the banks of streams or in back waters, which receives a deposit of alluvial matter when the stream or river is in flood.

Besides this several positions are distinguished, according to which the value of each kind of soil is increased or diminished. The main divisions of wheat land are—

*Pathar*—Sloping or highlying.

*Wahuri*—Cut up by water-courses.

*Lawan*—Lying in a hollow.

*Ran*—Lying far from the village and near jungle, and therefore specially liable to damage from wild animals.

*Bandhia.*—Embanked with small embankments.

*Bandhan.*—Embanked with large embankments.

*Irrigable.*—Almost entirely irrigated from wells.

*Sadharan.*—Ordinary level fields with no special defect or advantage.

*Khari.*—Near the village site, and manured by the drainage from the village.

For each position a percentage is fixed according to which the factor expressing the value of the soil is increased or diminished. A factor of 32 was adopted for *morand I* as a basis to work on; and from this the proportionate value of an acre of wheat land of different soils and in different positions is shown in the following table:—

*I.—Wheat Land.*

| Soils. | POSITIONS. | | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ordinary. | Lawan. | Bandhia. | Bandhan. | Pathar. | Wahuri. | RAN. —20 per cent. | RAN. —40 per cent. | Khari. | |
| Kali I ... | 40 | 44 | 40 | 44 | 32 | 20 | 32 | 24 | 70 | In some of the poorer groups *khardi* in *pathar* or *wahuri* positions was valued as minor crop land. |
| Kali II ... | 36 | 40 | 36 | 40 | 29 | 18 | 29 | 22 | 64 | |
| Morand I ... | 32 | 38 | 32 | 38 | 26 | 16 | 26 | 20 | 56 | |
| Morand II ... | 24 | 28 | 24 | 28 | 19 | 16 | 19 | 14 | 42 | |
| Khardi ... | 16 | 19 | 16 | 19 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 28 | |
| Kachhar ... | 36 | 40 | 36 | 40 | 29 | 18 | 29 | 22 | 64 | |

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Two inferior soils *retari* and *bardi* are omitted, as wheat is not grown in them. Besides the above there are separate sets of factors for minor crop land, rice land, and garden land. The poorest soil in cultivation is '*bardi tikra*,' high-lying rice land which will yield little or nothing in a season of deficient rainfall, and the factor for this is 3.

**Soil factors.**

55. In the making of calculations under the system, the numerical factor representing the combined value of each soil and position is called the soil factor, and the numbers of which the factors are composed are called soil units. Thus an acre of *bardi tikra* contains three soil units, and an acre of *morand I* 32 soil units. When the whole land of a village has been classified by soil and position, and the scale of soil factors determined, it follows that a statement can be drawn up showing the proportionate value of every field in a common denomination. By adding together the numerical factor denoting the value of every acre of soil in the village, a figure is obtained which represents the total number of soil units in the village. This is divided into the total existing rental, and the result shows the amount of rent paid for one soil unit of land, or as it is termed the unit incidence. A soil unit is then a proportion of an acre of land, varying with each kind and combination of soil and position, to which a different factor is assigned. In the table given above it represents one thirty-second part of an acre of *morand I* and one-third of an acre of *bardi tikra*.

**Determination of factors.**

56. The above calculation gives the average rental value at present of an acre of land classified under each kind of soil and position. Supposing that the unit incidence, that is, the total rental of the village divided by the total number of soil units giving the rent paid for one soil unit, is one anna, then the rent of an acre of *bardi tikra* is three annas, and of *morand I* two rupees. From an abstract set of numbers expressing proportion, we have arrived at the average existing rental for each kind of land varying from 3 annas to Rs. 4-6-0, according to the factors shown in the table. It is clear that the value of the results depends entirely on the correct determination of soil factors. The three guides to the framing of soil factors are—

The results of crop experiments.

The incidence of present rents.

The opinions of the people.

By a crop experiment is meant the cutting and weighing of the crop of a fixed area in selected fields and the tabulation and comparison of the results of a large number of cuttings with a view to ascertaining the standard outturn. The chief use of crop experiments is to indicate roughly through the gross outturns obtained the general superiority of various classes of soil over various other classes, without establishing the precise degrees of difference to be given effect to in the soil factors, for which latter purpose they cannot usually be carried out on a sufficiently extensive scale or continued over a sufficient number of seasons to produce absolutely reliable averages. Similarly in the case of rents, it rarely happens that a rental can be obtained which refers only to one class of soil, since most holdings comprise two or more descriptions of land. The aid which rents afford is therefore also rather of the nature of a check upon conclusions otherwise obtained than an absolute guide to the framing of soil factors. The third and last guide is, as it ought to be, the principal one towards arriving at a final decision. This is obtained in two ways. The first by constantly interrogating the people in the field as to the relative value of different lands within their immediate view; and, secondly, by calling together representative malguzars who are themselves experienced cultivators, and invoking their assistance in the framing of the factor scale. What is claimed from the methods pursued is that the different types of land which have been separately named are recognized, though local terms for their description may vary, by the intelligent members of the community; that the record of each field under one or more of the types to which it is judged to belong, has been carried out under the eyes of the people, their opinions being freely sought, and their objections considered; and that, in the matter of valuation, the relative value which common opinion

assigns to the different types, and hence to the average fields which have been recorded under those types, has received expression in the soil factors.

**Deduced rents.**

57. It has been explained that the present rent of one soil unit or the unit incidence is obtained by dividing the total number of soil units in the village into the rental of the village. Further, by taking the rental at the previous settlement which is recorded in the settlement record, and deducting from the total number of soil units that quantity which represents land brought under cultivation since the preceding settlement, the incidence of rent per soil unit at settlement can be deduced in a similar manner. The percentage by which on the score of the rise in prices and general considerations it would be desirable to raise the rental of the preceding settlement has already been determined. The settlement soil unit incidence or the rent paid for one soil unit is then raised by this percentage. Thus if the soil unit incidence of settlement is one anna, and it has been determined that an increase in the rental of 25 per cent. is warranted by the rise in prices, the revised rent for one soil unit is fixed at one anna three pies. The figure thus obtained is called the unit rate. This unit rate is then multiplied by the existing number of soil units in each holding, and gives what is known as the deduced rent. The deduced rent therefore is that which each holding should, according to its intrinsic value, be called on to pay under the application of the percentage by which it has been decided that the gross rental can be increased.

**Deductions from deduced rents.**

58. In practice the procedure is more elaborate than this. The Settlement Officer does not take the whole tahsil together, but divides it into assessment groups, each of which is considered with reference to its physical features, character of cultivation, fertility of soil, trade and communications, agricultural history, and financial condition of the cultivators. The scale of soil factors may vary for different groups and also the percentage of enhancement. The rent rates of the different classes of tenants are calculated and discussed. For each group a standard unit rate is separately fixed. Further, when this has been sanctioned, each village in the group is considered by itself with reference to the above considerations and the information which has been obtained by the Settlement Officer at his inspection, and the standard rate may again be varied to suit the particular circumstances of individual villages. Finally, when the deduced rents have been calculated, the actual rents fixed need not correspond with them, but may vary according to a number of different considerations. The existing rent is always compared with the deduced rent. If the present rent be higher than the deduced rent it is allowed to stand unless it appears that it cannot be paid, or if any actual payment by a sub-tenant shows that the deduced rent is unnecessarily low, a higher rent may be fixed. On the other hand, in order to avoid a large individual enhancement or to afford an indebted tenant an opportunity for recovery, a rent lower than the deduced rent may be, and very often is, fixed by the Settlement Officer. Deductions are made from the deduced rents to allow for improvements effected by the tenants. A deduction in the rate of enhancement amounting to 25 per cent. is also permissible in the holdings of privileged tenants, where owing to competition for land the rent rate of ordinary tenants rules high. The effect of calculating the deduced rents is to enable the Settlement Officer to trace at once and accurately the causes which have been at work to alter the existing rents since settlement. In some cases the tenants may have made substantial additions to their holdings by breaking up fresh land while the malguzar has been unable to effect any enhancement in their rents; in others fresh land held in ordinary right by privileged tenants may be rented at a sum far in excess of its value, the malguzar having adopted this means of obtaining what is really an enhancement on their original holding. Land on which a specially profitable crop, such as opium, was formerly cultivated may still be rented at an abnormal rate though the special cultivation is no longer carried on. With the deduced rents and existing rents before him, the Settlement Officer can trace the exact statistical effect produced by any of the above circumstances, while without them he could only make general estimates. Moreover, the deduced rents enable the supervising revenue authority to follow clearly the Settlement Officer's own

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procedure and to form an opinion on the value of his arguments with a view to correcting or modifying his action where necessary. The soil unit system has, it has been shown, nothing to do with the rate of enhancement, but is merely a scheme for the correct proportionate valuation of land. The determination of soil factors, on which its working depends, is carried out in accordance with information obtained from the people.

**Proprietary assets.**

59. Under recent legislation the Settlement Officer fixes the rents of ordinary as well as of absolute-occupancy and occupancy tenants, and he therefore revises the whole rental of the village. When this has been done it is his further duty to determine the proportion of the assets which is to be taken as Government revenue. The assets of a village upon which the assessment is framed are made up of the following items:—

(*a*) Cash rental including land revenue payable by plot-proprietors.

(*b*) Valuation of the proprietor's home-farm, and of the land held by his grantees or village servants.

(*c*) Miscellaneous income derived from the village waste.

The method of revision of the rental has already been explained. The revenue to be paid by plot-proprietors is fixed in the same manner as the rent of a tenant's holding, but with a more liberal abatement in cases where the deduced rent exceeds the existing rent. The malguzar collects the revenue assessed on such plots, and is allowed a drawback which ordinarily lies between 10 and 20 per cent. The home-farm land of the malguzar is ordinarily valued for the purpose of assessment at the same rate of rental as that adopted for tenants' lands in the village except that under special circumstances, as where the home-farm includes all the best land in the village, where high sub-rents are paid, or where the rental rate has been specially lowered in order to avoid a very large enhancement of existing payments, a differential rate may be adopted for the home-farm. The chief sources of miscellaneous income are:—

(*a*) The village forests and grass reserves, which yield timber, fuel, fencing materials, bamboos, grass, and minor produce.

(*b*) The village tanks, the income in respect of which is chiefly derived from fisheries and the cultivation of the water-nut.

(*c*) Fruit trees belonging to the landlord and standing on the village waste or the holdings of the tenants. The income under this head consists chiefly of the sale-proceeds of the fruit of the mango and tamarind and the mahua flower.

(*d*) Petty miscellaneous dues, *i. e.*, rent of house-sites by non-agriculturists, dues from tile-makers, and rents from melon cultivation in the beds of streams.

The amount included in the assessable assets represents the average income realizable, and a large margin is allowed for fluctuations.

**Percentage of assets taken as revenue.**

60. Having computed the proprietary assets from the above three sources, the Settlement Officer proceeds to determine the share of the assets which is to be taken as revenue. This may range between 50 and 65 per cent. according to the circumstances of the case, so wide a margin being necessitated by the extraordinary unevenness of the assessment of 1863, which absorbed over 75 per cent. of the assets in some districts and less than 47 per cent. in others. As a general rule the share of assets now taken lies between 50 and 57 per cent. It is to be noted further that the assets on which revenue is now assessed are those actually existing at the time of assessment, whereas under the old settlements they were an average, and it was open to the Settlement Officer to take into consideration probable increases during the currency of settlement. The actual

percentage of assets taken under the old and new settlements is shown below for nine districts :—

| District. | Fraction of Assessment. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Old. | New. |
| Damoh ... .. ... | 54 | 54 |
| Jubbulpore ... ... ... | 50 | 51 |
| Seoni ... ... ... | 48 | 47 |
| Narsinghpur ... ... - | 49 | 50 |
| Chhindwara ... ... ... | 66 | 55 |
| Wardha ... ... ... | 79 | 59 |
| Nagpur ... ... ... | 78 | 61 |
| Raipur ... ... ... | 54 | 54 |
| Bilaspur ... ... ... | 56 | 54 |

Of the nine districts the re-settlement of which has recently been completed, in only two does the share of the landlord's income taken by Government exceed that formerly taken, and the increase is respectively only from 50 to 51 per cent. and from 49 to 50 per cent. : in the other seven districts the share was reduced, and in some cases very substantially reduced.

**Rental and produce.**

61. The pressure of the revised rental on the tenants has recently been made the subject of a careful examination by the revenue authorities of the Province. The final estimate arrived at is that the rental value of the malguzari area of the Provinces amounts to about 162 lakhs of rupees. The value of the annual crop outturn is taken at a very moderate estimate to be about 17 crores of rupees. The rental therefore absorbs less than one-tenth of the produce. The second round of settlements, which have been carried out under the system described above, have now been completed with the exception of the Chanda district, where revision has remained in abeyance for some years owing to famine.

**Period of settlements**

62. The period now adopted for land revenue settlements is 20 years, but in order to bring the new settlements to expiration according to a proper roster, they have been made for terms ranging from 12 to 23 years in different districts. Much inconvenience was felt and the resources of the Administration severely strained owing to the fact that the settlements of 1863 fell in so nearly together, and this will be avoided in future, as according to the terms now fixed, districts will come up for re-settlement in regular rotation. The roster will, however, be somewhat disturbed owing to the necessity which has arisen for postponing the new settlements of the Raipur and Bilaspur districts on account of deterioration caused by the famines. In other districts which have suffered severely the land revenue has been reduced to suit the altered conditions. Regular abatements have been made in Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Nimar, and similar operations are now in progress in Betul, Wardha, Bhandara, Balaghat and a portion of Raipur, while a regular revision of assessment is also in progress in Chanda, Sambalpur and another part of Raipur.

**Ryotwari settlement.**

63. In ryotwari villages the whole of the ryot's payment is taken as the Government revenue, subject to a small drawback allowed to the manageing headman (*patel*) for the trouble of collection. Each ryot is dealt with directly, and the headman has no responsibility for making good defaults of his ryots. The payments of ryots have in the past been calculated partly by the use of fixed scales of acreage rates and partly on the soil unit system. The latter is the procedure now generally followed.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Cesses.

64. It remains to detail the cesses taken by Government over and above the land revenue. They are calculated on the land revenue at the following rates:—

Additional rate—2 per cent.

Local rates for roads, schools, and post office—5½ per cent.

Patwari cess—from 3½ to 6 per cent. according to district requirements.

Cesses were levied under the old settlement. The increases in them have been (1) the 2 per cent. imposed by the Additional Rates Act, (2) the raising of the road cess from 2 to 3 per cent., (3) the raising of the patwari cess probably by about 2 to 3 per cent. on the revenue higher than its equivalents under the former settlements. The maximum rate of cesses is thus 13½ per cent. on the revenue, or 8 per cent. on the assets according to the maximum rate of assessment (60 per cent.). But the maximum cesses are only payable in the lightly assessed districts of Raipur and Bilaspur. The usual rate may be accepted at some figure between 6 and 7 per cent of the assets.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

## 6.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

65. The Central Provinces are divided for administrative purposes into four Divisions, each controlled by a Commissioner, and subordinate to Commissioners are 18 Deputy Commissioners each holding executive charge of a district. In every district there are two or more sub-divisions or tahsils, the direct management of each of which is entrusted to a native sub-collector called a Tahsildar. There are 51 such tahsils in British districts distributed as follows:—

| Division. | Districts. | Tahsils. | Area and population of Tahsils. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jubbulpore—area 19,003 sq. miles, population 2,081,916. | Saugor—area 4,007 sq. miles, population 471,046. | Saugor | Area 1,064 sq. miles. Population 166,399. |
| | | Khurai | Area 940 sq. miles. Population 93,788. |
| | | Rehli | Area 1,299 sq. miles. Population 138,030. |
| | | Banda | Area 704 sq. miles. Population 72,829. |
| | Damoh—area 2,831 sq. miles, population 285,326. | Damoh | Area 1,812 sq. miles. Population 183,316. |
| | | Hatta | Area 1,019 sq. miles. Population 102,010. |
| | Jubbulpore—area 3,912 sq. miles, population 680,585. | Jubbulpore | Area 1,519 sq. miles. Population 332,488. |
| | | Sehora | Area 1,197 sq. miles. Population 186,424. |
| | | Murwara | Area 1,196 sq. miles. Population 161,673. |
| | Mandla—area 5,047 sq. miles, population 317,250. | Mandla | Area 2,523 sq. miles. Population 177,621. |
| | | Dindori | Area 2,524 sq. miles. Population 139,629. |
| | Seoni—area 3,206 sq. miles, population 327,709. | Seoni | Area 1,648 sq. miles. Population 192,364. |
| | | Lakhnadon | Area 1,558 sq. miles. Population 135,345. |
| Nerbudda—area 18,322 sq. miles, population 1,783,441. | Narsinghpur—area 1,916 sq. miles, population 313,951. | Narsinghpur | Area 1,042 sq. miles. Population 148,738. |
| | | Gadarwara | Area 874 sq. miles. Population 165,213. |
| | Hoshangabad—area 4,020 sq. miles, population 449,165. | Hoshangabad | Area 804 sq. miles. Population 125,071. |
| | | Harda | Area 1,493 sq. miles. Population 131,438. |
| | | Sohagpur | Area 1,243 sq. miles. Population 125,863. |
| | | Seoni (Malwa) | Area 490 sq. miles. Population 66,793. |
| | Nimar—area 3,929 sq. miles, population 327,035. | Khandwa | Area 2,046 sq. miles. Population 181,684. |
| | | Burhanpur | Area 1,138 sq. miles. Population 92,933. |
| | | Harsud | Area 745 sq. miles. Population 52,418. |
| | Betul—area 3,826 sq miles, population 285,363. | Betul | Area 2,770 sq. miles. Population 170,994. |
| | | Multai | Area 1,056 sq. miles. Population 114,369. |
| | Chhindwara—area 4,631 sq. miles, population 407,927. | Chhindwara | Area 3,528 sq. miles. Population 286,779. |
| | | Sausar | Area 1,103 sq. miles. Population 121,148. |

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

| Division. | Districts. | Tahsils. | Area and population of Tahsils. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nagpur—area 24,121 sq. miles, population 2,728,063. | Wardha—area 2,428 sq. miles, population 385,103. | Wardha | Area 809 sq. miles. Population 152,565. |
| | | Arvi | Area 890 sq. miles. Population 137,737. |
| | | Hinganghat | Area 729 sq. miles. Population 94,801. |
| | Nagpur—area 3,840 sq. miles, population 751,844. | Nagpur | Area 871 sq. miles. Population 296,117. |
| | | Ramtek | Area 1,129 sq. miles. Population 156,663. |
| | | Umrer | Area 1,040 sq. miles. Population 136,476. |
| | | Katol | Area 800 sq. miles. Population 162,588. |
| | Chanda—area 10,749 sq. miles, population 601,533. | Chanda | Area 5,058 sq. miles. Population 195,385. |
| | | Warora | Area 1,282 sq. miles. Population 134,547. |
| | | Brahmapuri | Area 3,324 sq. miles. Population 220,453. |
| | | Sironcha | Area 1,085 sq. miles. Population 51,148. |
| | Bhandara—area 3,965 sq. miles, population 663,062. | Bhandara | Area 1,088 sq. miles. Population 204,153. |
| | | Tirora | Area 1,328 sq. miles. Population 291,514. |
| | | Sakoli | Area 1,549 sq. miles. Population 167,395. |
| | Balaghat—area 3,139 sq. miles, population 326,521. | Balaghat | Area 1,687 sq. miles. Population 249,610. |
| | | Baihar | Area 1,452 sq. miles. Population 76,911. |
| Chhattisgarh—area 25,013 sq. miles, population 3,283,226. | Raipur—area 11,724 sq. miles, population 1,440,556. | Raipur | Area 5,802 sq. miles. Population 564,102. |
| | | Drug | Area 3,681 sq. miles. Population 313,579. |
| | | Dhamtari | Area 772 sq. miles. Population 310,996. |
| | | Simga | Area 1,469 sq. miles. Population 251,879. |
| | Bilaspur—area 8,341 sq. miles, population 1,012,972. | Bilaspur | Area 5,080 sq. miles. Population 472,682. |
| | | Mungeli | Area 1,794 sq. miles. Population 255,054. |
| | | Janjgir | Area 1,467 sq. miles. Population 285,236. |
| | Sambalpur—area 4,948 sq. miles, population 829,698. | Sambalpur | Area 1,822 sq. miles. Population 362,622. |
| | | Bargarh | Area 3,126 sq. miles. Population 467,076. |

Incorporated with the districts are 118 zamindaris and jagirs or large estates separately assessed on a somewhat favourable rental, and held generally on a privileged tenure. These are attached to the Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts. The Provinces also include 15 Feudatory States, forming the territories of hereditary Chiefs, whose relations with the Administration are controlled by a Political Agent appointed for this purpose.

## 7.—DETAILS OF THE LAST CENSUS—TRIBES AND LANGUAGES.

DETAILS OF LAST CENSUS.

Leading statistics.

66. The fifth general census of the Provinces was taken on the night of the 1st March 1901, ten years and three days after the preceding one. The population of the Provinces is now 11,873,029, showing a decrease of 8·3 per cent. on 1891. British districts contain 9,876,646 persons, or 83 per cent. of the population, and Feudatory States 1,996,383, or 17 per cent. In 1881, the population of the Province was 11,548,511. The area of the Provinces is now 115,894 square miles. Since 1891 it has changed by 42 square miles, due to corrections in survey. British districts contain 75 per cent. of the area of the Provinces and Feudatory States 25 per cent. In 1891 the Central Provinces contained 7 per cent. of the area and 4·5 per cent. of the population of India. Including Berar and the North-West Frontier Province, the Central Provinces is sixth of ten provinces in India both in area and population. It is larger both in area and population than Berar, Assam and the North-West Frontier Province, larger in area than the United Provinces, and larger in population than Burma.

Administrative sub-divisions.

67. The following statement shows the population and area of the four divisions and their proportion to the total of British districts:—

| | Population. | Percentage on total British districts. | Area. | Percentage on total area of British districts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Jubbulpore Division ... ... ... | 2,081,916 | 21 | 19,003 | 22 |
| 2. Nerbudda Division ... ... ... | 1,783,441 | 18 | 18,477 | 21 |
| 3. Nagpur Division ... ... ... | 2,728,063 | 28 | 24,121 | 28 |
| 4. Chhattisgarh Division ... ... ... | 3,283,325 | 33 | 25,013 | 29 |

The average area of a revenue division in the Central Provinces, excluding Feudatory States, is 21,654 square miles, and the average population 2,469,162 persons. A division in the Central Provinces is generally larger in area but smaller in population than in other provinces. The Chhattisgarh Division is the largest both in respect of area and population, and the Nerbudda Division t[he] smallest. The largest district in the Provinces in point of area is Raipur, 11,[7]

| Districts. | Area in square miles. |
|---|---|
| Raipur ... | 11,724 |
| Chanda ... | 10,749 |
| Bilaspur ... | 8,341 |
| Mandla ... | 5,047 |
| Sambalpur ... | 4,948 |
| Chhindwara ... | 4 631 |
| Hoshangabad ... | 4,020 |
| Saugor ... | 4,007 |
| Bhandara ... | 3 965 |
| Nimar ... | 3,929 |
| Jubbulpore ... | 3 912 |
| Nagpur ... | 3,840 |
| Betul ... | 3,826 |
| Seoni ... | 3,206 |
| Balaghat ... | 3,139 |
| Damoh ... | 2,831 |
| Wardha ... | 2 428 |
| Narsinghpur ... | 1,916 |

square miles, and the smallest Narsing[hpur], pur, 1,916 square miles. The [following] statement shows districts arr[anged] point of area and population. [Raipur] has also the largest populatio[n] Provinces with 1,440,556 persons, pur is second with 1,012,972 pe[rsons], Sambalpur third with 829,698 pe[rsons], and Nagpur fourth with 751,844 pe[rsons]. The smallest district in populati[on] Damoh with 285,326 persons, next t[o] Betul with 285,363 persons, next [to] singhpur 313,951 persons, and [then] Mandla 317,250 persons. The aver[age] area of a district in the Central Pr[o]vinces is 4,812 square miles and the ave[r]age population 548,703 persons. Th[e] average land revenue demand per district in the Central Provinces is Rs. 4,79,52[0] and per head of population about 14 annas. The 15 Feudatory States occupy a[n] area of 29,435 square miles and have a population of 1,996,383 persons, being abou[t] a quarter of the area and a sixth of the population of the Provinces. The larges[t] is Bastar with an area of 13,062 square miles, and the smallest Sakti, 138 square miles. The largest State in point of population is Kalahandi, 350,529 persons and the smallest Makrai, 13,035 persons. The average area of a Feudatory Stat[e] is 1,962 square miles, and the averag[e] population 133,092 persons. There a[re] 51 tahsils in British districts, or rath[er] less than 3 to a district. The avera[ge] area of a tahsil is 1,698 square mil[es] and the average population 193,660 p[er]sons. The size of tahsils varies greatly between the west and east of the Provinces, as shown by the averages for each division in the marginal statement. The figures for the Jubbulpore, Nerbudda, and Nagpur Divisions do not differ very materially, but the average tahsil in Chhattisgarh has more than double the population, and nearly twice the area of that in any other division. The largest tahsil in the Provinces in point of area is Raipur, 5,802 square miles, and the smallest Seoni-Malwa, 490 square miles. The largest in point of population is also the Raipur Tahsil, 564,102 persons, and the smallest Sironcha, 51,148 persons.

| Districts. | Population. |
|---|---|
| Raipur ... | 1,440,556 |
| Bilaspur ... | 1,012,972 |
| Sambalpur ... | 829,698 |
| Nagpur ... | 751,844 |
| Jubbulpore ... | 680,585 |
| Bhandara .. | 663.062 |
| Chanda ... | 601,533 |
| Saugor ... | 471,046 |
| Hoshangabad ... | 449 165 |
| Chhindwara ... | 407.927 |
| Wardha ... | 385,103 |
| Seoni ... | 327,709 |
| Nimar ... | 327,035 |
| Balaghat ... | 326.521 |
| Mandla ... | 317,250 |
| Narsinghpur ... | 313 951 |
| Betul ... | 285,363 |
| Damoh ... | 285 326 |

*Statement showing average area and population of tahsils in each division.*

| Division. | Average area. | Average population. |
|---|---|---|
| Jubbulpore ... | 1,462 | 160,147 |
| Nerbudda ... | 1,421 | 137,188 |
| Nagpur ... | 1 508 | 170 504 |
| Chhattisgarh ... | 2,779 | 364,803 |

Density of population.

68. The density of population per square mile for the Central Provinces is 102 persons, being 114 persons for British districts and 68 persons for Feudatory States. In 1891 it was 125 for British districts, and there is thus a reduction of 11 persons. The plain country of Chhattisgarh has the highest density in the Provinces with 170 persons to the square mile, and Sambalpur district, excluding Chandarpur, is next with 162 persons. The Nagpur plain has a

density of 161 persons and the Nerbudda valley 145 persons, the Vindhyan districts 114, Nimar 83 and the Satpura districts 78. The density of population must depend in an agricultural country in the first place on the proportion of the whole area of land which is fit for cultivation, and, secondly, on the degree to which the area under cultivation approaches the arable limit. Ordinarily a plain district will have a larger percentage of area available for cultivation than a hilly one, and a heavy rainfall increases the percentage by enabling crops to be grown on the lightest soils. In 1891 the proportion of cultivated to total area was about 47 per cent., both in Chhattisgarh and the Nerbudda valley. It is now 38 per cent. in Chhattisgarh and 44 per cent. in the Nerbudda valley. Rice districts generally appear to support a higher specific population than spring-crop districts, the cultivated area per head of population being about an acre and a half in the south and east of the Provinces as against two acres in the northern districts.

**Villages.**

69. The total number of towns and villages in the Provinces is 46,237. The average number of persons in one collection of houses is therefore 257. 15,341 villages, or 33 per cent. of the total number, contain less than 100 inhabitants or 20 houses, and 89 per cent. less than 500 inhabitants or 100 houses. The total number of villages in British districts is 34,236, and the average number of persons to one town or village 288. The average amount of total area for every town or village is 2·5 square miles, or excluding the area of Government forests 2·1 square miles. The average amount of cultivated area in British districts is 576 acres. Excluding the urban population the average number of persons to a village in the Central Provinces is 238, in British districts 265, and in Feudatory States 161. The size of villages in the British districts of the Central Provinces is smaller than in any other province of India, except Burma, where in 1891 the average number of persons was 232.

**Large villages.**

70. Of large villages containing from 1,000 to 5,000 inhabitants there are 931 in British districts and 70 in the Feudatory States. Such villages are of importance not only on account of their size, but also as indicating by their prevalence in any particular tract a commercial and industrial development, which is wanting in places where villages are small. As a rule the size of a purely agricultural village must be limited to the number of persons required for the cultivation of the land which is within an accessible distance from the village site. When this limit is reached hamlets will be thrown off or a fresh village formed. In the case of large villages therefore part of the population is usually non-agricultural. The districts in which these villages are most frequent are those of the Nerbudda valley and the Maratha country, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Nimar, and Wardha, Nagpur, Chanda and Bhandara. Wardha and Nagpur are also the districts with the largest number of towns or places containing over 5,000 persons, Wardha having five towns and Nagpur twelve.

**Towns.**

71. The total number of places with a population of over 5,000 in the Provinces is 58—52 in British districts and 6 in the Feudatory States. At last census there were 65 such places. During the decennial period, 14 towns, *viz.*, Deori, Betul, Jagdalpur, Kawardha, Binka, Hatta, Lodhikhera, Sindhi, Armori, Chimur, Nawargaon, Mohari, Rajim and Jharsogra, have dropped below 5,000, and 7, Etawah, Itarsi, Mungeli, Katol, Raigarh, Deogarh and Sarangarh, have increased above it. There are 16 towns with a population of 10,000 to 20,000 as against 13 at last census. During the interval Murwara, Arvi and Raj-Nandgaon have come into this group. Above 20,000 there are, as at last census, 6 towns—Nagpur (127,734), Jubbulpore (90,316), Saugor (42,330), Kamptee (38,888), Burhanpur (33,341), and Raipur (32,114). The total population of places with over 5,000 persons

*Statement of towns with a population of* 10,000 *and over.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Nagpur | 127,734 |
| 2. | Jubbulpore | 90,316 |
| 3. | Saugor | 42,330 |
| 4. | Kamptee | 38,888 |
| 5. | Burhanpur | 33,341 |
| 6. | Raipur | 32,114 |
| 7. | Khandwa | 19,401 |
| 8. | Bilaspur | 18,937 |
| 9. | Chanda | 17,803 |
| 10. | Harda | 16,300 |
| 11. | Umrer | 15,943 |
| 12. | Hoshangabad | 14,940 |
| 13. | Murwara | 14,137 |
| 14. | Bhandara | 14,023 |
| 15. | Damoh | 13,355 |
| 16. | Sambalpur | 12,870 |
| 17. | Hinganghat | 12,662 |
| 18. | Seoni | 11,864 |
| 19. | Narsinghpur | 11,233 |
| 20. | Arvi | 10,676 |
| 21. | Warora | 10,626 |
| | *Feudatory States.* | |
| 22. | Raj-Nandgaon | 11,094 |

DETAILS OF LAST CENSUS.

is 837,720, or 7·1 per cent. of the total of the Province, as against 814,994, or 6·3 per cent., in 1891; and of places with over 10,000 persons 590,587, or 5 per cent. of the total, as against 513,306, or 4 per cent., in 1891. There is thus an increase of 22,726 persons residing in places of 5,000 and over, and of 77,281 persons residing in places of 10,000 and over. The percentages of actual increase in urban population are:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1872 to 1881 | ... 15 |
| 1881 to 1891 | ... 9 |
| 1891 to 1901 | ... 9 |

Increase in urban population.

72. The increase in urban population may be attributed to several causes. It is partly due to the growth of urban industries: there are 59 factories and mills working in the Province as against 3 in 1891. Trade, by which is meant the combined total of imports and exports, is also growing. Trade is also tending to accumulate in large towns to the detriment of small towns and large villages. The number of places with a population of between 2,000 and 5,000 is 188 as against 221 in 1891, and that of places with a population of between 5,000 and 10,000, 36 as against 46. The process of collection and distribution is in the hands of larger capitalists, and business is becoming more centralised. Higher education is being extended and more students go to the large towns in order to obtain it. Litigation is increasing, and with it those classes who are supported by litigation, pleaders and law agents, are both becoming more numerous and are obtaining a larger share of the wealth of the country. Owners of land are becoming more educated, and as a result acquire a taste for a more intelligent class of society and at the same time for a more luxurious and civilised manner of life, which they satisfy by going to live in towns instead of in their villages. The Nagpur Settlement Report remarks (paragraph 146) that most of the wealthy Brahman malguzars live in Nagpur, Umrer and Ramtek, and some of them had never seen their villages previous to the settlement inspection. It is probable also that landed property is becoming more concentrated in the hands of large holders. All the above factors tend to swell the numbers of the comparatively wealthy circle of urban society, which has wants to be satisfied and means with which to satisfy them; and who thus cause an increase in the classes of servants, traders, and artisans living in towns. The occupation table does not altogether bear out this statement, because though the population and the wealth of large towns is increasing, that of the Province generally has naturally decreased owing to the successive failures of crops; and the numbers of those classes who provide for the superfluous, and not for the essential, requirements of life will tend to vary in the same manner. The increased wealth of towns is, however, sufficiently shown by the results of the last triennial revision of income-tax and pandhri, in which the increase of the assessments of many towns was remarkably high, though on the Province as a whole there was only a slight difference. The percentages of increase for a number of towns are shown in the marginal statement.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nagpur | ... 9 | Hinganghat | ... 15 |
| Jubbulpore | ... 7 | Narsinghpur | ... 10 |
| Burhánpur | ... 3 | Arvi | ... 24 |
| Raipur | ... 25 | Warora | ... 6 |
| Khandwa | ... 24 | Wardha | ... 19 |
| Bilaspur | ... 70 | Chhindwara | ... 9 |
| Chanda | ... 10 | Dhamtari | ... 36 |
| Harda | ... 20 | Pandhurna | ... 9 |
| Umrer | ... 5 | Ramtek | ... 15 |
| Hoshangabad | ... 11 | Tumsar | ... 7 |
| Murwara | ... 49 | Seoni (Malwa) | ... 11 |
| Bhandara | ... 5 | Katol | ... 60 |
| Damoh | ... 14 | Etawah | ... 61 |

Urban population of districts.

73. The percentage of urban population in each district is shown in the marginal statement. It varies from 2 in Mandla to 32 in Nagpur. In six districts,—Saugor (15), Jubbulpore (16), Hoshangabad (12), Nimar (16), Wardha (11), and Nagpur (32),—the urban population is over 10 per cent. of the total, and in the remaining districts it is under 10 per cent.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saugor | ... 15 | Chhindwara | ... 7 |
| Damoh | ... 5 | Wardha | ... 11 |
| Jubbulpore | ... 16 | Nagpur | ... 32 |
| Mandla | ... 2 | Chanda | ... 5 |
| Seoni | ... 4 | Bhandara | ... 5 |
| Narsinghpur | ... 8 | Balaghat | ... 2 |
| Hoshangabad | ... 12 | Raipur | ... 3 |
| Nimar | ... 16 | Bilaspur | ... 3 |
| Betul | ... 4 | Sambalpur | ... 2 |

Variation of population.

74. The first census of the Provinces was taken in 1866, when the total number of persons enumerated was 9,036,983. Between 1866 and 1872 occurred the famine of 1869, and the effects of this were seen in the census of 1872, when two divisions—Nagpur and Jubbulpore—were found to have declined in population. Over the Provinces as a whole there was a small increase of 186,551

DETAILS OF LAST CENSUS.

persons, which was probably in reality due to the greater accuracy of the census. The total number of persons in 1872 was 9,223,534. In 1881 the population was 11,548,511, being an increase of 2,324,977 persons, or 25·2 per cent. on 1872. The Provinces had during the decade been rapidly recovering from the effects of the famine of 1869. The only checks to the natural increment were epidemics of cholera and small-pox in the years 1872, 1878 and 1879. In 1878 the registered death-rate exceeded the birth-rate by 7·4 per mille, while in 1872 and 1879 there was only a small excess of births. Part of the increase in 1881 is, however, certainly to be attributed to better enumeration; the figures for Feudatory States and for some of the outlying portions of districts having been altogether below the mark in 1872. The increase for British districts was 20·4 per cent. and for Feudatory States 62·9 per cent. Between 1881 and 1891 the condition of the people continued on the whole to be prosperous, though the latter part of the decade was marked by some seasons of scarcity and high prices, culminating in a very unhealthy year in 1889, when there were severe epidemics of cholera and small-pox, combined with a visitation of malarial fever in the autumn. In this year deaths exceeded births by 4·5 per mille, but the fact that there was no material decline in the birth-rate showed that the physical condition of the people was not impaired. The increase of population during the decade was 12·1 for the Central Provinces, being 9·6 for British districts and 26·4 for the Feudatory States. In the latter area the improved accuracy of the enumeration must again be considered to account for part of the increase. In 1891 the population of the Provinces was 12,944,805 persons. During the last decennial period it has decreased by 8·3 per cent., in British districts by 8·4 per cent., and in Feudatory States by 7·6 per cent., the total of the Provinces being now 11,873,029 persons.

**Emigration.**

75. An analysis of the conditions of the decennial period shows that in seven out of ten years of the decade there were severe epidemics of cholera, and in four years, besides the two great famines of 1897 and 1900, there were partial failures of crops. The decrease of population in the area under registration was 832,030 according to the census, and 392,040 according to the returns of vital statistics. There therefore remains a balance of 439,990 to be accounted for. From the emigration returns combined with those of the mortality of imported coolies on tea gardens it appears that about one lakh of persons emigrated to Assam during the decennial period, and perhaps between half a lakh and a lakh to other provinces. The balance of the difference between the decrease of population according to vital statistics and that of the census must be due to the defective reporting of deaths. Deaths are usually unreported to an abnormal extent when the people leave their homes and wander about the country or resort to the jungles. Such circumstances will occur during an outbreak of epidemic disease such as cholera. And they may also occur during the early stages of a famine if the full organisation of relief is postponed. It has been seen that most years of the past decade were marked by severe visitations of cholera, and there is little doubt that in each of these there were numbers of unreported deaths. It is recognised also that in the early stages of the famine of 1896 and 1897, principally owing to the extraordinary and pathetic ignorance of the people and their inability to believe in the intentions of a Government which considered the saving of their lives its natural duty, their traditions affording them no precedent for such a view, the severity of the distress was not fully appreciated in some districts. During this period there was a large amount of wandering, and it may be assumed that a deficiency in the reporting of deaths would be the natural consequence. In 1900 it was foreseen from an early period that severe distress was imminent, and very full and complete preparations were made for relief. In consequence there was very little wandering, and it is probable that the reporting of vital statistics was at least as accurate, if not more so, than in ordinary years.

**Infant mortality in 1900.**

76. Indeed, the death-rate of 1900 (57 per mille) is surprisingly high as it stands, in view of the fact that the efficient and liberal organisation of relief prevented any serious deterioration in the condition of the people. One of the reasons given in the Famine Report is the high mortality of young children. In 1897 the birth-rate had naturally declined to a very small figure, and in the first part of 1898 the people had still not recovered from the hardships which they had sustained, and for the year as a whole the number of children born was

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much below normal. But in 1899 this was succeeded by a sudden rebound, and the birth-rate rose to 47. During this year, taking the number of married women between 15 and 40 at the present census, 290 in 1,000 had children. Consequently at the commencement of the year 1900 there was in the population an abnormally large proportion of children under one year of age, and these have very weak lives. The ordinary death-rate of children under one year per 1,000 born in India is taken by Mr. Hardy as about 25 per cent. or 250 per mille. In England it is 147 per mille. It would be inevitable, then, that when subjected to exposure on relief works during the heat of the summer and to the diseases especially incidental to children which are caused by bad water, such as diarrhœa and dysentery, large numbers of infants should die. And such mortality can scarcely be considered as preventible, as it has practically nothing to do with the want of food, though the special efforts made to counteract it are detailed in the famine report. Infant mortality must of course be very high in all famines and there would ordinarily be no reason to consider it separately when examining the death-rate. In 1900, however, for the reasons already given it exercised a special influence. Out of a total mortality of 56·8 per mille 23·6 was of children under 5 years of age. The birth-rate of 1900 was also sustained at 31·9; this compares not unfavourably with ordinary years, and is due to the fact that the physical condition of the people was not very seriously impaired, but it no doubt also contributed to raise the number of deaths. It may be estimated that the abnormal infant mortality accounts for about one-eighth of the death-rate. Another reason given in the famine reports for the high mortality both in 1897 and 1900 was the prevalence of malarial fever during the autumn months. This was not confined to the poorest classes, but was widely found among strata of the population who would not be ordinarily considered liable to be affected by famine. There were hundreds and thousands of people with small incomes from trade or service, which they could not throw up to go on relief, but which at the high prices prevailing were insufficient to keep them in their normal standard of comfort. There seems every reason to suppose that a prolonged series of bad years such as has been experienced in the Central Provinces must affect the resources even of the comparatively well-to-do clases of the population. And another factor to be remembered is the number of cases in which a single wage-earner has a large number of dependents to support, which is a result of the joint family system. If a man has to maintain five or six persons out of his earnings, a hundred per cent. rise in the prices of food-grains must affect him very seriously even though his income is 20 or 30 rupees a month. And to have such an income in the Central Provinces is to be, comparatively speaking, wealthy. On persons of smaller means the pressure would be still greater and the necessity of resorting to an inferior quality of food, with barely a sufficiency of that, would cause a deterioration in their ordinary state of health, and render them liable to succumb readily to attacks of malaria in the unhealthy autumn season. A certain part of the excessive fever mortality may perhaps be attributed to this cause. And it seems reasonable to suppose that in 1900 the liberal extension of gratuitous relief in the rains must have brought material assistance to many who would otherwise have felt the pinch of privation, and by enabling them to have their children supported for a time by eating in kitchens, have materially contributed to reduce indirect mortality of the nature described above.

Variation by districts.

77. The following statement shows the variation in population of British districts during the decennial period :—

| District. | Population. | | Variation increase + or decrease (—). |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901. | 1891. | |
| Saugor ... ... ... ... | 471,046 | 591,743 | —120,697 |
| Damoh ... ... ... ... | 285,326 | 325,613 | — 40,287 |
| Jubbulpore ... ... ... | 680,585 | 748 146 | — 67,561 |
| Mandla ... ... ... ... | 317,250 | 339,341 | — 22,091 |
| Seoni ... ... ... ... | 327,709 | 370,767 | — 43,058 |
| Total Jubbulpore Division ... | 2,081,916 | 2,375,610 | —293,694 |

| District. | Population. 1901. | Population. 1891. | Variation increase (+) or decrease (—). |
|---|---|---|---|
| Narsinghpur ... ... ... | 313,951 | 367,026 | — 53,075 |
| Hoshangabad ... ... ... | 449,165 | 497,487 | — 48,322 |
| Nimar ... ... ... ... | 327,035 | 285,944 | + 41,091 |
| Betul ... ... ... ... | 285,363 | 323,196 | — 37,833 |
| Chhindwara ... ... ... | 407,927 | 407,494 | + 433 |
| Total Nerbudda Division ... | 1,783,441 | 1,881,147 | — 97,706 |
| Wardha ... ... ... .. | 385,103 | 400,854 | — 15,751 |
| Nagpur ... ... ... ... | 751,844 | 757,862 | — 6,018 |
| Chanda ... ... ... ... | 601,533 | 697,610 | — 96,077 |
| Bhandara .. ... ... ... | 663,062 | 742,850 | — 79,788 |
| Balaghat ... ... ... ... | 326,521 | 383,363 | — 56,842 |
| Total Nagpur Division ... | 2,728,063 | 2,982,539 | —254,476 |
| Raipur ... ... ... ... | 1,440,556 | 1,584,427 | —143,871 |
| Bilaspur ... ... ... ... | 1,012,972 | 1,164,158 | —151,186 |
| Sambalpur ... ... .. | 829,698 | 796,413 | + 33,285 |
| Total Chhattisgarh Division ... | 3,283,326 | 3,544,998 | —261,772 |
| TOTAL BRITISH DISTRICTS ... | 9,876,646 | 10,784,294 | —907,648 |

The districts which show large variations between the census figures and those deduced from vital statistics are Saugor — 35,439 (8), Seoni — 30,492 (9), Nimar + 55,995 (17), Betul — 24,653 (9), Chanda — 46,040 (9), Bhandara — 73,260 (11), Balaghat — 34,227 (10), Raipur — 85,255 (7), Bilaspur — 105,934 (15). In all these except Saugor the difference may be partly accounted for by emigration either to Assam or Berar.[1]

**Ages of the population.**

78. The following facts may be stated as regards the age constitution of the Provinces. 26 per cent. or a little over a quarter of the whole population is under ten years old. 46 per cent. or rather less than half is under twenty years old. Nearly 65 per cent. is under thirty years old, and nearly four-fifths under forty years old. A little over 4 per cent. is over 60. A comparison with the returns of last census shows some noticeable changes. In 1891 the proportion of children under ten was 30·7 per cent. of the whole population as against 26·2 per cent. now. The difference is due to the decreased birth-rate and increased mortality of young children, which are the natural effects of bad seasons. The proportion of young children in 1881 was almost the same as in 1891; and in both years it was higher than the average for India or England. A high percentage of young children is the result of a high birth-rate, which, when continued for several years, will raise the proportion of children at the early ages; and it is therefore an indication that the population is increasing rapidly. This was the case in the Central Provinces both in 1881 and 1891. In France the proportion of children under ten is only about 18 per cent. as compared with 30·7 in the Central Provinces in 1891. The percentage at this census has fallen somewhat below that of India at last census, and is about equal to England, but it affords no indication of the natural fecundity of the people, because it has been abnormally affected by famine. On the other hand, at all the age periods between ten and forty, there are a larger number of persons at this census. And the total percentage of population between these ages is 53·3 as against 48·5 in 1891 and 48·9 in 1881. A high proportion of population between these ages is in this instance a favourable sign, as they represent more or less the period of fecundity, and it may therefore be anticipated that with good seasons a somewhat higher birth-rate will result. The age of reproduction does not begin much before fifteen with girls and still later with boys, but the period from ten to fourteen may be included in consideration, as it probably contains a number of persons who are really a good deal older. On the whole then it may be concluded that the age constitution of the people is more favourable to a high birth-rate than in 1891, because there is a smaller proportion both of the very young and very old, and a larger one during the middle period of life. And for the same reason also the number of persons capable of earning their own livelihood in the whole population is larger than before.

[1] The figures in brackets show the percentage of variation of the census population from that deduced from vital statistics.

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Sex.

79. At this census 183,401 more females were enumerated than males as against an excess of 27,825 males in 1891. During the decennial period therefore the relative strength of the sexes has changed by 35 per 1,000 in favour of females. There are now 1,031 women to every 1,000 men as against 996 in 1891, and 984 in British districts in 1881. The larger proportion of women at each successive census has hitherto been rightly attributed to the increasing accuracy of the enumeration. But there is no reason to suppose that this was anywhere incomplete in 1891, and the Census Superintendent is of opinion that the excess of women on this occasion is due to a different cause. During the decennial period the population has sustained a succession of unfavourable seasons culminating in two famines of the first magnitude. And the change in the proportion of the sexes is, he thinks, to be explained by the fact that women are constitutionally stronger, and are less liable to succumb to the effects of insufficient food and the diseases consequent on it than men are. This opinion is borne out by a comparison of the variation in the proportion of the sexes with that of the increase and decrease of population in different units, in which it is found that the largest increases in the proportion of women are generally found in those areas which have suffered most severely from famine. The age statistics also tend to prove the greater value of female life in time of trial. For the Provinces as a whole the proportion of females to 1,000 males is 1,031 between 40 and 49, 1,127 between 50 and 59, and 1,471 over 60, the corresponding figures for 1891 being 861, 1,010 and 1,294 respectively. The Census Superintendent then proceeds to adduce other general evidence as to the greater value of the lives of women, which he supposes to be counteracted by an excess of male births, and to deduce from this the conclusion that, when the physical condition of the mother during the period of pregnancy is abnormally lowered, there will be a slight extra probability in favour of the birth of a male child.

Civil condition.

80. The distribution of the population by civil condition is as follows. Of males 47 per cent. are unmarried, 47 per cent. are married, and 6 per cent. are widowed. Of females 35 per cent. are unmarried, 48 per cent. are married, and 17 per cent. are widowed. The percentages of married and widowed are of course much larger, and those of unmarried much smaller, in India than in any European country. In England 62 per cent. of males and 60 per cent. of females are unmarried, 35 per cent. of males and 33 per cent. of females married, and 3 per cent. of males and 7 per cent. of females widowed. The total number of unmarried, both male and female, has slightly decreased since last census. This is because the number of young children is smaller in proportion to the total population. This alteration in the age constitution of the Provinces makes any comparison of the proportional numbers of each civil condition by age of little value. The real fact about the unmarried is that there is an increase both among males and females in this condition over 10 years of age. Of the total number of males over 10, 28 per cent. are now unmarried as against 25 in 1891, and of females 13 per cent. as against 10. Several reasons may be given for this. The principal one is perhaps the greater strictness exercised in the record both of civil condition and age. The instructions issued were that a woman who had not been properly married must be recorded as unmarried even though she might be living with a man. Some references were received from districts as to the caste which should be entered for the children in the case of such illicit unions, and this seems to show that the rule was enforced. Except perhaps in the north of the Provinces and the Maratha country, the adherence to caste customs is less strict in the Central Provinces than in Northern India, and a certain number of such connections might be expected, though if no questions were asked women living in this way would naturally return themselves as married. It is stated also in the Census Report that the record of age between 10 and 20, though still below the mark, has somewhat improved since last census. There are now 2,032 persons in 10,000 between these ages as against 1,776 in 1891. This probably means that in the case of a certain number of unmarried girls who were really over 10 but were recorded as under it in 1891, the proper age has now been given. Again, the successive failures of crops and the distressed condition of the agricultural classes for a considerable part of the decade, has probably had the effect of causing a number of marriages to be postponed for want of funds to carry out the ceremony. Lastly, there are now nearly 200,000 more women than men in the Provinces, and

though the excess of women occurs principally in later life, still it may well be supposed that a certain deficiency has arisen in the supply of eligible bridegrooms, and this may account for a few cases. Since 1891 the number of married women has decreased by 9·2 per cent. and that of married men by 12 per cent. These decreases are more than counterbalanced by an increase in the numbers of widowers and widows. There are now 1,040 married women to 1,000 married men as against only 1,008 in 1891. The number of the widowed of both sexes has increased at this census in spite of the decrease in the population. There are about three times as many widows as widowers, the numbers being 1,055,746 as against 355,906.

**Occupations of the people.**

81. The main result disclosed by the occupation table at this census is a great decrease in the village industries, and a small increase in the proportion of agricultural labourers. Comparisons between the figures of one census and another must be made with caution, and with a full allowance for divergencies in the figures resulting from imperfect entries and different methods of classification; and, indeed, this is the first occasion on which any comparison has been attempted. But it is clear that such a movement has been a marked feature of the decennial period. The number of persons employed in the industries of cotton-weaving and dyeing, pottery, and working in leather have all decreased largely. This alteration is, in the Census Superintendent's opinion, partly genuine and partly fictitious. In the case of cotton-weaving it is known that the manufacture of hand products is largely on the decline, in consequence of the competition of the mills. And in other trades also the same tendency is apparent. There seems to be no ground for hoping that the prosperity of the industry of hand-pottery will improve, and the prospect seems to be rather the reverse. No advance has been made in the methods of manufacture and the demand seems to be falling off. Metal vessels and cheap European china have replaced pottery to a large extent, and the universal kerosine tin is now used everywhere for such purposes as boiling water. But besides the generally decreasing prosperity of certain industries, another temporary cause, which has influenced the return of occupations, has been the succession of failures of crops. This has naturally contracted the purchasing power of the large majority of the population, which is supported by agriculture, and has caused a forced reduction in the outturn of articles which depend on them for a market. Consequently large numbers of the village artisans have temporarily abandoned their own trades and taken to manual labour as a means of subsistence. And lastly, during the famine these industries were to a large extent in abeyance, and at the time the census record was made, less than two months after it ended, they had not recovered even their normal amount of prosperity. These are, probably, the reasons which should be assigned for the large decrease in many occupations; and it may be expected therefore that with prosperous seasons there will be a partial, though not a complete, recovery.

**The agricultural classes.**

82. The total number of persons shown as landed proprietors is 237,700 as against 268,458 at last census, or a decrease of 11·4 per cent. But the number of thekadars and lessees of villages is 29,710 on this occasion as against 7,158 in 1891. The net decrease is therefore 8,206 persons or 3 per cent. on the total. Landed proprietors including lessees of villages constitute 2·2 per cent. of the population. The total number of tenants is 4,218,106 persons or a decrease of 8·9 per cent. on last census. The variation in this class is about the same as that of the general population. The number of farm servants has decreased by 184,136 persons or 22 per cent. This is a natural consequence of the famine, as many of the poorer proprietors and tenants have been forced to dismiss their farm servants. On the other hand the number of field labourers as shown in the table has increased from 1,115,636 to 1,681,495 persons. The actual increase is partially counterbalanced by the decrease in casual labourers, whose numbers have fallen from 584,068 to 273,285 persons. This arises merely from a difference of classification. At this census persons who returned the term labour from rural areas were classified as field labourers, as it was considered that they were more dependent on agriculture than on any other single means of subsistence. Taking the numbers of farm servants, field labourers and casual labourers together, there is an increase of 70,940 persons dependent on labour. This is

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due, as already stated, to the depressed condition of all the village trades and industries during the famine, when large numbers of those who worked at them were forced to abandon their ordinary methods of livelihood and take to labour.

**The cotton industry.**

83. The cotton industry has undergone a very large decline since last census, the numbers returned having fallen from 617,168 to 390,608 or by 37 per cent. It is well known that the cotton hand-weaving industry is rapidly declining under the adverse competition of the mills, and it may reasonably be assumed also that the successive failures of crops have at least temporarily produced a further decline by reducing the demand. But even so the decrease can hardly be so great as is indicated by the census figures. The explanation must probably lie in the fact that numbers of weavers have temporarily abandoned their occupation during the famine and had not resumed it when the census was taken, and they were, therefore, recorded as labourers. It is noticeable that all the village industries have declined proportionately to a much larger extent than the general population, but this is not the case with those carried on in towns. And the above explanation may be taken to account for a part of the decrease in all cases. It is of course certain that these trades must to a very large extent have fallen into abeyance during the famine, owing to the absence of a demand for their products; and this has to a certain extent been reflected in the census statistics. The total number of persons shown under cotton-pressing and weaving mills is 18,370 as against 2,438 at last census: 11,146 of those are workers and the rest dependents. The number of mills in the Provinces is now 51 as against 14 in 1891. Cotton-spinners have decreased by 56 per cent. and cotton-weavers by 32 per cent. The enormous decrease among cotton-spinners bears out the opinion expressed in the Monograph on the Cotton Industries: 'Machine-made 'yarn has entirely driven out the hand-spun article; its superior fineness, greater 'evenness and cheaper price commend it to the weaver, though in point of 'strength and durability the hand-spun thread is often better. Spinning may be 'practised still as a pastime among the well-to-do, or as a household duty in a 'weaver's family in the remote villages of the mofussil, where the wife spins the 'yarn required by the husband; but as an industry it is now quite insignificant.'

**Other village industries.**

84. The other indigenous industries have also largely decreased. Boot, shoe, and sandal makers have decreased by 27 per cent., makers of baskets, fans, mat, brooms, &c., by 17 per cent., potters and pot and pipe-bowl makers and sellers by 11·1 per cent., and workers in wool by 28 per cent. On the other hand the prosperity of the urban industries has not declined to nearly the same extent. The number of goldsmiths and silversmiths is nearly the same as at last census, the variation being only 0·6 per cent. Silk weavers have increased by 59·7 per cent. Brass workers have decreased by only 8·9 per cent., and iron workers by 10 per cent., while tin, zinc and lead workers have increased by 11 per cent. As already noticed the number of persons shown as employed in cotton pressing and weaving mills is nearly nine times as great as in 1891.

**General distribution by occupation.**

85. At this census 70·3 per cent. of the whole population are shown as supported by agriculture, 2·7 by the provision and care of animals, of whom the majority are village herdsmen, 1·3 by the administration of Government, 2·3 by personal service, 4·9 by the provision of food, drink and stimulants; 5·2 per cent. are engaged in the preparation of textile fabrics and dress, 4·3 in the preparation of other material substances, ·6 in banking and money-lending, 1 per cent. in the learned and artistic professions, and the remainder follow other miscellaneous occupations.

**Education.**

86. The total number of persons returned as literate at this census is 327,486 as against 256,911 in 1891 and 161,210 in 1881. There is thus an increase of 70,575 persons on 1891 amounting to 27·47 per cent. The number of children under instruction in the years in which a census has been taken was as follows:—

| Year of Census. | Number of children. | Variation on previous census. |
|---|---|---|
| 1872 ... ... ... | 85,956 | ... |
| 1881 ... ... ... | 79,551 | — 6,405 |
| 1891 ... ... ... | 111,498 | +31,947 |
| 1901 ... ... ... | 127,416 | +15,918 |

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In explanation of the fall in the number of pupils between 1871 and 1881, the Inspector-General of Education wrote that though there had been a great and undoubted advance in primary education during the decennial period, it had been obscured by the collapse of private aided schools in Bhandara and Sambalpur. In the five years after 1881 there was a recovery, and in 1886 the pupils rose to over 100,000, due to the opening of a considerable number of result-aided and private schools. From this year until 1891 the rate of progress was smaller. From 1891 to 1896 there were large annual increases, and in the latter year there were 154,101 children on the rolls. This was due to a special grant of Rs. 50,000 made in 1893 for the extension of primary education, and in consequence of which a number of new combined and result-aided schools were opened. Unfortunately under the pressure of financial exigencies this grant was first merged in the general provincial contributions to District Council Funds, and subsequently these latter had to be in many cases reduced. The result was that District Councils could not support the newly-opened schools, and many of them were necessarily shut down, the number of pupils simultaneously declining. From 1896 to 1900 the children on the rolls dropped from 154,000 to 127,000, the decade thus ending with an increase of about 16,000 scholars over that with which it commenced. The total number of schools in 1901 was 2,394, or an increase of 569 over 1872 and of 549 over 1891, when it was 1,845. In 1896 it rose to 2,524. It may be anticipated that with the advent of more prosperous financial conditions the ground lost during the years of distress and famine will soon be made up.

Statistics of instruction.

87. There is now one school for every 41 square miles of territory in British districts as against one for every 48 square miles in 1872; and one for every 16 villages as against 21 in the same year. The districts best supplied with schools are—Nagpur, Narsinghpur, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Saugor and Wardha. The marginal statement shows by districts the percentage of children under instruction to the total number of school-going age which is calculated conventionally at 15 per cent. of the population, according to the returns of the present census. The figures for Feudatory States are in a few cases, such as Rairakhol and Sarangarh, surprisingly high, and compare not unfavourably with those for the most advanced British districts. Nearly 6 per cent. of males in British districts are now able to read and write as against a little over 4 per cent. in 1891. Taking only males over 15 the proportion is rather less than 8 per cent. The districts with the largest proportions of male literates are—Nimar (11·2), Jubbulpore (10), Nagpur (9·2), and Hoshangabad (8·8), and those with the lowest proportions—Raipur (3·7), Bilaspur (3·6) and Sambalpur (3·3). Jubbulpore has increased by 3·5 per cent.,

*Instruction in Districts and States.*

DISTRICTS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nagpur | ... | 13·3 | Seoni | ... | 6·9 |
| Narsinghpur | ... | 12·6 | Balaghat | ... | 5·9 |
| Jubbulpore | ... | 11·8 | Chanda | ... | 5·8 |
| Hoshangabad | ... | 11·6 | Betul | ... | 5·7 |
| Saugor | ... | 10·2 | Bilaspur | ... | 5·6 |
| Wardha | ... | 10·2 | Raipur | ... | 5·5 |
| Nimar | ... | 9·8 | Mandla | ... | 5·4 |
| Bhandara | ... | 7·7 | Chhindwara | ... | 5·1 |
| Damoh | ... | 7·4 | Sambalpur | ... | 3·4 |

STATES.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rairakhol | ... | 10·7 | Kalahandi | ... | 2·9 |
| Sarangarh | ... | 10·2 | Bastar | ... | 5·0 |
| Chhuikdadan | ... | 7·9 | Raigarh | ... | 4·8 |
| Kawardha | ... | 7·1 | Khairagarh | ... | 4·3 |
| Nandgaon | ... | 5·7 | Sonpur | ... | 3·6 |
| Patna | ... | 3·4 | | | |

* Figures for four Feudatory States not available.

*Statement showing Districts and States arranged in order of literacy.*

DISTRICTS.

| | Male literates in 1,000. | | Male literates in 1,000. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nimar | 112 | Chhindwara | 45 |
| Jubbulpore | 100 | Balaghat | 44 |
| Narsinghpur | 94 | Seoni | 43 |
| Nagpur | 92 | Betul | 39 |
| Hoshangabad | 88 | Chanda | 39 |
| Saugor | 77 | Mandla | 37 |
| Wardha | 76 | Raipur | 37 |
| Damoh | 74 | Bilaspur | 36 |
| Bhandara | 52 | Sambalpur | 33 |
| British Districts | 58 | | |

STATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bamra | 76 | Kalahandi | 33 |
| Sarangarh | 60 | Kawardha | 30 |
| Makrai | 55 | Khairagarh | 29 |
| Chhuikhadan | 36 | Sonpur | 21 |
| Sakti | 36 | Rairakhol | 20 |
| Patna | 36 | Kanker | 17 |
| Nandgaon | 34 | Bastar | 12 |
| Raigarh | 33 | Feudatory States | 32 |
| Central Provinces | 54 | | |

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Narsinghpur by 2·8 per cent., Nagpur by 2·3 per cent., and Wardha by 1·9 per cent. In Sambalpur the reason for the small proportion of literates shown is probably that some persons educated in private schools were not recorded. The proportion of literates in some of the Feudatory States is noticeably high. In Makrai 5·5 per cent. of males can read and write, in Sarangarh 6·0, and in Bamra 7·6. It is probable that in the States a comparatively low standard was taken; but considerable progress has been made, because out of the total increase of 16,000 scholars since 1891, 7,000 are contributed by the States.

**Female education.**

88. The total number of educated females is 12,540, or about two in a thousand of the population as against 7,609 in 1891. Of these 11,258 are in British districts and 1,282 in the Feudatory States. If in each case the number of educated European and Eurasian women is subtracted from the total, the balance comes to 10,499 and 6,274, respectively, giving an actual increase of 4,225 persons and of 67 per cent. on the figures of last census. Female education has not suffered from the effects of agricultural depression to such an extent as that of boys. One reason probably is that only comparatively well-to-do persons send their girl children to school, and besides this there would be no inducement to take girls away from school in order to put them to work. Since 1891 the number of girls at school has about doubled, having risen from 5,799 to 11,208. In 1891 there were 135 girls' schools and 1,915 girls were learning in boys' schools. The corresponding numbers for 1901 are 190 and 2,974. Saugor is the district in which female education has developed most, and after it come Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Bilaspur. As regards the number of literate females, Jubbulpore and Nagpur stand easily first with 2,217 and 2,433 respectively. This is partly to be accounted for by their comparatively large European and Eurasian population.

**Literacy in English.**

89. The number of persons who can read and write English is 24,094 as against 13,460 in 1891, being an increase of 10,634 persons, and of 79 per cent. on the previous figures. English was not recorded before 1891. If literate Europeans and Eurasians are excluded from both returns, the figures become 18,038 and 8,420, respectively, and the increase is 9,618, or 114 per cent. The large increase has, therefore, occurred almost solely in the native population.

**Infirmities.**

90. The infirmities recorded at the census were blindness of both eyes deafmuteness from birth, insanity and leprosy. In the Central Provinces the total number of infirm was 20,607 in 1872, 40,943 in 1881, and 35,558 in 1891. In 1872 the record was clearly incomplete, and in 1881 it would appear that the instructions may have been liberally interpreted so as to include a number of persons not strictly coming under the definition. Between 1881 and 1891 the decrease was 24 per cent. in British districts. In 1901 the total number of infirm is 30,531, being an actual decrease of 14 per cent. on 1891, or taking the reduced population, of 6 per cent. The reduction is, however, considerably greater than this in all the infirmities except blindness. Blindness is far the most prevalent of the infirmities, the blind being 18,628 or rather more than three-fifths of the whole number. Deaf-mutes 5,304 and lepers 5,098, roughly a sixth each, are nearly equal, and the insane 1,520 constitute only about a twentieth of the total. As compared with other provinces of India leprosy is prevalent in the Central Provinces, blindness somewhat less so but still higher than the average, and the amount of insanity and deaf-mutism is comparatively small. In European countries leprosy is not recorded. There is roughly about twice as much blindness in India as in England, and only about a tenth as much insanity. In the case of deaf-mutism the proportions are about the same, there being more in India than in England and Scotland, but less than in some other European countries.

**Statistics of infirmities.**

91. The total number of blind is 18,628 or 15·6 in 10,000 of the population as against 20,470 or 15·7 in 10,000 of the population in 1891. The actual decrease is 9 per cent. and on the reduced population 8 per cent. The Central Provinces stood seventh out of 15 Provinces and States in India in respect of prevalence of blindness both in 1881 and 1891. For the generally greater frequency of blindness in India than in Europe, the more brilliant and glaring

atmosphere, the dirty surroundings of the lower classes, the numbers of flies, the neglect and improper treatment of small-pox and ophthalmic diseases, and the presence of the leprous and syphilitic taints have been suggested as reasons. It is probable, however, that blindness is more often produced by small-pox than any other agent, and that it should tend to decrease with increased efficiency in the prevention and treatment of this disease. It was estimated that before the introduction of compulsory vaccination into England 35 per cent. of the blindness was due to small-pox. The number of insane is now 1,520 as against 2,034 in 1891, or 1·2 instead of 1·5 per 10,000 of the population. The actual decrease is thus 25 per cent., or on the reduced population 18 per cent. It seems probable that the number of insane has been diminished by the omission of persons who are merely imbecile, which was provided for in the instructions. The Central Provinces have always occupied a favourable position as regards insanity, being twelfth out of fifteen Provinces and States arranged in order of prevalence of the disease both in 1881 and 1891. Mental excitement is generally considered the most frequent cause of insanity, and its small extent in India as compared with European countries bears out this view. There are always more men than women who are mad, the actual numbers in the Central Provinces being 1,004 and 516, respectively, or nearly two to one. There is little insanity in early youth. In men it is more or less prevalent during the whole working period of life, being greatest between 25 and 35, which age-period includes more than a quarter of the total number of insane. Among women there seems to be a connection between insanity and the period of marriage and child-bearing, about 37 per cent. of mad women being aged between 10 and 25. There are now 5,304 deaf-mutes in the Provinces or 4·4 in 10,000 of the population as against 6,440 or 4·9 in 1891. The decrease is thus 17 per cent. or on the reduced population 9 per cent. As compared with other provinces this Province was ninth in the order of prevalence of deaf-mutism in 1881 and tenth in 1891. There are generally more deaf-mute males than females, the numbers being 3,042 to 2,262 at this census, or 744 women to 1,000 men. Deafmuteness is usually congenital, and it was only in such cases that it was directed to be recorded; but it is probable that all cases of the infirmity have been included. The number of lepers has decreased from 6,614 to 5,098, or from 5·1 to 4·2 per 10,000 of population. There are 3,320 male lepers as against 4,374 in 1891, and 1,778 females as against 2,240, the percentages of decrease being 24 and 20 respectively. The greater decrease among male lepers may probably be attributed to the hypothesis put forward in the paragraphs on sex that men are less able to support privation than women. As compared with the rest of India leprosy is more frequent here than any other of the infirmities, the Central Provinces standing fifth out of 15 Provinces and States in 1881 and sixth in 1891 as regards the prevalence of the disease. Leprosy is most frequent from about the age of 25 onwards, the proportions at each age rising rapidly after that stage. Similar results were obtained from the figures of 1891.

92. Eleven religions are distinguished in the Central Provinces table, exclusive of sects. Arranged in order of numerical importance these are Hindu, Animist, Musalman, Jain, Christian, Parsi or Zoroastrian, Sikh, Arya-Samaji, Brahm-Samaji, Buddhist and Jewish. In the table they are classified as Indo-Aryan, including Hindu, Sikh, Jain, Buddhist, Arya-Samaji and Brahm-Samaji; Iranian, including Parsi; Semitic, including Musalman, Christian, and Jewish; and Primitive, including Animist. Practically, Hindus and Animists are the only religions of numerical importance in the Central Provinces, Hindus being about 82 per cent. of the population and Animists 14½ per cent. Of the balance 2½ per cent. of the total are Muhammadans, and the remaining religions contribute together about one per cent. of the people. Persons returned as Hindus number 9,744,818, being a decrease since last census of 744,524, or 7 per cent. The decrease is slightly smaller than that of the general population owing to the fact that a larger proportion of the forest tribes have on this occasion been returned as Hindus than in 1891. One or two references were made before the census as to what test should be taken to constitute a Hindu, but no definite instructions could be issued on this subject. A belief in the

**Religion; Hindus.**

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religious superiority of Brahmans, veneration for the cow, and respect for the distinctions of castes, are the elements of Hinduism, which are most generally recognised as fundamental; but each and all of these has been rejected or is rejected by tribes, castes, or sects, whose title to be included among Hindus is not denied. These three tests seem to be fairly representative, and the last is perhaps the most important. It is clear from the returns that what is generally taken to constitute a Hindu in the Central Provinces is to be a member of any caste other than the Dravidian tribes, who are still distinguished as not having completely entered the caste system. The distinction among the tribes between Hinduism and Animism will be referred to in noticing that religion. In some castes there are Musalmans, Jains and Sikhs, and these must also, of course, be excluded. But there is no difficulty in distinguishing the followers of these religions, and even in their case, as will be seen subsequently, the religious distinction is rather nominal than real. The popular definition of a Hindu may then be taken as a man who has a caste.

**Animists.**

93. The number of persons returned as Animists at this census is 1,744,546, being a decrease of 337,175, or of 16·2 per cent. on the figures of 1891. The percentage of decrease is thus about double that of the population as a whole. It is very difficult to say how a distinction should be made between an Animist and a Hindu. It has been shown in the Census Report that the beliefs of the greater part of the population of the rural districts are of a primitive description; and, further, that there appears to be no religious test of Hinduism, and that the only definition which is capable of application is that of adherence to the caste system. But the tribal organisation of the Dravidians is generally at least nominally endogamous, and it answers the purpose of a caste so far as this rule is concerned. The tribes, however, do not necessarily acknowledge the supremacy of Brahmans, and it may be considered that it is when they begin to do this that they are really admitted into the caste system. At the same time they assume a nominal profession of the worship of Mahadeo and Devi, sometimes simply giving the Hindu names to their own gods. This was the test prescribed for the purpose of the census. If a man said he worshipped Mahadeo, he was to be recorded as a Hindu, and if he revered the tribal gods, the name of the tribe was to be entered in the column of religion. The relative figures of Animists and Hindus returned by them should reflect statistically the progress of the movement which Sir Alfred Lyall calls "the gradual Brahmanising of the aboriginal, non-Aryan, or casteless tribes." It is more or less a civilising process, and proceeds along three main lines. They abandon their forest life and migratory methods of cultivation and settle down in villages; they abandon to some extent their tribal gods or give them the names of Hindu deities, and begin to venerate Brahmans and refrain from killing cows; and they abandon their tribal language and adopt the Aryan vernacular of the locality. The three processes do not necessarily of course advance in any degree concurrently, but they may be taken as representing three phases of what is practically one movement. The change of religion is usually much less real than either of the other two, and is in fact little more than a change of nomenclature. It is only in respect of language and religion that statistics are available. The total number of persons speaking tribal dialects is 1,085,541, or about 62 per cent. of the number of Animists, and the number of Animists is about 60 per cent. on the total of the tribes. The last Census Superintendent was of opinion that little value could be attached to the distinction of religion made in the returns; but the proportions of Animists and Hindus at this census show with some exceptions a fairly close correspondence with those of 1891, and may, perhaps, be taken to indicate generally the progress of the movement described above in individual tribes so far as religion is concerned. As regards the important tribes, the Baigas and Bhunjias are nearly all Animists both in 1891 and 1901. Of the Gonds 79 per cent. were shown as Animists in 1891, and 77 per cent. at this census. In the case of the Kandhs there is a considerable variation, 78 per cent. being returned as Animists in 1891 as against 57 per cent. at present. The Kharias and Kudas are fairly equally divided between Animism and Hinduism. These are the tribes showing the largest proportions of Animists. Of the Binjhwars or Binjhals, about two-thirds are Hindus. The Dhanwars have 64 per cent. of Hindus at this census as against 80 in 1891.

The former figure is probably more accurate as they are a wild tribe, and it is doubtful whether even this percentage is not too high. Of the Kols or Mundas 77 per cent. are shown as Hindus at present as against 87 per cent. in 1891, and of the Khairwars 89 as against 87. Korkus show a large difference, 87 per cent. being Hindus now as compared with 60 per cent. at last census. The figures are perhaps more accurate on this occasion as the tribe has generally adopted Hindu usages. Of the Kawars 90 per cent. are Hindus at this census as compared with 97 per cent. in 1891. The Bhils and Halbas are practically all shown as Hindus in both years.

**Muhammadans**

94. The number of Muhammadans in the Central Provinces at this census is 307,302, being a decrease of 2,177 persons, or of ·7 per cent. on 1891. The Muhammadans have thus been practically stationary during the decennial period. Between 1881 and 1891 they increased by about 8 per cent., or at a slightly slower rate than the general population. Their numbers are about equal in the Jubbulpore, Nerbudda and Nagpur Divisions, which have between 80,000 and 90,000 each. In Chhattisgarh there are only 34,500, and in the States 12,000. Out of the total number of Muhammadans about 9,500 are returned as Shias; and for about the same number no sect is returned. All the rest are Sunnis. Of the four tribes into which Muhammadans proper are divided, the Saiyads are descended, or supposed to be descended, from the children of Husain and to be of the blood of the Prophet. There are 23,607 Saiyads in the Central Provinces, so the Prophet's line is in no danger of becoming extinct. Of the other three tribes, Shaikh appears simply to be a title conferred on elders, but it is now considered as a tribe. There are 143,674 Shaikhs. Mogals are reported to be the descendants of the Tartar nobles who came into India with the Mogal Emperors. They use the title of Mirza. There are 4,454 Mogals. Pathans consider themselves the descendants of Afghan immigrants. There are 92,572 Pathans. About 8 per cent. of Muhammadans have returned caste names. The principal castes are Bahna (20,113), Fakir (2,918), Bohra (2,478), Bhil (1,776), Kachera (1,379), Gond (1,026) and Rangrez (763). The Bohras are a class of traders who came from Gujarat and are nearly all Shias, and are considered to have been Hindu converts. They marry among themselves. The other names returned are also practically distinct castes, as the more respectable Muhammadans refuse to intermarry with them. They have to a great extent adopted Hindu customs.

**Minor religions.**

95. Jains number 48,183 as against 49,212 in 1891, giving a decrease of 1,029 or 2·1 per cent. Jains are found for the most part in the two northern divisions. Nearly one-third of the whole number live in Saugor. In these districts they live in villages and have taken to cultivation to a certain extent. In the south of the Provinces they are generally residents in towns and engaged in trade. Nearly all Jains are Banias, the principal sub-castes returned being Charnagar, Golapurab, Oswal and Parwar. But there are also some Kalars (438), Banjaras (55), and Brahmans (43), and a few of other castes. There are 572 Sikhs as against 173 in 1891. Of these 149 are returned from Saugor and 265 from Nagpur. 143 of the Sikhs are shown as belonging to the army, and 198 as timber contractors or carpenters. 41 are landowners and 73 tenants. The figures give the total number of persons supported by the respective occupations. There are 980 Parsis in the Central Provinces as against 781 at last census or an increase of 199. About half the Parsis were born in Bombay and half in the Central Provinces, so that they have in many cases now settled with their families. 419 of the Parsis are shown as being in Railway service, 39 in Government service, 167 as employed in cotton mills, 46 as spirit distillers and sellers, and the rest on miscellaneous occupations. Nearly all Parsis have returned their language as Gujarati. Jews number 127 as against 176 in 1891, and there is thus a reduction of 49 persons. Practically all the Jews are engaged in Government service, railway service, or cotton factories. 70 of the Jews are shown as born outside the Province, of whom 66 belong to Bombay, and 57 as born within the Province. It appears, therefore, that some families have settled here. 15 Jews have returned Hebrew as their language and nearly all the rest Marathi. There are 169 Buddhists as against 325 in 1891. They are for the most part prisoners in the Central Jails, and as they are no longer received, the number is gradually decreasing. There are 406 members of the Arya Samaj as against 275 in

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1891, and 335 of the Brahm-Samaj as against only 3 at last census. It appears that this designation has in some cases been entered by Brahmans who are not really members of the community.

**Christians.**

96. 25,591 Christians are returned at this census as against 13,318 in 1891, being an increase of 92 per cent. Between 1881 and 1891, the increase was only 1,345, or 11 per cent. on the figures of the former year. The increase at this census has been almost solely among Native Christians, the figures of Europeans and Eurasians not having changed materially. The number of Europeans returned is 4,920 as against 4,838 in 1891, being an increase of about 2 per cent. The increase would have been greater but for the fact that the garrison was somewhat under its normal strength at the time the census was taken. The 4th Bengal Lancers were marching on relief to Saugor and had not arrived in the Provinces, and only half the battalion of the Black Watch was in Kamptee. In addition to this the head-quarters of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was transferred to Calcutta during the decade. There has probably been a certain increase of Europeans both in and outside Government service, but the figures returned are of little value because of the indefinite meaning which attaches to the term in the census schedules. Out of the total number of Europeans 2,025 are shown as belonging to the army and 271 as employed in religious services. Nearly all the rest are in different branches of the civil administration. There are 2,304 Eurasians as against 2,202 in 1,891, or an increase of 4·6 per cent. Nearly a thousand Eurasians are in railway service, and the great majority of the remainder in Government service. None are returned as without occupation. There are 18,367 Native Christians as against 6,278 in 1891. The numbers have therefore very nearly trebled. Nearly every district shows a large advance on the previous figures. The increases in Jubbulpore from 605 to 1,[illegible] in Hoshangabad from 506 to 2,301, in Nimar from 241 to 1,187, in Raipur from 1,011 to 3,294, and in Bilaspur from 271 to 2,030, are the most remarkable. As regards denominations, the Roman Catholics are the most numerous, numbering 7,292 or 29 per cent. of the whole Christian population. They are principally found in Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Hoshangabad and Bilaspur. Members of the Anglican communion number 6,541 or 26 per cent. of the total. Next to these come Lutherans with 3,884 or 15 per cent. of the total. A number of Lutherans, who were returned as German Evangelical, were classed under minor denominations. There were 1,711 of these in Bilaspur, and adding them, the correct number of Lutherans would be 5,595. Methodists number 2,572 or 10 per cent. of the population, Presbyterians 1,438 or 6 per cent., members of the Society of Friends 1,212 or 5 per cent., and Baptists 436 or 2 per cent.

**Caste.**

97. The caste chapter of the census report consists mainly of a general sketch of the caste system and of the various enthnological theories which have been advanced to account for it, and is therefore not particularly well adapted for reproduction in the form of a summary. The Census Superintendent notices the diverse ethnical constitution of the population of the Provinces which has been recruited by immigration from the countries surrounding it on all sides, and suggests the following classification. Seven main divisions of the people may perhaps be distinguished according to the direction from which they have come, and may be stated as follows.

**The tribes.**

98. The non-Aryan or Dravidian tribes who formerly held the country. These have been generally ousted from the possession of the plains by the superior industry and enterprise of the immigrants, and have retired to the hills and forests. But they still constitute about a quarter of the whole population and not less than 10 per cent. of that of any district except Saugor and Nagpur.

**Immigration from the north.**

99. Immigrants from the north and north-west, who form the bulk of the population of Saugor, Damoh and the Nerbudda valley, and the open country of Mandla and Seoni. As is stated in the paragraphs on language, two vernaculars are spoken in these districts, and it may be the case that there have been separate streams of immigration from North-Western and Northern India, possibly at different periods of time. It may be offered as a conjecture that the Eastern Hindi of Jubbulpore and Mandla is a relic of the Haihaya dynasty which

ruled there in the 11th and 12th centuries. It is stated also in the *Gazetteer* that the Nagpur Province was at this time under the dominion of the Pramaras, who were viceroys of the Jubbulpore rulers. The dialect of the Ponwars in Bhandara and Balaghat is Eastern Hindi, and it appears probable, on this account, that they came from the north through Jubbulpore and Seoni and not from the west, as in the latter case they might have been expected to speak Bundeli or Rajasthani. The Ponwars may then be a relic of this Pramara dynasty. Lastly, Chhattisgarhi is also Eastern Hindi, and must have been the language of the Haihaibansi dynasty of Ratanpur, which is considered to date from a period shortly after the commencement of the Christian era. There may be facts to negative the above theory; but if correct it would show that there were two periods of immigration, that represented by Eastern Hindi, probably at a much earlier period than the other; and would incidentally account for the abandonment by the Ponwars of Bhandara and Balaghat of almost all traces of their ancestral customs and restrictions.

**From Central India.**

100. Immigrants from Central India and Khandesh into Nimar, Betul and parts of Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur and Chhindwara, as represented by the distribution of Rajasthani and the castes speaking it. The Bhoyars and Kirars have come south into Wardha and Nagpur. According to the traditions of the castes, this influx took place two or three centuries ago. Parts of Nimar were held by Rajput princes at a period long anterior to this, and from their intermarriages with the Bhils some Bhilala families are said to trace their descent; but Forsyth considers that the country was not at this time peopled by Aryan immigrants to any considerable extent.

**The Marathas.**

101. Maratha immigrants from Berar and Bombay into the Maratha districts and the southern tahsils of Betul and Chhindwara. The distinguishing feature of the entry of the Marathas is, perhaps, that they came as sovereigns; and owing to the comparatively recent date of their immigration, at the beginning of the 18th century, never completely lost connection with their countrymen in Bombay. As a consequence their caste composition appears to have changed little since their immigration.

**Telugu immigration.**

102. Telugu castes in the Sironcha and Chanda tahsils of Chanda and the south of Bastar. There are also a number of Telugus in Nagpur and Kamptee cities, perhaps owing to the fact that Madras troops have been stationed at Kamptee. The Telugu castes of Chanda appear to present noticeable differences in nomenclature from those of Madras, and have probably therefore severed connection with them for a considerable period of time.

**Chhattisgarh.**

103. Chhattisgarh. The boundaries of Chhattisgarhi are given in the paragraphs on language; it may be conjectured that the Hindu immigration into the country took place many centuries ago, when the Haihaibansi dynasty of Ratanpur rose into power. Since then they have probably been cut off from all relations with other parts of India. The Chhattisgarhi Brahmans form a class apart, and up-country Brahmans will have nothing to do with them. There is apparently no graduated scale of social purity as in Upper India, but every one takes water from the hands of a Rawat or Ahir and from no other caste. Rawats are usually the household servants. Chhattisgarhis have also some peculiarities in dress. The men, especially Chamars, wear only 'langotis' or short cloths passing under the legs and secured by a string round the waist. When they go to the northern districts they are called 'langotias.' Women wear the langoti and a dhoti over it, which on one side is so short as to expose the thigh, a form of attire which, it is stated, is elsewhere considered as very immodest. A favourite food of Chhattisgarhis is 'basi' or boiled rice, to which cold water is added after cooking; the rice is pounded by the hand so as to dissolve it in the water, and the mixture is then left standing during the night and drunk cold in the morning. In recent years there appears also to have been a sprinkling of immigration into Chhattisgarh of the literary and mercantile castes of Upper India, who, however, do not mix with the general population.

**The Uriyas.**

104. Sambalpur and the Uriya States. The population has been recruited principally by immigrants from Orissa, but also to some extent from Chota Nagpore. There seem to have been different periods of immigration from

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Orissa, dating from several centuries back. The Uriyas are great fish-eaters. A distinguishing trait in their personal appearance is the shiny look of the skin, which results from the universal use of oil on the body: this is supposed to be a preventive against malaria. The women rub themselves with powdered turmeric, which gives the skin a lighter colour. When they bathe, they do so clothes and all, and return home with the dripping garments hanging round their bodies.

**Strength of different constituents of population.**

105. As already stated, it is not possible to distinguish the different elements of the population according to caste; but a rough approximation may perhaps be made from language, subtracting in each case the proportion of non-Aryan tribes who have abandoned their own language and adopted the Aryan vernacular of the district. According to this method, the strength of the different divisions of population would be somewhat as follows:—

| | | Per cent. of population. |
|---|---|---|
| The tribes ... ... ... | 2,874,817 | 24 |
| Immigrants from north and north-west ... | 2,395,280 | 20 |
| Immigrants from Central India and Khandesh ... | 515,954 | 4 |
| Maratha immigrants ... ... | 2,129,306 | 18 |
| Telugu immigrants ... ... | 112,381 | 1 |
| Chhattisgarhis ... ... ... | 2,673,927 | 23 |
| Uriya immigrants ... ... | 1,166,579 | 10 |
| Europeans and other foreign races ... | 4,785 | 0·04 |

**Social status.**

106. The Census Superintendent then describes the method by which the population has been classified according to social status as follows. Five main divisions are recognised; the first consists of those castes who claim to be directly descended from the three higher castes of the traditional system, and of a few others who have obtained a specially high position on account of the sanctity or importance of their occupations; the second, of those who are not twice-born, but who are socially pure enough for a Brahman to be able to take water from their hands; the third, of those from whose hands a Brahman cannot take water, but whose touch does not convey impurity, and who are permitted to enter Hindu temples. In the fourth group are placed the non-Aryan or Dravidian tribes. Most of these cannot properly be said to form part of the Hindu social system at all; but for practical purposes they are admitted and are considered to rank below all castes except those who cannot be touched. The lowest group consists of the impure castes whose touch is considered to defile the higher castes.

**The village community.**

107. He proceeds to develop the theory that the present main gradations of Hindu society correspond broadly to those which probably existed in the early village community. Space does not permit of any further notice of his arguments here, and the reader must be referred to the Census Report.

**Variation in particular castes.**

108. The figures of variation in the numbers of different castes between this and last census are open to some doubt, because the system of classification may have differed in minor particulars. Brahmans have increased by 2·2 per cent. Between 1881 and 1891 the increase was 6·4 per cent., or only about half that of the population as a whole. Rajput is such an uncertain term that it is very doubtful how far variations in the figures are real. Since 1891 they have decreased by 1·7 per cent. Kayasths are also nearly stationary, the numbers now being 29,022 as against 29,852 in 1891, or a decrease of 2·8 per cent. Banias have decreased by 1·2 per cent. The numbers of the highest classes have therefore been stationary or slightly decreased during the decennial period. The fact that they have not increased may perhaps be adduced in support of the hypothesis that the unhealthy seasons mentioned in the famine reports have affected the well-to-do classes no less than the body of the people. Bhats have decreased by 21 per cent. This caste largely consists of beggars and therefore would be likely to suffer severely in famine time. Mendicancy is shown as the occupation of about a third of the whole number of the caste. The higher agricultural castes show as a rule a somewhat smaller decline in numbers than the general population. Kurmis, Lodhis, Malis and Kirars have a decrease of from 4 to 5 per cent., Ahirs and Dangis have declined by about 8 per cent., while the Marathas and the Uriya cultivating castes have increased. The numbers of Sonars have only slightly varied, showing a loss of 2·6 per cent., while Barhais have declined by

4 per cent., Barais by 6 per cent. and Kasars by 10 per cent. Nais or barbers have decreased only by 2·3 per cent., and Dhimars by 4·4. These classes have therefore not apparently been so much affected by the bad seasons as one would imagine. Koshtis also have only lost by 3·7 per cent. and Telis by 3·1. The Dravidian tribes have as a rule decreased to a somewhat larger extent than the general population. Gonds have lost by 13 per cent., Kandhs by 14 and Halbas by 11. On the other hand Korkus have only lost by 5 per cent. and Kawars by 4. Cases where there are very large variations must probably have been affected by some difference of classification. The low weaving and labouring castes seem on the whole to have suffered most, Basors having declined by 11, Gandas by 13, Pankas by 15, Chamars by 17, and Katias and Koris by over 20 per cent. On the other hand, Mahars have a decrease of only 8·5 or about the same as the general population, and Kumhars and Dhobis of less than 4 per cent. each. It must be remembered that the decrease in the lowest castes and Dravidian tribes is partly to be accounted for by emigration.

**Variety of languages in the Central Provinces.**

109. In the summary of the rough lists of languages containing the first results of the Linguistic Survey, thirty languages and a hundred and six dialects are catalogued as found in the Central Provinces; and this is excluding both Asiatic and non-Asiatic languages spoken only by foreigners. This great diversity of speech is no doubt partly to be attributed to the fact that the Central Provinces is the meeting place of different races who have immigrated from the countries surrounding it on all sides, and partly to the difficulties of communication presented by the physical features of the Province, which have till lately tended to split up the people into isolated communities holding little or no intercourse with each other. The diverse ethnical constitution of the population accounts for the fact that 'the Hindi and Urdu of the Central Provinces include all the Aryan languages spoken between Gujarat and Bengal, and between the Himalayas and 'the Marathi-speaking districts of the Deccan,' and the absence of inter-communication, for the existence in many areas of separate local dialects peculiar to themselves, which for want of any other designation, Dr. Grierson [1] has been obliged to call after the districts to which they belong. Thus Saugor, Damoh, Mandla, Seoni, Narsinghpur and Betul have each a special dialect of their own, just as is, or was, the case in some of the outlying counties of England, and for the same reasons. Again, there is the Marathi of Nagpur and that of Berar, both differing from the pure form of the language. There is Chhattisgarhi, itself a form of Eastern Hindi, and also a dialect of it called Khaltahi forming the Hindi vernacular of Balaghat.

**Caste dialects.**

110. Numerous dialects are also formed by the migration of a number of persons speaking one language into an area belonging to another. Sometimes they retain their original speech as a basis, and take into it words and expressions borrowed from that which they hear around them; and sometimes they practically abandon their own language, merely importing a similar substratum of it into the new one which they adopt. In either case a fresh dialect is formed differing to some extent from each of the languages which has contributed to its composition. This result is not of course always produced, but only when migrations take place in such force that the new-comers can retain their individuality in the country in which they settle; and this usually occurs when they belong to one or more castes, and continue to intermarry among themselves; the resulting dialect is therefore generally confined to particular castes, and it is natural to call it after the caste name. Instances of such caste dialects abound in Dr. Grierson's lists. The Bhoyars of Betul and Chhindwara have a special dialect which is classed under the Rajasthani language, and from which it may perhaps be inferred that their ancestors came from Central India, though their present customs would indicate that they are rather allied to the non-Aryan tribes than to Rajputs. The Ponwars of Bhandara and Balaghat speak a form of Eastern Hindi, mixed with Marathi, a fact which may give some ground for the hypothesis that they came from the direction of Jubbulpore, and not from Central India, as they are supposed to have done. The Lodhis of Balaghat speak a mixture of Western Hindi and Marathi, the former being the language which they must

[1] The Director of the Linguistic Survey.

have brought with them from the North-West. The Kirs of Narsinghpur retain a form of Marwari from Central India. Some Telugu castes, as the Golars and Holias, who have penetrated into the Maratha districts have formed a dialect of their own language, probably mixed with Marathi; and there are many other instances.

**Tribal dialects.**

111. Similarly the aboriginal tribes have sometimes retained their own languages, and sometimes abandoned them and partly or wholly adopted those brought by the Aryan immigrants, still, however, usually doing so in so incomplete a fashion as to produce a separate dialect. What is known as the Gondi of the Central Provinces is in places a Dravidian language belonging to the Gonds, while in parts of Mandla and in other places it is simply a broken Hindi. Baigani or Binjhali is a corrupt dialect of Chhattisgarhi manufactured by this tribe. Halbi is Marathi mixed with Uriya, and as such possibly indicates that the Halbas, who are believed to be a non-Aryan tribe, did not originally belong to the east of the Provinces and Orissa as their own story goes, but must have migrated from the west. The necessity of extreme caution in drawing inferences as to origin from language is, however, sufficiently indicated by the manner in which, as already exemplified, different castes or tribes will in some cases abandon their language without even changing their locality, while in others they will retain their language while migrating to a country occupied by an entirely different one. 'The best opinion of the present day seems to regard the fact that races speak the same language as proving little more than that at some time or other they must have been in close local contact.'

**Provincial vernaculars.**

112. As regards the main vernaculars, the classification prescribed by Dr. Grierson has been adopted by distributing all persons returned as speaking Hindi or Marathi in each district under the language or dialect to which the Hindi or Marathi of the district is shown by the Linguistic Survey to belong. The Hindi of the Central Provinces is thus divided into three languages—Western Hindi, Eastern Hindi, and Rajasthani. These are classed as three provincial vernaculars. Marathi Uriya, and Telugu are also taken as provincial vernaculars. The Munda and Dravidian groups are then taken each as one vernacular of the Province, and a ninth, called Gipsy dialects, is formed of miscellaneous terms, returned either by wandering tribes, or which cannot be classified under any of the lauguages already mentioned. Under the above nine languages or groups of languages classed as vernaculars of the Province, 99·67 per cent. of the population are included.

**Hindi**

113. The Hindi of the Provinces, as already stated, is divided by the Survey into three languages—Western Hindi, Eastern Hindi, and Rajasthani. The total number of persons speaking each language including dialects is shown below, and also the percentage to the total of all three:—

| | Persons. | Percentage. |
|---|---|---|
| Western Hindi ... ... | 1,934,006 | 28 |
| Eastern Hindi ... ... | 4,336,941 | 64 |
| Rajasthani ... ... | 511,253 | 8 |

The total number of persons speaking all three languages is 6,782,200 or 57 per cent. of the population of the Provinces. These languages do not differ much in vocabulary but mainly in inflection, and taken together they constitute the body of the population of the thirteen districts for which Hindi is the court language. Out of the total population of these thirteen districts 85 per cent. speak one of the above three languages and 15 per cent. speak other languages. In nine Feudatory States the Chhattisgarhi dialect of Eastern Hindi is also the principal vernacular.

**Western Hindi and Urdu.**

114. Western Hindi is the language of the east of the Punjab and the west of the North-Western Provinces. It occupies the country between Punjabi and Eastern Hindi, which latter goes as far west as Cawnpore and includes the whole of Oudh. Urdu or Hindustani is included as a dialect of this language, and to it also belongs the Hindi court language of the Central Provinces, which is called by Dr. Grierson the Sanskritised or non-Persianised form of Hindustani,

the difference between the two being that court Hindi avoids the free use of Arabic and Persian words which characterises Urdu, and substitutes Sanskrit derivatives. The Bundeli dialect of Western Hindi forms the main vernacular of six districts—Saugor, Damoh, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Chhindwara, and includes the Hindi spoken in Nagpur, Wardha, and Bhandara. Omitting Urdu, Bundeli is spoken by 1,803,591 persons or 15 per cent. of the population. The total number of persons returning Urdu is 130,415 as against 158,332 in 1891, or a decrease of 18 per cent. Urdu is practically solely returned by Muhammadans, only 1,015 of its speakers belonging to other religions. Fifty-six Christians are returned as speaking it. As the number of Muhammadans has varied by less than 1 per cent. since 1891, the decrease must be due to the fact that the language is losing its popularity among the followers of this religion. The Nagpur Division contains the largest proportion of persons speaking it, with 72,556, of which Nagpur district contributes nearly 40,000. It is largely spoken by Muhammadans in Nagpur and Kamptee cities. The district figures show considerable variation since last census, the largest decreases having occurred in Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad.

**Eastern Hindi, Bagheli, and Chhattisgarhi.**

115. Eastern Hindi is the language spoken in Oudh and the centre of the North-Western Provinces, being bounded by Western Hindi on the west and Bihari on the east. Three main dialects of this language are classified by Dr. Grierson—Awadhi, the dialect of Oudh, Bagheli, that of Baghelkhand or Riwa, and Chhattisgarhi. Awadhi and Bagheli are, however, practically identical and are only separated by him in deference to popular custom. Under the two dialects of Bagheli and Chhattisgarhi, Eastern Hindi is spoken in the Central Provinces by 4,336,941 persons, or 37 per cent. of the population of the Province. It is the commonest language. Bagheli in the Central Provinces is the vernacular of Jubbulpore and Mandla, of the Marars in Balaghat, the Kewats in Chanda, and the Ponwars in Seoni, Bhandara and Balaghat. In Jubbulpore Bagheli and Bundeli are mixed, the east of the district speaking almost pure Bagheli and the west pure Bundeli. In Mandla the dialect is locally called Mandlaha or Gondwani, and with the exception of about half the Gonds, who speak proper Gondi, is the vernacular of the whole district. The Chhattisgarhi dialect of Eastern Hindi is the main vernacular of Raipur and Bilaspur, and the six States of Kanker, Nandgaon, Khairagarh, Chhuikhadan, Kawardha, and Sakti. It is also spoken in the north-east of Chanda in the Ambagarh Chauki Zamindari, in the east of Balaghat in the Raigarh, Saletekri, and Chauria Zamindaris, in part of Bastar, and the greater part of Raigarh and Sarangarh, and the Chandarpur and Phuljhar Zamindaris of Sambalpur. So far as Hindi is spoken in the other five Uriya States it is also Chhattisgarhi. In Balaghat the name of the local Chhattisgarhi is Khaltahi, which means the language spoken in the Khaloti, or lowlands, the name applied in Balaghat to the Chhattisgarh plain; and in Sambalpur it is called Laria, which is also the local name of Chhattisgarhi. The marginal statement gives the number of persons who speak Chhattisgarhi in each district and State and their percentage on the population.

| District or State. | Number of persons speaking Chhattisgarhi. | Percentage on population. |
|---|---|---|
| Chanda ... | 29,875 | 5 |
| Balaghat ... | 144,688 | 44 |
| Raipur ... | 1,261,891 | 88 |
| Bilaspur ... | 938,708 | 93 |
| Sambalpur ... | 156,362 | 19 |
| Bastar ... | 21,139 | 7 |
| Kanker ... | 60,433 | 58 |
| Nandgaon ... | 118,360 | 94 |
| Khairagarh ... | 131,003 | 95 |
| Chhuikhadan ... | 26,135 | 99 |
| Kawardha ... | 56,967 | 99 |
| Sakti ... | 22,087 | 99 |
| Raigarh ... | 140,466 | 80 |
| Sarangarh ... | 58,066 | 73 |
| Bamra ... | 6,588 | 5 |
| Rairakhol ... | 320 | 1 |
| Sonpur ... | 1,956 | 1 |
| Patna ... | 5,577 | 2 |
| Kalahandi ... | 7,859 | 2 |

**The Rajasthani dialects**

116. Rajasthani, the third of the languages under which the Hindi of the Central Provinces is divided, is the name given to the dialects of Rajputana. It has four main dialects, Mewati, Malwi, Jaipuri and Marwari. Of these only Malwi and Marwari are found in the Central Provinces. The vernacular returned as Hindi from the Harda tahsil of Hoshangabad, and from Betul and Nimar, is classified under the Malwi dialect, to which it is assigned in the rough lists. Nimari is a south-eastern dialect of Rajputana closely allied to Malwi, but influenced by Marathi. It is said to be a mixture of Marathi, Hindi and Gujarati. This is the dialect spoken in the northern part of the district, which forms

DETAILS OF LAST CENSUS.

part of the country called Nimawar, formerly partitioned between Holkar and Sindhia. The total number of people speaking Rajasthani is 511,253, or 4 per cent. of the population.

Marathi, Uriya and Telugu.

117. The number of persons returning Marathi is 2,227,046, or 19 per cent. of the population. It is the main vernacular of four districts and is also largely spoken in the Burhanpur tahsil of Nimar, the Multai tahsil of Betul, the Sausar tahsil of Chhindwara, and the Balaghat tahsil of Balaghat. The percentage of population in each district where it is largely spoken is shown in the marginal statement. It does not, however, form the exclusive vernacular of any district in the same way as Hindi; the highest percentage of Marathi speakers is 79 in Wardha. In Chanda only 64 per cent. of the population return Marathi. Owing to the inclusion at the present census of Halbi as a dialect of Marathi, over 100,000 persons in Bastar are transferred to this language. The number of persons speaking Uriya is 1,608,705, or 13·5 per cent. of the population. It is the main vernacular of Sambalpur (74 p. c.) and of the five States of Bamra, Rairakhol, Sonpur, Patna and Kalahandi. It is also spoken by a number of persons in the south-east of Raipur (6 p. c.) and partly in Raigarh (15 p. c.) and Sarangarh (24 p. c.). In Bastar the Bhatri dialect has now been classed as Uriya, and this brings something over 6 per cent. of the population under this language. The number of Telugu speakers is 106,071 as against 117,132 in 1891, or a decrease of 11,061 persons, and 10 per cent. on the figures of last census. The difference is really greater than this, because the Golari dialect returned by 3,490 persons is included in Telugu at this census, but was classed as a dialect of Canarese in 1891. The decrease is probably due to the partial abandonment of their native language by Telugu castes living in Hindi-speaking areas. Out of the total number of speakers, 71,811 belong to Chanda, where Telugu is the vernacular of the Sironcha tahsil and of the southern part of the Chanda tahsil. About 8,000 are returned from Bastar, 3,200 from Kalahandi, and 9,400 from Nagpur and Kamptee cities. Telugu is really a Dravidian language, but it has been shown separately as a provincial vernacular because it is regularly written and taught in the schools.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Seoni | ... | 6 |
| Nimar | ... | 14 |
| Betul | | 23 |
| Chhindwara | ... | 19 |
| Wardha | ... | 79 |
| Nagpur | ... | 77 |
| Chanda | ... | 64 |
| Bhandara | ... | 78 |
| Balaghat | ... | 26 |

Dravidian and Munda languages.

118. The languages spoken by the non-Aryan tribes are divided into two families—Munda or Kolarian and Dravidian. The total number of persons returned as speaking Dravidian dialects, or correctly languages, in the Provinces, is 998,648, or 8·4 per cent. of the population. Gondi, Oraon or Kurukh, Kandhi, and Canarese, are those returned. The only one which is of numerical importance is Gondi, which is returned by 892,352 persons as against 1,196,673 in 1891, being equivalent to a decrease of 25 per cent. This decline in the figures is probably to be accounted for by the fact that the broken Hindi, which Dr. Grierson states is in many places described as Gondi, has been to some extent transferred to that language; and it probably also shows that the Gonds are gradually dropping their own speech and adopting those of their Aryan neighbours. The decrease is common to all districts: in Saugor the Deputy Commissioner, on being referred to, states that in the opinion of local officials the Gonds have practically all abandoned their own language. In Jubbulpore Mr. Robertson considers the decrease of 77 per cent. from 24,126 to 5,422 to be correct and to represent the existing facts, though, as stated above, it is partly due to a more accurate distinction between Gondi and Hindi on the part of the Census Staff. The total number of persons speaking Munda languages is 86,893 or rather less than one per cent. of the population of the Province. The principal languages are Korku (59,082), Kharia 7,498, and Munda or Kol (18,759).

## 8.—CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

119. The Honourable Mr. A. H. L. FRASER, C.S.I., held charge of the office of Chief Commissioner throughout the year.

## 9—RELATIONS WITH FEUDATORY STATES. [1]

RELATIONS WITH FEUDATORY STATES.

**Geographical and political.**

120. There are 15 Feudatory States in the Central Provinces. Fourteen of them form as it were a border around the Chhattisgarh Division, and relations with these are maintained through the Political Agent residing at Raipur. The other State, Makrai, is isolated in the district of Hoshangabad and is under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of that district. The annexed statement gives particulars of revenue, tribute, and population for the different States in a tabular form.

**Administrative.**

121. Six of the States, *viz.*, Bastar, Kalahandi, Sarangarh, Nandgaon, Kawardha and Chhuikhadan, are under the direct management of the Government, and in Patna the financial administration is also under direct control. As a result of the lawlessness in Patna during the previous year, the Maharaja has, under the advice of Government, invested his Diwan with larger powers. The Chief of Raigarh has abolished the appointment of Diwan in his State in favour of a Superintendent, the latter exercising no judicial powers.

**Rainfall and crops.**

122. The spring crops of 1901 which are of importance only in the four western States—Nandgaon, Khairagarh, Chhuikhadan and Kawardha—were especially poor in Nandgaon, but improved towards the north. The monsoon of 1901 was fitful and the crops partook of its character. In most States, however, a fairly good kharif was reaped; but in the 3 States to the north-west of Sambalpur the crops were very poor. The profuse flowering of the mahua in 1901 eased the situation for the poorer classes very materially.

**Cotton cultivation.**

123. The attempts which have been made to encourage the cultivation of cotton in the western States have met with some measure of success. Experimental farms were opened in Nandgaon and Chhuikhadan, and arrangements have been made to start demonstration farms in Nandgaon, Khairagarh and Kawardha.

**Trade and prices.**

124. There was a considerable recovery in the exports of rice and other food-grains from most of the States, but the poor rabi harvest in Nandgaon adversely affected exports from that State. In Patna trade was slack except for the importation of rice for the famine-relief kitchens. The prohibition of the export of food-grains from Bamra was withdrawn during the year. The prices of food-grains generally have been above normal throughout the year, but were at a lower level at the end than at the beginning except in Sarangarh, and much lower than in 1900. In a few States prices rose almost to famine pitch for a short period during the rains, but fell rapidly as soon as the kharif harvest was assured.

**Condition of the people.**

125. The condition of the people has been on the whole satisfactory throughout the year. But in Bastar, owing to the short cropping in the preceding year and the consequent high prices, there was some pressure for a time among the poorer classes. The famine-relief measures initiated last year in parts of Patna prevented the increase of crime and conduced to a normal death-rate. There is good reason to believe that there has been a considerable increase of cultivation in all the States which had deteriorated in preceding years. The recovery is marked in Kawardha; and in the Kondhan and Binjhalti parganas of the Patna State the increase of cultivation is estimated at 50 per cent. The public health has been satisfactory during the year in all the States. There has been no epidemic disease, though some States report sporadic cases of small-pox. The average death-rate fell from 72 in 1900 to 16 in 1901. An indication that the effects of the famine had not entirely passed away by the beginning of the year is to be found in the fact that the birth-rate of 1901 was lower than that of the preceding year.

**Finance.**

126. At the beginning of the year the financial position of most of the States was such as to require the utmost economy of administration. There has been a substantial improvement during the year, which is most marked in the

[1] Further details will be found in the "Report on the administration of the Feudatory States of the Central Prvoinces for the calendar year 1901" published at the Secretariat Press, Nagpur.

RELATIONS WITH FEUDATORY STATES.

seven States the financial administration of which is under direct control. In those States, the aggregate closing balance has increased in round figures from Rs. 59,000 to Rs. 1,15,000, and the deficits of Patna and Bastar have been converted into a surplus balance. On the other hand, the aggregate debt of these States has increased from about Rs. 3,22,000 to Rs. 3,52,000 in consequence of a Government loan of Rs. 28,500 to Patna to enable the State to conduct the administration, and of a loan to Bastar of Rs. 30,000 for the expenses incurred in the marriage of the minor Raja. But while the aggregate closing balance decreased from about Rs. 1,57,000 to Rs. 1,34,000, the aggregate debt was reduced from Rs. 1,60,000 to Rs. 1,22,000. The administration of Nandgaon, Kawardha, Patna and Bastar still requires special attention.

**Land Revenue.**

127. The land revenue collections of the year were satisfactory. In the six States under direct management the realizations on current account amounted to 82 per cent. of the current demand or, excluding Nandgaon and Kawardha where the deterioration was of a more permanent character than elsewhere, to 87 per cent. In the other States they amounted to 91 per cent. The total realizations of the year in all the States on arrear and current account amounted to 94 per cent. of the current demand, and collections were effected without undue pressure. Remissions of arrears of land revenue of preceding years were made during the year in Bastar, Sarangarh, Chhuikhadan and Kawardha, and since its close in Kalahandi and Nandgaon, in the latter some Rs. 1,45,000 having been remitted.

**Settlement.**

128. The deterioration of recent years led in parts to the narrowing of the field of settlement operations originally contemplated, and in others to the substitution of a summary settlement based on existing assets for a regular settlement undertaken with a view to enhancement of rents and revenue. The field of regular settlement operations was restricted in Kalahandi and Sarangarh. The settlement now proceeding in Bastar will be on summary lines except in the surveyed portion of the Jagdalpur tahsil. In Nandgaon, where the settlement will be regular, the field work is now completed. The summary operations in Chhuikhadan and Kawardha made good progress during the year. In States not under direct management summary settlement proceedings were in progress in Sonpur, Bamra and Kanker. In Rehrakhol the more open country is to be regularly settled and the rest summarily settled.

**Law and Justice.**

129. With the cessation of the abnormal conditions prevailing in 1900, there was a considerable decrease in the number of cases brought to trial during the year in every State, chiefly under the head of offences against property. The bulk of the civil litigation was of a petty and simple character, and less than one-third of the total number of suits disposed of were contested. Judicial work was disposed of as a rule without undue delay. The system under which Honorary Magistrates in Patna paid their court expenses and appropriated fines was abolished during the year.

**Police.**

130. All States with the exception of Kalahandi and Patna show a considerable decrease of cognizable crime, and, except in Bamra, where there was a serious outbreak of organized dacoity, it may be said that the crime of the year was normal in character. The suppression of these dacoities at a comparatively early stage was due mainly to the watchfulness and promptitude of the British officers most nearly concerned. The attention of some States has been directed to the desirability of proceeding further in the direction of the non-investigation of petty offences. It is satisfactory to note the improvements in the Criminal, Judicial, and Police administration of the Patna State under the arrangements recently made.

**Jails.**

131. Most of the jails had a smaller population in 1901 than in the preceding year, but some of them were still overcrowded, notably those in Sonpur and Patna. These alone suffered from epidemic disease—the former from small-pox, the latter from cholera and small-pox. The health of the prisoners was on the whole satisfactory, though it suffered to some extent from overcrowding. It is contemplated where there is overcrowding, to remove long-term convicts to British Jails.

Medical and Vaccination.

132. There was no change in the number of State dispensaries during the year. Most of the institutions show a slight increase in the number of patients and the average daily attendance. Local pecuniary support is at present small. The Political Officer when on tour found very few cases of unprotected children and no evidence of opposition to vaccination.

Forests.

133. All the States derived a larger income from their forests than in the preceding year, except Kawardha, Bastar and Rehrakhol. The increase was due generally to larger recoveries of commutation fees and in some cases to larger sales of timber and bamboos. In Bastar the myrabolam crop was a poor one. In Rehrakhol the railway sleeper trade has diminished, the most accessible forests having been worked out, but in Bamra the trade was brisk. Attempts are being made to introduce scientific methods into the management of the forests of some of the States.

Excise.

134. Receipts from excise increased in nearly all the States. In Kalahandi the circle distillery system was introduced and the number of stills and shops reduced. The liquor stills and shops in the Deogarh tahsil of the Bamra State, which were closed in 1900, were re-opened in 1901. The selling price of ganja was enhanced during the year, though the results may be compromised by an increase in smuggling from the bordering States where the cultivation of ganja is unrestricted.

Income tax.

135. With the exception of Bamra the Government scale of taxation is in force in all the States, but in six of them incomes of between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500 are also taxed. The question of abolishing the taxation of these small incomes is under consideration.

Education.

136. Primary education made fair progress in most States during the year, but the ground lost in 1900 was not wholly regained. There was no recovery in Kawardha, Sakti and Bamra, and in Bastar five schools had to be closed early in the year owing to depopulation caused by the famine. The total number of schools in all the States has more than doubled since 1891, while the number of pupils has increased from 8,900 to 14,500. The percentage of children of school-going age who are under instruction varies from 10 in Chhuikhadan to 3·4 in Kalahandi. The primary schools are in most States sufficiently well-housed and equipped. The English Middle School at Khairagarh was raised during the year to the standard of a High School. The education of the lower castes, who contribute a very large proportion of the jail population, is a matter calling for attention; but its treatment in a comprehensive manner must be deferred till the financial condition of the States is brighter.

Public works.

137. The public works of eight States were in the Executive Engineer's charge, those of the Raigarh State having been withdrawn from his charge by the Feudatory Chief. The financial position of so many of the States being encumbered, expenditure was restricted in a great measure to works of maintenance and repairs, and was only Rs. 1,36,000. The largest expenditure was in Nandgaon (Rs. 32,500) and Bastar (Rs. 30,000). In Nandgaon a large proportion of the expenditure was incurred on the completion and improvement of roads made during the famine. The roads which received special attention were the Chanda-Jagdalpur (Bastar), the Raipur-Jagdalpur, the Nandgaon-Antagarh (Bastar), the Pandaria-Dongargarh, the Nandgaon-Khairagarh and the Rairakhol-Cuttack Roads. Other works of importance were the extension of the jail and the construction of offices in Kalahandi, the construction of a school-building in Kawardha, and of a new court-house in Patna.

| Name of State. | Area in square miles. | Population. | Supposed Gross Revenue. | Tribute. | Name and age of Chief. | Caste or race and religion. | How educated. | By whom the State is at present administered. | Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | | | | | |
| 1. Baster ... | 13 022 | 306,544 | 3,37,023 | 15 600 | Raja Rudra Pratap Deo, 18 ... | Kshatri, Hindu. | At Rajkumar College, Raipur; now under instruction by private tutor. | Government ... | Rice, oilseeds, teak-timber, &c. |
| 2. Kanker ... | 1,429 | 103,471 | 1,42,005 | *Nil.* | Maharaja Dhiraj Narhari Deo, 52... | Do. ... | Knows Hindi, Urdu, Uriya and Sanskrit. | The Chief ... | Rice, kutki, kodo, myrobalams, lac, gum, &c. |
| 3. Patna ... | 2,399 | 277,566 | 1,93,312 | 8,500 | Maharaja Dalganjan Singh Deo, 45. | Chowhan, Hindu. | Knows English, Hindi and Uriya... | Do. § ... | Rice, pulses, oil-seeds, &c. |
| 4. Kalahandi ... | 3,745 | 336,961 | 1,52,754 | 12,000 | Raja Brij Mohan Deo, 6* ... | Kshatri, Nagbansi, Hindu. | *Nil.* ... | Government ... | Do. do. |
| 5. Sonpur ... | 906 | 170,633 | 98,007 | 9,000 | Raja Bahadur Pratap Rudra Singh Deo, 49. | Chowhan, Hindu. | Knows Uriya, Sanskrit and English. | The Chief § ... | Do. do. |
| 6. Bamra ... | 1,988 | 123,289 | 1,32,473 | 1,500 | Raja Sir Sudhal Deo, K. C. I. E., 54. † | Kshatri, Gangabansi, Hindu. | Knows Uriya, Bengali, Hindi and Sanskrit. | Do. ... | Rice, pulses, oil-seed, sugarcane, sal timber, lac, iron ore. |
| 7. Rehrakhol ... | 833 | 26,888 | 50,203 | 800 | Raja Cauro Chandra Deo, 31 ... | Kshatri, Hindu. | Knows Uriya and Hindi ... | Do. § ... | Rice, pulses, oil-seeds, sal timber, and iron ore. |
| 8. Raigarh ... | 1,486 | 174,911 | 1,10,006 | 4,000 | Raja Bhup Deo Singh, 32 ... | Raj Gond, Hindu. | Knows Hindi, Urdu and English ... | Do. ... | Do. do. do. and kosa cloth |
| 9. Sarangarh ... | 540 | 80,018 | 66,267 | 3,500 | Raja Jawahir Singh, 16 ... | Do. ... | Being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. | Government ... | Do. do. do. |
| 10. Sakti ... | 138 | 22,301 | 30,413 | 1,300 | Raja Rup Narayan Singh, 46 ... | Do. ... | Knows Hindi, Urdu and Persian ... | The Chief ... | Rice, wheat, oil-seeds and forest produce. |
| 11. Kawardha ... | 708 | 57,521 | 92,988 | 32,000 | Thakur Jadunath Singh, 16 ... | Do. ... | Being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. | Government ... | Do. do. do. |
| 12. Khairagarh ... | 931 | 137,552 | 2,89,190 | 70,000 | Raja Kamal Narayan Singh, ‡ 31... | Kshatri, Hindu. | Knows Hindi and English ... | The Chief § ... | Cotton, rice, wheat, gram and some iron ore. |
| 13. Nandgaon ... | 871 | 126,444 | 2,86,752 | 70,000 | Mahant Rajendra Das, 8 ... | Bairagi, Hindu. | Under instruction by private tutor. | Government ... | Rice, tur, wheat, gram, cotton, &c. The B. N. Spinning and Weaving Mills at chief town of the State. |
| 14. Chhuikhadan ... | 154 | 26,386 | 62,532 | 15,000 | Mahant Digbijai Jugal Kishore Das, 17. | Do. | Being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. | Do. ... | Rice, wheat, gram, cotton, &c. |
| 15. Makrai ... | 155 | 13,035 | 47,355 | *Nil.* | Raja Lachu Shah (*alias* Bharat Shah) Hathia Rai, 56. | Raj Gond, Hindu. | Was educated by a private tutor in Hindi. | The Chief § ... | Wheat, gram, rice, and forest produce. |

NOTE.—1. The population shown in column 3 is given according to the Census of 1901.
2. All the Chiefs have followers or retainers of kinds, but no accurate information regarding their equipment and discipline exists. They have no military force in the real sense of the term.
* The Raja of Kalahandi is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.
† The Chief enjoys the title of K. C. I. E. granted him in 1895 as a personal distinction.
‡ The Chief received the title of Raja as an hereditary distinction on the 1st January 1898.
§ The States thus marked are administered by the Chief, assisted by a Diwan appointed by Government.

## 10.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Preparatory remarks.

138. The following note on the condition of the people during the last decade has been taken from the "Memorandum on the condition of the people of the Central Provinces during the decennial period 1892-1902," written and recently published by the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture. For further information on the changes in the extent and character of the crops and the significance attaching thereto, and on the systems of irrigation prevailing in the province, reference is invited to Chapter I, Section 1, and Chapter IV, Sections 1 and 9, of the present volume.

Dependence on climatic conditions.

139. The Central Provinces are almost wholly agricultural, no less than 70 per cent. of the population being engaged in the tillage of the soil, whilst the occupations of a considerable portion of the remainder are really dependent upon agriculture. The condition of its people depends, then, upon the condition of its agriculture. The history of previous decades of British rule has been an almost unbroken record of progressive prosperity, checked only by an occasional famine and bad season. The history of the present decade presents a very different picture, being the record of an almost continuous succession of bad seasons, culminating in two of the severest famines ever experienced.

Character of the seasons.

140. In the first three years excessive and untimely rain, in the rest of the decade droughts of greater or less extent, have been the cause of these disasters, of which the result has been not only the reduction of the outturn but also the contraction of the area sown The people have enjoyed during this decade only three-fourths of an average crop off the land which they sowed ten years ago. The Sambalpur district has the best record; being within the track of the Bengal monsoon current, it has experienced only one failure of crops, whilst cultivation has extended. The Saugor and Hoshangabad districts show very serious deterioration.

The Famines.

141. The first signs of famine appeared in 1893-94 in the Saugor and Damoh districts, where the principal crops had largely failed for two consecutive seasons owing to the excessive rainfall of the winter months. Famine-relief was given to a maximum number of 15,800 persons, the total cost being about one lakh of rupees. In 1894-95 also the heavy rains ruined the wheat; then came three years of short monsoons, culminating in the abrupt cessation of the rainfall at the end of August 1896, which caused an almost complete failure of the autumn crops and very short sowings of the spring crops. Except in Nagpur, Chanda, Nimar and Sambalpur acute famine prevailed amongst the poorer classes, being worst in Damoh and Balaghat, where 18 per cent. of the population were relieved. The death-rate doubled; in May as many as 700,000 persons were being relieved and the expenditure on famine relief was 170 lakhs of rupees. The famine of 1899-1900 was also caused by the abrupt cessation of the monsoon. The autumn crops failed almost completely everywhere except in Sambalpur, whilst the spring crops could not be sown. The famine was less intense in the northern than in the southern districts, but everywhere was most severe. An enormous mortality amongst cattle aggravated the disaster. The largest number relieved was reached in August, when 2,320,000 persons (22 per cent. of the total population) were on relief. The districts showing the largest percentage of the population on relief are Raipur and Betul (45), Balaghat (35), and Chanda (32). The provincial death-rate almost doubled, infant mortality at one time being very heavy. The total expenditure on relief amounted to nearly 450 lakhs of rupees.

Population and people.

142. The last census has shown for the first time a decrease in the population. The population of British territory has fallen from 10,800,000 to 9,900,000 (8·4 p. c.), that of the Feudatory States from 2,160,000 to 2,000,000 (7·6 p. c.). A small part of this decrease, estimated by the Census Superintendent at one and a half to two hundred thousand, is due to emigration to the Assam tea-gardens and, to a less extent, the Berars; but the bulk of the decrease is attributable to the direct or indirect results of famine. The decrease of population has occurred in the rural as opposed to the urban population, the latter having actually increased by 9 per cent.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Trade.

143. The completion of the main railway communications of the Province resulted in an enormous export of agricultural produce, principally wheat and rice. The value of imports rose from 400 to 500 lakhs of rupees and of exports from 610 to 730 lakhs of rupees. The last years of this decade have seen the almost complete collapse of this export trade, and the unparalleled conditions of a considerable import of food-grains. During the eight years ending 1890-91, the average imports and exports were 4·7 and 15·2 millions of maunds; in the last five years they have averaged 11·4 and 13·9 millions of maunds, respectively. The necessity for purchasing food supplies has more than doubled the imports, whilst the short crops have much reduced the exports. In 1893-94, a normal year, the Provinces spent Rs. 5·5 lakhs, on imported food-grains, in 1899-1900 Rs. 205 lakhs and in 1900-01 Rs. 282 lakhs. Food-grains to the value of Rs. 148 lakhs were imported in the first famine, whereas no less than Rs. 487 lakhs were so spent in the second famine. The collapse of the wheat trade has been the most remarkable feature of the trade of the Provinces during the past 10 years. Whereas the exports used to average 8 millions of maunds, they have not exceeded $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions in the last seven years. The wheat area has fallen from 4 million to 2 million acres. The exports of cotton have, on the other hand, shown much expansion, having increased in value from 45 lakhs to 120 lakhs of rupees. These heavy losses, however, seem to have had only a small effect on the purchasing power of the people, the value of the imports of other goods—cotton goods, salt, spices, dried fruits, and kerosine oil—being as large as ever. This is a hopeful sign that with favourable seasons the trade of the Provinces will soon be restored to its former level.

Condition of the people as shown by revenue-paying capacity.

144. The total revenue has fallen from Rs. L.[1] 158 in 1892-93 to Rs. L. 117 in 1900-01. The collections of land revenue were Rs. L. 75 in 1892-93, were highest in 1897-98 (Rs. L. 97), and were lowest in 1896-97 (Rs. L. 58) and 1900-01 (Rs. L. 33). Where the failure of crops has been severe Government has afforded relief in the way of liberal suspensions and remissions; and, where deterioration is at all conspicuous, by permanent abatements of the land revenue demand. The people of the Province have during the last seven years lost produce to the value of 40 crores. During the whole period the increase in their revenue demand consequent on revisions of settlement has not exceeded a crore of rupees, of which a portion has been suspended or remitted. The people have received in unrecovered takavi and charitable loans much more than the crore taken from them in increased revenue, not to mention $6\frac{1}{2}$ crores spent on famine-relief. The fact that in less than two years after the most serious failure of crops on record, and with a decreased population, the cultivated area is but little below the maximum ever attained, is conclusive proof that the recovery of the people is unchecked by the incidence of the land revenue. The income from excise has fallen from Rs. L. 30 to Rs. L. 21·5, partly resulting from the adoption of a policy of a closer supervision and partly from a decrease in spending power amongst the people. The reduction in trade has resulted in a reduction of income-tax from Rs. L. 4·9 to Rs. L. 4·1; the reduction in litigation in a decline in the sale of judicial stamps from Rs. L. 12 to Rs. L. 11; and the reduction in prosperity in a decline in the sale of non-judicial stamps from Rs. L. 5 to Rs. L. 4·6.

The aboriginal population.

145. The recent census shows a decrease in the numbers recorded as belonging to the aboriginal castes from 3,250,000, to 2,860,000, (12 per cent.), of whom 2,000,000 are Gonds. The aboriginal tribes are being ousted from the land by the better Hindu cultivator and are being pushed back into the hill and forest tracts. There are still a few aboriginal zamindars possessing large estates, but these are protected by the peculiar character of their tenure; they are generally indebted and show little signs of adapting themselves to the altered conditions of life. The aboriginal is fast disappearing as an ordinary village proprietor. It is the exception to find one in a prosperous condition, and their villages are constantly being transferred to Hindus, who are better cultivators and better managers. They do not even maintain their position as tenants, but sink to the

[1] "Rs. L." is a contraction for "lakhs of rupees."

lowest grade of village labourer. As a class they are all still grossly addicted to drink; many reports testify, however, that their drinking habits have somewhat improved during the decade.

146. *Malguzars* or village landlords now hold 19 per cent. of the occupied area as against 17 per cent. in 1891, though their numbers have decreased by 11·4 per cent. It is an opinion commonly held that during the famines the malguzars have suffered even more severely than the tenants. Most reports agree that the burden of indebtedness has increased, whilst there can be no doubt that the value of landed property has temporarily decreased, except in the cotton tracts. Apart from losses in his cultivation and in his rent collections, the malguzar has lost largely in his transactions as village grain-lender. Formerly the position of landlord was as much coveted for the profits made out of grain-lending to tenants as it was for profits out of cultivation and rent-collecting, but the famines ruined most of the grain-lending business. Government has assisted by large remissions of land revenue; but these involve corresponding remissions of rent, so that the income of the malguzar is still diminished. The standard of living has deteriorated; gram and juar are sometimes eaten instead of wheat and rice; houses are not kept in such good repair; and clothes are not so good. The decade has seen a great change in the relations of landlords with their tenants. The patriarchal status is rapidly disappearing and the power of the landlord in his village is much weaker. His authority is less respected, whilst the rent-paying conscience of the tenant has been weakened by the constant relief of suspensions and remissions. This change is due partly to the famines and partly to the changes in the Tenancy Act of 1898. **The malguzars.**

147. The number of tenants shows a decrease of 9 per cent. at the census. The total area held by them has increased during the decade from 14,120,000 to 16,250,000 acres in spite of some abandonments during the famines. One striking fact is the persistency with which tenants have clung to their land, even if unable to cultivate the whole of it. The incidence of rent per acre has decreased from 12 annas 9 pies to 12 annas, so that its burden is much the same as it was ten years ago, allowing for extension of cultivation to poorer soils. The average size of a holding is just about the same, *viz.*, 12 acres. All district officers report that the material condition of tenants has deteriorated, more especially amongst small tenants. Tenants work harder themselves; their women are more commonly employed in their fields; and they have reduced the number of their farm labourers. Their indebtedness has undoubtedly increased, principally owing to the non-payment of grain loans taken for seed. The rate of interest has also considerably increased. In Hoshangabad where agricultural indebtedness has been notoriously the heaviest, indebtedness amounts to about ten times the rental. In contrast with this the debt of a tenant in one of the poorest tracts works out at some Rs. 11 per head. The burden of debt has undoubtedly become overwhelming in the worst deteriorated tracts. Government has been alive to the burdens thrown upon agriculturists by excessive debt, and voluntary bankruptcy proceedings for the conciliation and liquidation of debts of both landlords and tenants have been successfully carried out in the worst tracts. The famines have resulted in restricting expenditure upon festivals, more owing to the curtailment of borrowing capacity than to a change of custom; but it is still most extravagant according to European opinions, and a tenant will yet spend about ten times his annual rent on a single family festival. The tenant has suffered a grievous loss by famine in the death of many plough-cattle. At the commencement of the decade he possessed 2,900,000 plough-cattle, whilst now he has only 2,250,000. **Tenants.**

148. The number of farm servants has decreased no less than 22 per cent. Many have sunk to the lower status of daily labourers, owing to landlords and tenants having employed a fewer number of regular hands. Reports show that a general tendency has been for wages in grain to decrease either in amount or by the change from superior to inferior kinds of grain, whilst in some tracts cash wages are being substituted for grain wages. Where cash wages are the rule, the amount has usually increased, but not more than in proportion to the rise of prices. Here again we find a tendency to substitute a hard-and-fast cash contract for the old customary contract under which the farm labourer was **Farm servants.**

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

practically a member of his employer's household. In the cotton tracts alone the position of the farm servant has undoubtedly improved, and he can command a better wage than in the past.

Day labourers.

149. With the decrease in the number of farm servants there has been an increase from 1,120,000 to 1,680,000 in that of field labourers, counterbalanced in some degree by a decrease from 580,000 to 270,000 in the number of casual labourers. Most districts report that there has been a considerable rise in the rate of wages for daily labour, which is to be expected with the rise in prices. This rise is again most marked in the cotton tracts. The rate of wages paid by ginning factories has risen from 3 to 4 annas, whilst an ordinary field labourer is now paid 3 annas a day instead of $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas. In almost all towns, wages of casual labour have largely risen, particularly in Nagpur, where a man now gets at least 4 annas and generally 5 annas for his day's labour, whereas he used to be content with 3 annas. In the northern districts, cash wages have not risen to the same extent, while customary grain wages for special work have decreased. The labourer's social condition in the northern districts has deteriorated; earthen pots are more commonly used instead of brass; his cloth is not so good as formerly, and he renews it less often. The transplanted rice districts of Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat suffered severely; many labourers emigrated, and there is now a general complaint of the scarcity of labour at transplanting time. There is consequently a rise of wages, the ordinary rate being now 2 to 3 annas instead of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 annas a day. Raipur and Bilaspur are exceptional rice districts, where owing to broadcast sowing there is not the same demand for casual labour. In these districts there has been a substantial decrease of wages, and whereas formerly the daily labourer was better off than in other parts of the Province, he is perhaps now the worst off of all.

The non-agricultural population.

150. Village servants have suffered severely. They are generally remunerated by grain dues paid by the tenants, but during the famines the dues often remained unpaid. Government was obliged to give liberal assistance to the village accountant and watchman, who are the principal village servants. Cartmen are another class who are not prosperous. The village artizans, carpenters and blacksmiths, have not suffered so much. The educated classes are increasing in numbers, and there is a distinct rise in their standard of comfort. They build larger and better houses, more after the model of those occupied by Europeans. There also seems to be a distinct loosening of the bonds of strict caste discipline. They dress more in the European style; many smoke cigarettes, drink soda-water and cool it with ice; newspapers are read more feely; cricket, tennis and other games are more popular.

Recovery during the past two years.

151. The above picture has been painted in tones which are on the whole distinctly gloomy, though in parts, as when depicting the condition of the cotton tracts, it is relieved by some touches of prosperity. But the past two years have very materially improved the situation. Although in the worst deteriorated rice districts there were tracts in which, as a consequence of poor crops in the year 1900-01, some anxiety was felt, yet these tracts were small and isolated and the relief given was confined to the very poorest of the people. Even this small measure of relief was found to be unnecessary when an exceptionally abundant flowering of the mahua tree (*bassia latifolia*) placed these classes in possession of an ample food supply. Considered generally the crops of 1900-01, though they cannot be described as very good, at least put agriculturists in possession of the means of recovery, as is clearly shown by the very large increase in the area put under crops in 1901 and the more valuable nature of these crops; this area being only 6·5 per cent. less than the maximum hitherto recorded. These facts indicate that most districts have taken a long stride towards recovery, and the reports of Commissioners dated the beginning of the year 1902 agree in stating that the upward movement towards prosperity was then very marked. The tracts which still have a great deal of lost ground to make up are the east and south of Raipur, parts of Bilaspur, the Chhattisgarh zamindaris, the Khurai tahsil of the Saugor district, which has not yet got on level terms with its great enemy, the "*kans*" grass (*saccharum spontaneum*), the Hoshangabad district, which is in a similar plight, and the Balaghat and Betul districts.

# CHAPTER II.

# ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

## 1.—REALISATION OF THE REVENUE.[1]

**Demand.**

152. Changes affecting the revenue for a longer period than one year will be given under the sub-head "Settlement."

*Land Revenue on the roll.*—The net demand on account of land revenue on the roll at the beginning of the year was Rs. 86,50,000. The following remissions and suspensions of land revenue were granted with a view to affording relief where the outturn of the crops was poor. (A description of the latter will be found in the section on "Weather and Crops" in the report for the preceding year.) A sum of Rs. 25,000 was suspended in parts of Seoni, where there was a failure of the kharif, Rs. 65,000 in Betul, and Rs. 5,000 in Damoh on account of damage caused by hail. Widespread damage to the leguminous crops in Hoshangabad led to the remission of Rs. 90,000. The serious failure of crops in the Nagpur country was met in Wardha by the remission of Rs. 32,000 in the Hinganghat tahsil, in Chanda by the suspension of the whole of the revenue demand of the Brahmapuri tahsil amounting to Rs. 95,000, in Bhandara by the suspension of Rs. 2,95,000, *i. e.*, of 64 per cent. of the demand, and in Balaghat by the remission of Rs. 85,000 and the suspension of a further sum of Rs. 72,000, or in the aggregate of 66 per cent. of the demand in that district. Further east in Chhattisgarh the deterioration in Bilaspur and Raipur led to the remission or suspension, in the former of Rs. 60,000 and in the latter of Rs. 65,000. The total remissions and suspensions thus amounted to Rs. 8,90,000. The permanent land revenue demand was increased by the determination of a short term abatement in Hoshangabad, which added Rs. 80,000 to the demand. Abatements granted in Jubbulpore of Rs. 55,000, in Hoshangabad of Rs. 2,75,000 and in Nimar of Rs. 11,000, were the only other alterations of importance in the demand of land revenue on the roll. As affected by these changes the demand for collection was Rs. 74,40,000. The arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year were Rs. 76,00,000. Of this sum Rs. 39,72,000 were remitted, and of the balance a sum of Rs. 9,33,000 was set down for collection. The demand on account of cesses was Rs. 6,23,000.

*Land revenue not on the roll.*—The demand on account of land revenue not on the roll, which consists mainly of the revenue of land held in ryotwari villages, was Rs. 2,22,000 on account of arrears and Rs. 2,61,000 on account of current demand. The miscellaneous land revenue demand was Rs. 49,000.

**Collections.**

153. *Land revenue on the roll.*—The demand in the case of land revenue on the roll was Rs. 74,40,000 for the current year and Rs. 9,33,000 on account of arrears. The collections were Rs. 72,00,000 and Rs. 6,70,000, *i. e.*, 97 per cent. and 72 per cent. respectively. Collections of arrears were most successful in Nimar, Jubbulpore, Seoni, and Chhindwara, and were small in Hoshangabad, Raipur, Bhandara and Bilaspur. Collections on account of current demand were below 95 per cent. in Narsinghpur, Chanda, Balaghat and Bhandara. The short collections in Narsinghpur were unsatisfactory, as the greater portion of these arrears were due by the Court of Wards of that district, which is also responsible for a portion of the arrears in Hoshangabad.

*Land revenue not on the roll.*—Of the arrears demand of Rs. 2,22,000 a sum of Rs. 81,000 was collected; and of the current demand, which was Rs. 2,61,000, the collections were Rs. 1,99,000.

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[1] Further details and statistics will be found in the "Resolution on the Revenue Administration of the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1901," published at the Secretariat Press, Nagpur.

REALIZATION OF THE REVENUE.

Coercive processes.

154. There are 32,800 mahals in the malguzari portion of the Province. 327 defaulters were arrested, but it was only found necessary to exercise the further coercion of imprisonment in the Civil Jail in 12 cases. 7,300 attachments of moveable property were ordered and 1,800 effected, but sale was carried out in but 150 of these cases; there were 40 cases of attachment of the mahal. These figures are a strong indication of what has been noticed in all the local reports, namely, that delay in payment was due rather to contumacy than to inability to pay. There can also be no doubt that the very liberal remissions and suspensions granted in recent years by Government have in parts led many to hope for, if not to expect, a continuance of such measures, and many others, though not sharing these hopes or expectations, preferred to wait and see what time might bring forth. In a few cases where mahals were attached the step was rendered necessary by the attitude of the tenantry, especially of such tenants as the Chamars of Chhattisgarh, where refusal to pay to the malguzar necessitated attachment and the exercise of the more summary methods of realization which the provisions of the Land Revenue Act gives in such cases. When, however, the appearance of coercion as represented by the statistics is discounted by a consideration of the circumstances indicated above, there can be no doubt that the revenue was collected with a very slight amount of real pressure.

Advances under the Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

155. In the case of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act the demand was Rs. 2,43,000 on account of principal and Rs. 32,000 on account of interest; and collections were Rs. 76,000 and Rs. 16,000, respectively. In the case of loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act the demand was Rs. 23,90,000 and Rs. 2,18,000 on account of principal and interest respectively, and the amounts collected were Rs. 3,74,000 and Rs. 27,000. Although, in view of the fact that a considerable portion of the above demand was under enquiry and practically under suspension, and that a policy of great leniency was adopted, the collections on account of principal were on the whole not unsatisfactory, those on account of interest cannot be so regarded.

## 2.—SURVEYS.

SURVEYS.

Traverse Survey.

156. During the field season 1901-02 the officer in charge of the party deputed by the Imperial Survey Department to undertake traverse surveys in these Provinces surveyed an area of 715 square miles.

Survey of Ryotwari and Jagirdari tracts.

157. The progress made in the cadastral survey of the ryotwari tracts in Hoshangabad, Nimar, Betul and the ryotwari and jagirdari tracts in Chhindwara is shown below:—

| District. | | Number of villages. | Area in square miles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hoshangabad | ... | 10 | 9 |
| Nimar | ... | 178 | 457 |
| Betul | ... | 7 | 8 |
| Chhindwara — Jagirs | ... | 174 | 523 |
| Chhindwara — Ryotwari | ... | 18 | 18 |

The expenditure incurred on these operations amounted to Rs. 20,548 in Hoshangabad and Nimar, Rs. 677 in Betul, and Rs. 11,754 in Chhindwara.

## 3.—SETTLEMENTS.

SETTLEMENTS.

Assessment Reports.

158. The reviews of the Commissioner of Settlements on the final reports of the revision of assessment in the Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul, Wardha and Balaghat districts were submitted during the year, and the orders of the Government of India on the Seoni, Narsinghpur, Chhindwara and Balaghat Settlements have been received. In consequence of the deterioration of certain tracts in the Wardha district, it was decided that some abatement should be given before the Settlement was reported for sanction.

159. Settlement operations continued in the Chanda district and map correction work preparatory to assessment continued in Raipur (Khalsa and Zamindari), Bilaspur and Sambalpur. The work accomplished in the Chanda district during the field season of 1901-02 was the attestation of 438 villages in the Chanda and Sironcha tahsils and 289 in the Zamindaris, besides the field attestation of 58 villages of the Chanda tahsil. Of the balance of 247 villages re-attested in the Warora tahsil, rent rates for 154 villages have been submitted by the Settlement Officer. The Settlement Officer also submitted assessment proposals for two groups of the Warora tahsil comprising 147 villages, the revised assessments of which will result in an enhancement of Rs. 8,311 in the land revenue. In the Khalsa portion of the Raipur district the correction of the maps of 436 villages, covering an area of 712 square miles, was accomplished. This completes the map correction of the district. Of the 527 villages attested the Settlement Officer submitted Rent-rate Reports for 425 villages comprising an area of 772 square miles, and Assessment Reports for 573 villages comprising an area of 989 square miles, resulting in an enhancement of Rs. 23,984, or 17 per cent., in the land revenue. The operations in the Raipur Zamindaris during the open season consisted of the map correction and the attestation of records of the balance of villages left over from last year. The maps of 575 villages were brought up to date; two villages were re-surveyed as the maps were very inaccurate, and four were surveyed for the first time. The revised revenue of 88 villages in the South-Western Zamindaris was announced during the year. The Settlement Officer also submitted the Preliminary Report for the North-Western Zamindaris and Assessment Reports for nine groups comprising 1,532 villages and 49 Forest mahals. The enhancements in the kamil-jama which will result from this revision will amount to Rs. 48,953, or 72 per cent. In the Bilaspur district the maps of 267 villages, covering an area of 573 square miles, were dealt with, thus completing the work in the Khalsa portion of the district. The Settlement Officer of Sambalpur joined the district in January 1902. The operations comprised the amendment of maps and records of the Sambalpur tahsil and the attestation and inspection of the Bargarh tahsil. Map correction was carried out in 348 villages, covering an area of 558 square miles, which completes the work of map correction in the Khalsa portion of the district. The attestation of 364 out of 518 Khalsa villages in the Bargarh tahsil was completed during the year, the area being 488 square miles.

**Progress of Assessment.**

160. An abatement of revenue was made in a few deteriorated villages of the Narsinghpur district. A reduction of Rs. 8,974 in the land revenue has been given for a period of three years (1901-02 to 1903-04). It was also found that some deterioration had occurred in certain villages of the Wardha district and an abatement of rents and revenue was undertaken. A reduction of Rs. 5,380 in the land revenue has been given for a period of three years. Since the close of the year similar operations have been undertaken in the Bhandara and Balaghat districts, which will be carried out on the lines followed in the Wardha district subject to certain limitations. Considerable deterioration had occurred in the Betul district, and the abatement of rents and revenue was commenced in July and is still proceeding. The continuance of the abated rents and revenue in the Saugor and Rehli tahsils of the Saugor district has been sanctioned for a further period of three years—up to the end of the year 1904-05. The abatement of land revenue in a deteriorated portion of the Raipur district has been undertaken by the Settlement Department.

**Abatements of rents and revenue in deteriorated tracts.**

## 4.—LAND RECORDS.[1]

LAND RECORDS.

161. The conditions under which the Land Record Staff worked continued to be abnormal. In some districts the beginning of the year found them still engaged in famine work, in others their services were required in connection with abatement, conciliation, land revenue remission or suspension proceedings. In Chhattisgarh their services were required by the Settlement Officers, and to a smaller extent the survey operations in other districts hampered them in the due performance of their

**General.**

[1] Further details will be found in the "Resolution on the Revenue Administration of the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1901," published at the Secretariat Press, Nagpur.

LAND RECORDS.

ordinary duties. But it was the census which made the most serious inroads on their time, and practically the whole of the staff was employed on this duty. The inevitable result was that the work suffered both in accuracy and in punctuality, and in Chhattisgarh the regular returns had to be replaced by estimates. Bearing the above mentioned facts in mind, the work on the whole must be considered satisfactory.

**Revisions of Land Record establishments.**

162. General revisions of establishment have been sanctioned in Nimar, Saugor and Betul. In all three there has been an increase of one in the number of the posts of Revenue Inspector. In Nimar and Saugor the number of patwaris has been considerably reduced; in Betul the revision has given rise to some discontent. There is still considerable scope for reduction in the numbers, but the existence of hereditary rights and the necessity of dealing leniently with the existing staff preclude any sudden reduction in the number of posts at present, and reductions will be made in the future as vacancies occur. The complete revision of the establishment in Raipur and Bilaspur had to be postponed as a consequence of the restriction of settlement operations, but a scheme has been submitted by the Settlement Commissioner which should improve the quality of the work in these districts where improvement is very urgently required. An increased grant has been made from Provincial funds to the patwaris of the Damoh district whose local income has suffered by the abatements of revenue and rents.

**Patwaris.**

163. Attention has already been called to the extent to which the peculiar circumstances of the year added to the multifarious duties of the patwari. Field work was started late and its quality suffered somewhat in consequence. On the whole the staff is reported to have risen to the occasion; but the urgency of the work required the maintenance of a very high state of efficiency. It is in consequence not surprising that the number of punishments increased. There are 4,800 patwaris and 1,200 punishments were inflicted, of which 180 were dismissals. Of the latter 37 were for dishonesty, mainly in connection with the distribution of loans in the famine. The work of the staff is worst in Mandla and in the Chhattisgarh districts. A considerable number of patwaris are still non-resident, especially in the wilder parts of the Provinces, where literates are few. One of the effects of the recent series of bad years has been the neglect of the training of candidates for the post of patwari, and there can be no doubt that the knowledge of the dearth of substitutes has conduced to lowering the state of discipline among the staff of patwaris. Close attention will now be given to the work of training. Aided by improved finances, endeavours will be made to give the direction of the staff a more sympathetic aspect. The staff is in places underpaid, and in view of the high standard of work required and the practical absence of any inducement to good work, rewards will in future be given with a more liberal hand, and greater facilities will be afforded in the granting of leave. The number of candidates who passed the prescribed examination for the post of patwari was satisfactory. A considerable number of patwaris whose work required improvement were put through a course of training.

**Village maps.**

164. In three districts the correction of the village maps was carried on under the supervision of trained officers of the Survey of India Department. A good deal was done in all other districts, except Seoni, during the rains towards the renewal of traces which had become unserviceable. Considerable improvement has been effected in the method of preservation of the traces. There is yet much ground for improvement amongst patwaris in the important work of map correction, to which the attention of district officers has been called.

**Village papers.**

165. Village papers were filed in fairly good time. In four districts all papers were submitted punctually. The exigencies of census work during the month of March probably accounts for the delay in the case of the statistics of cropping, the first of which is due on the 1st April. The check of these papers in the Tahsil Office was sufficient, and revealed a somewhat larger proportion of error than usual.

**Survey marks and accounts of rental collections.**

166. Patwaris are also required to report on the condition of village boundary marks; the condition of these is generally reported to be satisfactory, but in some places such as Hoshangabad they have been allowed to fall into a very bad state of

repair. This matter requires careful attention as patwaris are naturally reluctant to bring to light the laches of malguzars. There has been an improvement in the recently introduced work of ascertaining rental collections.

Revenue Inspectors.

167. The amount of checking done by Revenue Inspectors was less than last year, a result due in the main to the census operations. The number of punishments inflicted was only half that of last year. The number of khasra entries checked varied from 24 per cent. in Wardha to 7 per cent. in Bhandara, a district where the work of the Inspectors was not satisfactory. During the year 10 Revenue Inspectors were promoted to the post of Naib-Tahsildar and four others received advancement in other directions.

Superintendents of Land Records.

168. With the exception of the two districts of Bhandara and Chhindwara the work of the Superintendents is well reported on.

Check by District Staff.

169. With few exceptions the amount of check done by Tahsildars and the superior executive staff has been very small. The attention of District Officers has been called to the very great importance of this work, and it is hoped that the current year will show improvement.

Compilations of village statistics.

170. The compilations of village statistics intended for the use of the superior executive staff have on the whole been fairly well written up to date. The register known as the circle note-book will have its utility enhanced by the simplification of the tables and by making the patwari's circle the statistical unit instead of, as at present, the village. The famine note-books which have become out of date are being again taken in hand, with a view to ascertain what local improvements can with advantage be undertaken as village relief works.

## 5—WASTE LANDS.

WASTE LANDS.

Progress of allotment.

171. The allotment of waste lands has been undertaken in eight districts, namely, Damoh, Mandla, Seoni, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Nagpur, Chanda and Balaghat. The revenue of the land allotted during the year was Rs. 15,000, while that of the land relinquished was Rs. 7,500. The total amount allotted at the end of the year was 517,000 acres paying Rs. 2,13,000 revenue. Of this area, 166,000 acres paying Rs. 51,000 revenue were in the Mandla district, 159,000 acres paying Rs. 1,04,000 revenue in the Nimar district, and 96,000 acres paying Rs. 20,000 revenue in the Balaghat district. The balance that remains for allotment is 400,000 acres, assessed to a revenue of Rs. 1,20,000, of which 200,000 acres assessed to a revenue of Rs. 63,000 are in Mandla, 51,000 acres assessed to Rs. 23,000 in Nimar, and 71,000 acres assessed to Rs. 13,500 in the Balaghat district.

Settlement.

172. Rent-rates for 3 villages in the Saugor district and 4 villages in the Chanda district were sanctioned, and rent-rates for 10 villages in Hoshangabad and 54 villages in the Nimar district were received. Proposals for the regular settlement in ryotwari fashion of the 3 villages in the Saugor district referred to above and a plot comprising 74 acres in the Damoh district were sanctioned.

Rice villages.

173. The progress made in the Chanda district in the construction and repair of tanks in villages held under the rice rules was satisfactory. In 11 villages tanks were completed by the lessees. In 25 villages the amount of money spent on tanks was Rs. 17,529 against Rs. 19,118 promised. In 4 villages nothing was spent during the year and the lessees will have to be ejected. Cultivation in the rice villages is still small and consists largely of open field crops as the tanks are incomplete. These villages are yet jungle clearings, and their progress has been marred by successive bad seasons.

Excision from Government forests.

174. Culturable areas aggregating 69,737 acres were excised from Government forests for the purpose of ryotwari settlement. These areas are situated in the Saugor, Mandla, Seoni, Nimar, Chhindwara and Chanda districts.

WARDS ESTATES.

## 6.—WARDS ESTATES.[1]

**General.**

175. The number of estates has fallen from 163 to 142, of which three are managed by the Deputy Commissioner under the Guardians and Wards Act; the latter are very small. Statistics relating to the estates under management may be summarised as follows. The area of the estates is 6,340 square miles, *i. e.*, 7·5 per cent. of the area of the Provinces apart from the Feudatory States, the cultivated area is 2,420 square miles, the rental demand Rs. 9,80,000, and the total income Rs. 13,60,000. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 11,30,000, of which Rs. 5,30,000, or a sum equal to 6 per cent. of the provincial demand, was paid as Government land revenue and cesses. The total liabilities amounted to Rs. 21,87,000. There are two estates with an area of from 100 to 150 square miles, three estates with an area of from 150 to 200 square miles and four with an area of from 200 to 250 square miles. These are Ambagarh Chowki, Koracha, Koradia and Chhuri. Those still larger in area are:—

| | Area in square miles. | Income. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Panabaras ... ... | 425 | 23,000 |
| Bindra-Nawagarh ... ... | 475 | 1,20,000 |
| Pagara ... ... | 495 | 25,000 |
| Phuljhar ... ... | 540 | 42,000 |
| Borasambar ... ... | 555 | 38,000 |

The only other estates with a rent-roll or income exceeding Rs. 50,000 are—

| | Area in square miles. | Rental demand. Rs. | Income. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Swasthanik Estate ... | 95 | 66,000 | 117,000 |
| Sobhapur ... | 139 | 53,000 | 39,000 |
| Fattehpur ... | 155 | 59,000 | 42,000 |

The past succession of bad years has reduced many of the estates to a condition of bankruptcy, most of these being estates which were taken over before the adverse seasons began, and which were even then in a position of very doubtful solvency. The assumption of the charge of such estates as those just referred to was determined upon under the influence of hopes of a series of good years; these hopes have not been fulfilled, and the result has been to cast upon District Officers a most burdensome and, in most cases, fruitless task. An enquiry is now proceeding with a view to ascertaining the estates whose position is hopeless. The relinquishment of these will enable the Court of Wards to concentrate its attention on those where there is good prospect of speedy recovery.

**Income.**

176. A return of better seasons has been accompanied by an increase in the income from Rs. 10,68,000 to Rs. 13,60,000. Of this, Rs. 7,67,000 was contributed by rents and Rs. 1,56,000 by forests, the income of Bindra-Nawagarh under the latter head being Rs. 42,000. The collection of rents was on the whole satisfactory. The inhabitants of the backward zamindaris are reported to be prompt in their rent payments. On the other hand the wards who cultivate home-farm lands are amongst the worst defaulters. Collections on account of arrears of rent were small, but most of these arrears were under suspension. Enquiries are proceeding with a view to the striking off of arrears which are irrecoverable and the fixing of easy instalments where recovery is decided upon. In addition to the encouragement which the defining of their liabilities will give to the tenantry, the accounts of the estates will benefit by the substitution of a real for the present fictitious valuation of their assets.

**Expenditure.**

177. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 9,40,000 to Rs. 11,30,000, to which sum land revenue contributed Rs. 5,30,000, cost of management Rs. 1,82,000, and personal expenditure Rs. 1,71,000. The land revenue was, generally speaking,

[1] Further details will be found in the "Report on the management by Government of Private Estates in the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1901," published at the Secretariat Press, Nagpur.

paid in full, which has not unfortunately been the case in recent years. The prime importance of punctuality in meeting this obligation has been frequently insisted upon, as failure is apt to invite adverse criticism on the part of malguzars. Now that steps are being taken to get rid of the most encumbered estates, there should be improvement in this respect in future.

**Seed-grain advances.**

178. The bad harvests of recent years have necessarily led the Court of Wards to restrict its grain-lending transactions. These may be expected to expand as times improve, and the advisability of advancing cleaned, and if possible selected, seed will receive attention. The extremely low rate of interest demanded by the Court of Wards must make these advances of very great value.

**Improvements.**

179. Very little was done under this important head, as the building up of a reserve must for some time engage the first place in the majority of the estates. It was, however, possible in the more solvent to expend Rs. 55,700, of which Rs. 24,000 was spent in Bindra-Nawagarh. In anticipation of the requirements of future years, programmes of useful works are being drawn up.

**Liquidation of debt.**

180. Rs. 1,02,000 was borrowed during the year, and liabilities to the extent of Rs. 51,000 were discharged out of the debt so incurred. A further sum of Rs. 92,000 was paid off by the sale of property and Rs. 94,000 was defrayed out of current income, leaving a debt of Rs. 21,87,000 outstanding.

**Education of minors.**

181. Favourable accounts have been received of most of the minors. It is proposed to enhance the practical value of their education by sending those who are suitable to Nagpur to attend a course in the Agricultural Class which has recently been opened for the sons of landowners.

**Relations of the Court with its tenantry.**

182. The relations of the Court of Wards with its tenants have been characterised by considerable leniency, as any undue pressure might have had untoward results at a time when the demand is more for tenants than for fields. The action taken in reference to arrears of rent has already been referred to. Very few suits were filed for arrears. It has been necessary in a few cases to right matters where, whether as a result of ignorance or a mistaken zeal, the local agent has acted contrary to the provisions or spirit of the Tenancy Act.

**Miscellaneous.**

183. The system referred to last year of grouping estates into suitable circles has been continued. It permits of the dispensing with the services of a number of local managers in favour of fewer but at the same time abler men. The substitution of such better paid managers who will, in the higher grades, be exclusively Government servants, and if possible recruits from the Department of Land Revenue and Agriculture, must conduce to efficiency.

## 7.—REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES.[1]

REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES.

**Relief afforded by Government.**

184. A part of the policy adopted by the Administration towards the agricultural classes has already been set out in the section dealing with the realization of the revenue, in which reference has been made to the relief afforded by the remission and suspension of land revenue and the abatement of the settlement demand. The overhauling of the arrears accounts of land revenue and loans to agriculturalists has been undertaken with a view to affording further relief where the expediency of this step is admitted. The arrears of land revenue outstanding at the beginning of the year were Rs. 76,00,000. Of this amount Rs. 40,00,000 was remitted during the year. Enquiry was still proceeding at the end of the year, and since then further large sums have been remitted. The outstandings on account of loans to agriculturalists were at the beginning of the year more than 31½ lakhs of rupees. Of this large amount the greater part was advanced during the cycle of failures, and much of it is irrecoverable, except in long instalments. Enquiries into the financial position of the debtors were proceeding during the year, and a considerable portion of the debt was remitted.

[1] Further details will be found in the "Resolution on the Revenue Administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1900-01, ending the 30th September 1901," published at the Secretariat Press, Nagpur.

REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES.

"Conciliation" proceedings.

185. Conciliation work, in which, with the assistance of an officer of Government, the parties determine out of court the amount which the debtor has to pay on the basis of the rehabilitation, so far as is possible, of the latter, was in progress in the districts of Saugor and Balaghat. In the latter district about a third of a debt of 17½ lakhs was surrendered by the creditors. The proceedings were viewed at first, not unnaturally, with a certain amount of suspicion, but they have, by the force of their inherent merits and by the consideration with which they have been conducted, ended by winning over those who at the outset were amongst the most obstinate opponents. This work has now been extended to the districts of Bhandara and Hoshangabad.

Advance of loans by Government.

186. Loans for improvements were very little in demand. Loans for the purchase of seed and cattle were advanced to a large extent mainly in the eastern tracts of the Nagpur Division, in Hoshangabad, Chhindwara and Betul, and in the districts of Raipur and Bilaspur. The demand for these loans has been considerably curtailed since the introduction of the system of granting advances on the joint responsibility of all the applicants in a village.

Recovery of the cultivating classes.

187. Among the more important gauges of the prosperity of the cultivating classes are the extent of the cultivated and occupied areas, of the areas under the different crops, the number of sales of and the prices obtained for land, the number of plough-cattle, and the manner and extent to which the revenue and rent-paying classes discharge their obligations to Government and their landlords. The tracts which are the most deteriorated are those in which rice is the dominant crop, and, in a lesser degree, those in which the spring crops are grown over large areas. On the whole local reports agree in stating that there has been a very marked recovery, and statistics showing the occupied and cropped areas bear out this conclusion. During the past year there has been a marked recovery in the area placed under the more valuable staples.

Transfers of land.

188. Transfers of land largely increased during the year, in spite of the fact that sales through the Collector's Court were under suspension till June 1901. The land revenue assessed or assessable on the land transferred by private sales was Rs. 1,00,000, on that sold by order of the Court Rs. 36,000, and on that leased or mortgaged with possession Rs. 29,000; in all Rs. 1,65,000 or 2 per cent. of the provincial land revenue. Transfers were largest in Saugor, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad. In the preceding year land had, on account of the famine, lost a great deal of its attraction as an investment, and the inevitable shortness of capital had contracted the money market in spite of the increased importunity of borrowers. An increase in the numbers of transfers was therefore to be expected with the advent of a better season. An analysis of the consideration money shows that the price of land has appreciated. With the exception of those in the Jubbulpore Division the great majority of the transfers have been in favour of agriculturists, and the expropriated malguzar has been largely the aboriginal or other thriftless landowner, who must by the force of circumstances give place to the more intelligent and better managing proprietor.

Malguzars.

189. All reports agree that the malguzari class has suffered more than the tenants. Malguzars have been driven to lease out their home-farm to a very large extent in the districts of Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Bhandara. In the former two districts they have now sublet their home-farms to the extent of 50 per cent. and in Bhandara to the extent of 66⅔ per cent. On the other hand the small extent to which malguzars had to be pressed to pay the land revenue demand has already been noticed. A further indication of their ability to meet their more pressing liabilities is afforded by the fact that in very few of the cases where transfer was by order of the Court was it necessary to proceed to actual sale.

Tenants.

190. The increase in the area held by tenants is an indication of their recovery. Tenants are generally reported on the whole to have paid practically the whole of their rents. The only tenants who proved refractory were the Chamars of Chhattisgarh. There were very few ejectments or surrenders. There are some 1,400,000 holdings in the Province. There were 9,000 suits for arrears of rent, but in only 5 per cent. of these was execution carried to the point of actual ejectment.

Relations of malguzars and tenants.

191. On the whole the relations of landlord and tenant appear to have been good. The protective sections of the Tenancy Act have done much to curtail the power of the oppressive malguzar. The intervention of the authorities has occasionally been called for, but when it is remembered that malguzars have suffered greatly during the famines and that tenants have often acquired loose notions about paying their dues, the attitude of the malguzars as a class is very creditable.

Protection of agriculturists.

192. The protection of the agricultural classes has been for many years provided for under the Code of Civil Procedure by the transfer to the Collector's Court for execution, of decrees ordering the sale of land devoted to agriculture; and more recently it has been the object of the special legislation contained in the Tenancy Act of 1898. Under the former the postponement of execution, which had been directed in the previous year, has secured better prices in cases where the land has actually been sold, and in others the delay has allowed the debtor to profit by the return of more favourable seasons and enabled him to extricate himself from his position. The provisions of the Tenancy Act compelling malguzars to obtain sanction to the transfer of their permanent home-farm ("sir" land) has undoubtedly engendered thrift. Some 636 applications for sanction to transfer "sir" land were presented, mainly in Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Bilaspur. There were 202 applications for the deposit of rent, of which 110 were in the districts of Hoshangabad and Sambalpur. Some 1,080 applications were made for ejectment of tenants for non-payment of rent, and of these 824 were presented in five districts, the largest number being in Narsinghpur (276). For reinstatement after ejectment there were 649 applications, of which 163 were in the Jubbulpore district; and for the conferral of occupancy rights over a holding, the number of applications was 180, of which 170 were presented in three districts. With these exceptions not much use is as yet made of the new provisions of the Tenancy Act; but this is no doubt due to ignorance of the law, which the instruction in the elements of law of landlord and tenant recently included in the curriculum of Primary Schools will do much to dispel.

Village Officers.

193. Considerable attention has been devoted to the adequate remuneration of village officers, which has been secured to them by the grant of rent-free land. With some exceptions, mainly in Raipur and the neighbouring tracts, where there have been some cases of cattle-poisoning on the part of the village watchmen, these officers are reported to have worked well.

# CHAPTER III.

# PROTECTION.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

## 1.—LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

194. The Legislative Authority for the Central Provinces is the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

## 2.—COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

195. The only Act of the Imperial Legislature passed during the year 1901 which specifically affects the Central Provinces is Act IV of 1901 (an Act to further amend the Law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces).

POLICE.

## 3.—POLICE.[1]

Crime.

196. The fall in the total number of cognizable offences from 41,000 in 1900 to 25,300 in 1901, reflects the general recovery from the famine of 1900. The figures for 1897 and 1898, in which the conditions were roughly speaking similar, were 50,000 and 21,000. The districts in which general crime in 1901 was noticeably above the normal were Bhandara, Hoshangabad, Raipur and Sambalpur. Sambalpur again stood out as the most criminal district of the Central Provinces, heading the list with a total of 3,400 cognizable offences.

Offences against the State.

197. The number of cases of offences against the State greatly decreased. A few cases of professional coining by means of moulds came to light in 1901, but none of machine-made coin. No cases occurred in which the false coins were of really good metal or make. There are still a number of professional coiners or utterers of mould-made base coins roaming about in the Central Provinces. Personation of public servants was more frequent than usual. The favourite character for assumption seems to have been that of a Tahsil chaprasi or a Police officer.

Serious offences against the person.

198. The total number of serious offences against the person was 1,140 against 1,250 in 1900 and was considerably well below the normal. There were 150 cases of murder in 1901 against 209 in the preceding year. The districts of Bhandara and Raipur again headed the list with 14 murders each. The number of rape cases registered was unusually large (51), but the number of convictions was small.

Dacoities, robberies and burglaries.

199. The total number of other serious offences against person or property decreased from 12,200 in 1900 to 6,900 in 1901. This class includes, among others, robberies, dacoities and burglaries. In Raipur the fall was smallest, *viz.*, from 1,080 to 920. Dacoities occurred in 1901 in 10 districts, and were most numerous in Sambalpur. The increase in crime in this district may be ascribed to three main causes, *viz.*, the existence of lawlessness in some of the Native States on the border, the effect of high prices on a class of the inhabitants easily moved to commit crime, and the inefficiency of the local police. On the south-western border of the district dacoities were vigorously suppressed by a force of special police, and in the east the dacoits were successfully dealt with by the local police reinforced by large drafts from other districts. In the Bilaspur district a gang, including a number of Chamars, led by a Muhammadan ex-constable gave great trouble. The only other districts where dacoities were at all numerous were the frontier districts of Saugor and Nimar. There were 193 robberies in 1901, the same number as in the preceding year. Sambalpur (35)

[1] Further details and statistics will be found in the "Report on the Police Administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1901," published at the Secretariat Press, Nagpur, and in the "Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1901-02."

again headed the list. It may here be noted that robbery, technically so-called, includes many offences of a character far less serious than that usually implied by the term, and that this makes the state of crime appear from the returns to be graver than it really is. Burglaries numbered 6,400 in 1901 against 11,500 in 1900 and 4,600 in 1898. Only in Sambalpur and Raipur were the figures high. In Raipur most of the offences were of a very petty nature.

Minor offences against property.

200. The number of minor offences against property fell from 23,000 in 1900 to 12,500 in 1901; in 1898 they numbered 10,238. Thefts are the most important item in this class. The number of ordinary thefts decreased from 16,800 in 1900 to 9,300 in 1901, while cattle thefts decreased from 4,800 to 2,250. Cattle thefts were, as usual, most frequent in the Chhattisgarh districts. In Balaghat, Chanda and Sambalpur a considerable number of cattle appear to have been poisoned or otherwise killed for the sake of their hides or carcases.

Investigation and prosecution.

201. Sixty-three per cent. of the cases reported (22,000) were investigated; of these 54 per cent. ended in conviction. Convictions were obtained in 81 per cent. of the number of cases decided. Some 15,100 persons were arrested, of whom 73 per cent. were convicted. Of Rs. 4,30,000 worth of property stolen 44 per cent. was recovered. Except in the matter of recovery of property, there was a falling-off in the results attained as compared with 1900, but in that year crime was of a more simple character. An unusually large number of offences against the person were compounded by the aggrieved persons. Ninety persons were convicted of murder, but in only 14 cases was the death sentence confirmed.

Previous convictions and surveillance.

202. Previous convictions were proved against 1,800 persons in 1901 as compared with 3,500 in 1900 and 1,430 in 1898; Nimar and Wardha showed the fewest cases. Steps have been taken to remove from the local lists of persons under surveillance the names of a great number of persons who were convicted of petty offences committed in the stress of the famines. This will give greater prominence to those cases where surveillance is really required, and will conduce to the efficiency of the police in this direction and at the same time serve the best interests of the villagers.

Bad-livelihood sections.

203. The number of persons proceeded against for bad livelihood was 326 in 1901 against 232 in 1900 and 188 in 1899. There were in the Sambalpur district 200 prosecutions in 1901, out of which 163 were successful. These high figures were due to a regular campaign against the Gandas of that district, who were ascertained to be living on crime. In most other districts there is still room for increased action under these sections.

Abstention from investigation.

204. Orders were issued in September 1901 on the subject of abstention from investigation in cases of petty crime. It is, however, noticeable that the percentage of investigations to cases reported has for some years been on the decrease; and whereas 10 years ago the percentage of investigation in cases of house-breakings and thefts was about 75 per cent., it was in 1901 below 60 per cent. As yet there has been no suspicion of cases not being reported in consequence of the orders that had been passed as to abstention from investigation, nor is there any indication of criminals taking advantage of non-investigation by resorting more freely to petty crime.

Financial.

205. The total cost of the Provincial Police Force decreased from Rs. 14,80,000 in 1900 to Rs. 14,00,000 in 1901.

Personnel.

206. The strength of the police was at the close of the year 1,400 officers and 7,000 constables. In most districts there has been considerable difficulty in obtaining suitable recruits. The pay is not sufficiently attractive, and in Sambalpur and several of the hill districts the local material is very poor. The northern districts are the best recruiting grounds. Fifteen officers and 98 constables were dismissed, and 392 officers and 319 constables departmentally punished in 1901. In all cases the figures were higher than in 1899 or 1900. The punishments in Sambalpur were numerous and account for the provincial increase.

POLICE.

Miscellaneous.

207. The relations between the magistracy and the police were, with few exceptions, most satisfactory. The system of identification by finger-tip impressions was still further developed during the year. Among other subjects not hitherto referred to, which received attention were (1) the relations of Commissioners with the police: orders were passed by which Commissioners have been brought into closer touch with the police; (2) the reduction of the police in rural tracts, the regulation of the patrol and beat systems, and the adaptation of the rules regarding village watchmen's reports to local circumstances; (3) the appointment of public prosecutors, from which good results are anticipated; and (4) the auditing of the police accounts.

## 4.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.[1]

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Crime.

208. The total number of cases reported and the total number returned as true were 26,000 and 24,000 respectively, as against 31,700 and 30,000 in the preceding year. The figures generally approximate to those of 1899. The number of cases of murder fell from 209 to 150. Reported cases of theft decreased from 9,360 to 4,300; cases of hurt and assault rose from 2,400 and 2,830 to 2,430 and 3,370, and cases of criminal trespass for the commission of serious offences fell from 3,820 to 1,810. The number of dacoities brought to trial fell from 86 to 47. The great decrease in offences against property is due to the disappearance of famine conditions. Offences under special and local laws increased from 7,600 to 8,630; those under the Cantonment Act rose from 666 to 1,030, mainly in Kamptee. Offences under the Cattle Trespass Act rose from 241 to 403, and under the Police Act from 2,040 to 2,540. Offences under the Forest Act decreased from 269 to 145, under the Opium Act from 211 to 153, and under the Stamp Act from 14 to 6.

Strength of the Magistracy.

209. The strength of the magistracy decreased from 393 to 376 at the close of the year. This is due to the separation of the Civil Judicial from the Magisterial staff, and the consequent relief of the former from all criminal work.

Work of the Magistracy.

210. Three per cent. of the number of persons (38,000) whose cases were disposed of by the magistracy were dealt with by District Magistrates, 61 by Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates and 36 by Honorary Magistrates. The disposals by District Magistrates were for the most part disposals on references made by Subordinate Magistrates for the purpose of inflicting a heavier sentence than the latter can impose. Out of a total of 10,260 cases tried by Magistrates exercising summary powers, 3,850 cases or 38 per cent. were tried summarily.

Results of trials in Courts of Magistrates.

211. During the year 39,600 persons were brought before the Magistrates for enquiry or on trial; of these 20,900 were convicted or committed, the percentage of convictions being 53 as against 63 in the preceding year. The higher percentage in 1900 was due to the fact that many of the cases before the Courts were of the nature of petty thefts in which the accused confessed their offence. The percentage of convictions in the courts of District Magistrates was 72, of Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates 60, and of Honorary Magistrates 51. The number of complaints rejected rose from 1,600 to 1,880. There is still room for improvement in the matter of summary rejection of frivolous complaints, as well as in that of awarding compensation to the accused.

Duration of cases.

212. The average duration of police cases was 10 days as against 8 in the preceding year. The percentage of cases disposed of in one day and those disposed of in two days were 38 and 11 respectively; and 20 per cent. of cases took more than 15 days to dispose of. Among the reasons given for the rise in the duration of cases are the fact that Magistrates were occupied on census work and that the separation of the Civil Judicial and Magisterial departments involved a number of transfers. The average duration of complaint cases fell slightly and was about 29 days.

[1] Further details and statistics will be found in the "Report on the Judicial Administration (Criminal) of the Central Provinces for the year 1901," published at the Secretariat Press, Nagpur, and in the "Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1901-02."

213. The number of witnesses examined in Magisterial Courts was 81,000, as against 107,000 in 1900. The percentage of witnesses discharged on the first day was 69, and on the second day 17. The total amount paid by Government as expenses to witnesses decreased from Rs. 29,300 in 1900 to Rs. 22,100 in 1901. **Witnesses.**

214. The total number of cases disposed of by the four Courts of Sessions Judges was 174 as against 198 in 1900. The percentage of convictions was highest in the Sessions Court of Nagpur (71) and lowest in that of Jubbulpore (56). The average duration of Sessions trials was 78 days as against 67 and 64 in the two preceding years. Here again the figures have gone beyond those of previous years. **Sessions Courts.**

215. The number of persons who preferred appeals to Courts of District Magistrates and to Courts of Sessions Judges were 1,305 and 1,515 respectively. In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner 262 persons preferred appeals as compared with 307 in the preceding year. The percentage of appeals rejected rose from 77 to 85 in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and remained at 79 in Sessions Courts. It rose from 52 to 62 in District Magistrates' Courts. **Appellate Jurisdiction.**

216. The number of cases called for by District Magistrates was 1,038. In 20 of these further enquiry was ordered and 21 were reported to the High Court. With a view to secure more efficient supervision over Subordinate Magistrates, orders were issued during the year by the Judicial Commissioner, the effect of which is that all Daily Calendars submitted to the District Magistrates by Magistrates of the 1st class shall be forwarded as soon as possible to the Sessions Judge, with a note showing what action (if any) has been taken by the District Magistrate. The number of revision cases before the Judicial Commissioner fell from 292 to 224. The sentences of 110 persons were confirmed, and those of 23 set aside. In the case of 8 persons the proceedings were quashed and in the case of 3 a new trial was ordered. The total number of death sentences referred to the Judicial Commissioner for confirmation was 25. Sentences were confirmed in the cases of 14 persons, commuted to transportation for life in those of 10, and in one case the prisoner was acquitted. **Revisional Jurisdiction.**

217. The number of sentences of death, transportation for life, and rigorous imprisonment passed by Sessions Courts were 25, 73 and 68. The total number of persons punished in the Magistrates' Courts was 20,500 as compared with 31,100 in 1900. Of these 11,400 (56 p. c.) were sentenced to fine only, 2,900 (14 p. c.) to whipping only, and 5,560 (22 p. c.) to imprisonment only. The percentages last year were 34, 32 and 32 respectively. The proportion of sentences of imprisonment not exceeding 15 days fell from 7·4 per cent. to 4 per cent. The fines imposed aggregated Rs. 84,000, and Rs. 75,000 was realized. Rs. 5,520 was paid as compensation to complainants out of fines. **Punishments.**

218. The appointment of public prosecutors in the Nagpur and Jubbulpore Divisions has already been referred to. They will probably be chiefly employed before the Sessions Judges. The experiment has now been extended to all divisions, and the existing arrangements are a distinct improvement on the system according to which there was no special agency for the representation of the Crown in sessions cases. **Miscellaneous.**

## 5.—PRISONS.[1] PRISONS.

219. Including those remaining at the close of 1900 (5,520) and the admissions of 1901, the total number of convicts to be dealt with during the year was 10,900 as compared with 14,000 in 1900. The total number of under-trial prisoners for disposal was 6,120 as against 10,600 in 1900; the Raipur and Sambalpur Jails headed the list with 790 and 596, respectively. The admissions to and the daily average population of the Sambalpur Jail, which were abnormally high in 1900, far exceeded those of any other District Jail. **Number of convicts and under-trial prisoners.**

[1] Further details and statistics will be found in the "Report on the Jails of the Central Provinces for the year 1901," published at the Secretariat Press, Nagpur; and in the "Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1901-02."

PRISONS.

Nature of sentences.

220. The Report for 1900 commented adversely on the large number of juvenile convicts admitted (247). It is satisfactory to note that in 1901 the number fell to 114. The proportion of educated convicts was unusually low, *viz.*, 6 per cent. as against 9 per cent. in 1898. There were 15 cases of term transportation in 1901, due chiefly to the re-introduction of term transportation. No female was sentenced to death; but 14 were admitted with sentences of life transportation, an unusually high number.

Previous convicts.

221. The percentage of the previously convicted to total admissions was 25. This large proportion is attributable partly to the high number of offenders in recent years of famine and partly to improvement in identification.

Escapes and re-captures.

222. One under-trial prisoner escaped from the Bhandara Jail in 1901, but was re-captured almost at once. This was the only escape of any kind from the Central Provinces Jails in 1901. There were 4 re-captures. 57 escaped convicts still remain at large.

Jail offences.

223. The total number of offences committed by convicts was 5,800, of which 12 were dealt with by Criminal Courts, and the rest by the Jail authorities The majority of offences were as usual in connection with work, and about one-third of the departmental punishments were warnings. In the Jubbulpore Central Jail the number of major punishments was high and formed the subject of special inquiry.

Expenditure.

224. With fewer prisoners, the total cost fell from Rs. 1,23,000 in 1900 to Rs. 1,14,000. The average cost per prisoner for rations was Rs. 36-8-5. The Nagpur and Raipur Central Jails had excessively high dieting charges, Rs. 45-3-0 and Rs. 43-10-0, respectively, while in the Jubbulpore Central Jail the cost was Rs. 28-5-0. The average expenditure per prisoner incurred on account of hospital charges was Rs. 3-3-0. It was high in Saugor (Rs. 12-5-0) and Bilaspur (Rs. 9-10-0). In the former case the high figure was a measure of the low physical condition of the people. In Jubbulpore the remarkably low figures shown, Rs. 1-2-0, are the result of faulty classification of expenditure. Inquiry has subsequently elicited the fact that the average per head is more than three times what was shown in the statement appended to the report. The average total cost of the prisoners was Rs. 77-1-0. In Central Jails the cost was Rs. 60-11-0 in the Jubbulpore Jail and over Rs. 80 in Raipur and Nagpur.

Vital statistics.

225. The average number of sick was 128, which is considerably lower than in 1898 or 1900; the daily average sick ratio *per mille* was 29 for convicts and 19 for under-trial prisoners. There is no reason to believe that the latter received inadequate attention. The ratio of admissions to hospital *per mille* of the average daily strength of convicts ranged from 72 in Chhindwara to 1,932 in Saugor, and the ratio of daily sick *per mille* from 14 in Damoh to 108 in Saugor. Deaths in and out of hospital were 132 in 1901; the ratios *per mille* from all causes being 35 in 1898, 69 in 1900, and 25 in 1901, a decidedly low figure. Jubbulpore, Raipur and Nagpur, the three Central Jails of the Central Provinces, had in 1901 death-rates of 50, 17 and 13 *per mille*, respectively. The great majority of prisoners gained weight. The Inspector-General is not disposed to regard this variation as merely depending on the amount of food consumed; but ascribes it in the main to the regularity of the meals, the work and habits enforced in the Jails.

Accommodation.

226. The Central Jails remained fairly full during the year, but there was no real overcrowding, except in Balaghat, Bilaspur, Chanda and Sambalpur. In several districts the under-trial wards were complained of as being too small. But this overcrowding was in great part due to the excessive duration of criminal cases, which has been noticed in the preceding section. The construction of cubicles was pushed on during the year in the Jubbulpore Jail; more will be constructed in all three jails in the current year.

Manufactures.

227. The total cash earnings of all jails fell from Rs. 1,86,500 in 1900 to Rs 90,400 in 1901. Taking stocks and debts into consideration, the total credits fell from Rs. 1,72,500 to Rs. 1,12,700, a decrease of 35 per cent. The

average number of prisoners employed on manufactures fell by 9 per cent. The most important cause of decreased earnings in 1901 was the falling-off in the Nagpur Press business, where credits fell from Rs. 95,600 to Rs. 59,400. In the previous year a large sum of money was earned by printing Famine and Census forms. The weaving industry in Jubbulpore was well conducted. In the District Jails the chief industries are the extraction of aloe fibre, oil-pressing and stone-breaking. A committee has been appointed to consider the question of the elimination of certain features from the account system in the matter of jail manufactures; credit entries are still, it is to be feared, too inflated.

228. Two Jailors were dismissed in 1901 and one shortly after the close of the year. Several examples were also made of officials of lower rank. **Personnel.**

## 6.—CIVIL JUSTICE.[1]



229. Civil litigation showed a tendency to regain its former level, the number of suits instituted and re-instituted rising to 79,000 from 65,000 in the previous year. The increase in institutions is unanimously ascribed to the return of agricultural prosperity which provided agriculturists with the means to bring into Courts suits which had been held in abeyance during the famine. Narsinghpur and Mandla were the only districts where litigation fell off, the decline in the former being accounted for by the slightness of the previous famine, while in the latter it was due to the incompleteness of the recovery from it in the Mandla tahsil. The rise in the number of suits was less in the Jubbulpore Division than in any of the other three divisions. The extraordinary increase of over 300 per cent. in Balaghat was due entirely to the inclusion of awards of the Debt Conciliation Board, over 2,000 of which were filed in Court. **Number of suits.**

230. The proportion borne by the number of suits instituted to the population is greatest in Nimar (1 in 46), Nagpur (1 in 57), Wardha (1 in 67), and Hoshangabad (1 in 76); and least in Raipur (1 in 390), Mandla (1 in 290), and Bilaspur (1 in 270). It is greater than 1 per cent. in 7 districts and greater than ·5 per cent. in 7 others. **Litigiousness of districts.**

231. The total value of suits rose from Rs. 81,00,000 to Rs. 1,05,00,000. The percentage of suits of values not exceeding Rs. 50 increased, while that of suits of higher values decreased. This is in direct contrast to the tendency of the last seven years. **Value of suits.**

232. Of the total number of suits 69 per cent. were suits for money or moveable property, 18 per cent. were suits under the rent law, and 13 per cent. were title and other suits. All three classes increased considerably, rent suits showing the highest proportionate rise. Suits for ejectment increased from 342 to 405; in Sambalpur they rose from 51 to 156. The increase in the percentage of title suits was chiefly contributed by the increase in mortgage suits. This was very marked in the districts of Wardha, Sambalpur, Bilaspur, Raipur, Chhindwara and Nimar. During the famine most of the suits had been held over for a better season. The Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur ascribes the increase from 67 to 549 to the re-institution of suits for foreclosure of occupancy lands which had in 1899 been rejected owing to a misinterpretation of the law. Another reason was the desire of mortgagees to obtain possession against the impending writing up of the record-of-rights in that district. **Subject-matter of suits.**

233. The percentages of suits disposed of by Small Cause Courts, Naib-Tahsildars, Tahsildars, Munsifs, Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners, were 9, 19, 24, 34 and 11, respectively. The increase in rent suits added to the work of Tahsildars. **Distribution by Courts.**

[1] Further details and statistics will be found in the "Report on the Judicial Administration (Civil) of the Central Provinces for the year 1901," published at the Secretariat Press, Nagpur, and in the "Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1901-02."

Results of trials.

234. The number of suits disposed of rose from 64,500 to 76,700. There were 764 plaints rejected or returned. The percentage of suits decreed *ex parte* was 19 and the proportion was the same in the case of dismissals for default. An examination of proceedings in Courts where there was unusual deviation from the normal standard showed that in some instances the high figure was due to errors of procedure, while in others it appeared to be the outcome of the difficulty of putting in attendance in Courts when the presiding officers were on tour. Of cases disposed of, 5 per cent. were withdrawn with leave and 10 per cent. were compromised, while in 22 per cent. decree was passed on confession. The percentage of uncontested cases was 73; this was not to any appreciable extent due to the acceptance of arbitration as a means of settling disputes, the total number of cases so disposed of in the year being only 26. An unsatisfactory feature of the work of the year was the rise in the number of pending suits. At the close of the year 2,102 suits were pending over four months, whereas the year had opened with 1,119 only. In some districts, as in Raipur and Sambalpur, inadequacy of staff is given as a reason for the increase; in Balaghat as many as 1,068 of the cases shown as pending were awards of the Debt Conciliation Board in process of being filed.

Duration of cases.

235. The average duration of contested cases rose from 92 to 104, and of uncontested cases from 50 to 56 days. There was an increase in the average duration of contested cases in all the districts of the Provinces, with the exception of Bhandara and Chhindwara. In some cases the increase in institutions is given as the reason. The Divisional Judge, Nagpur Division, severely criticises the process-serving department, which he accuses of making a steady illicit income from the non-service of summons. In most districts the increase was due partly to the separation of the Judicial and Executive Departments, which caused the transfer of cases from one court to another, and even more to the employment of a number of officers in the first quarter of the year on census work. In Chanda, for instance, owing to the paucity of literate persons, the staff of process-servers had to be sent out both from head-quarters and tahsils to the zamindaris and other remote tracts to act as enumerators. The Civil Courts had to be closed a week before the final enumeration, and the Civil Judge was in charge of the census operation for the first quarter of the year. A similar state of things prevailed in Raipur.

Execution of decrees.

236. The number of applications for execution presented during the year was 96,000 as compared with 79,000 in the preceding year. Possibly the increase was due to the improved prospects of recovery. Decrees in which satisfaction was obtained in whole or in part numbered 28,700 as against 23,000 in the previous year. The number of infructuous applications was 51,200; of these 24,350 were dismissed for default or withdrawn. The amount realized rose from Rs. 9,40,000 to Rs. 11,34,000. The number of judgment-debtors imprisoned fell from 46 to 41. The fees levied for the service and execution of processes amounted to Rs. 2,05,000 and the charges incurred in their execution to Rs. 1,07,300, as compared with Rs. 1,74,500 and Rs. 1,07,900 in 1900. The number of processes issued without charge was 6,270 as against 5,050 in the previous year.

Appellate litigation.

237. The number of regular second appeals instituted in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner was 411 as against 488 in 1900. The average duration of each appeal tried was 56 days as compared with 79 days in 1900. At the close of the year there were no cases pending over four months. The number of first appeals instituted in the Courts of Divisional Judges, Deputy Commissioners and Civil Judges were 414, 28 and 4,150, respectively, as against 319, 271 and 4,160 in the year 1900. The number of appeals disposed of by Divisional Judges rose from 314 to 377. The number pending over four months fell from 32 to 27. The average duration in the Courts of Divisional Judges was for the Nagpur Division 88, for the Jubbulpore Division 133, for the Nerbudda Division 126, and for the Chhattisgarh Division 171. The duration was somewhat less in the first mentioned, but was much higher in that of the Chhattisgarh Division, due probably to the larger number of appeals disposed of. The total number of appeals decided by the Deputy Commissioners during the

year was 44; of these 25 were decided by the Deputy Commissioner of Mandla, and 17 by the Deputy Commissioner of Chhindwara. In the former district a Civil Judge was not appointed till the 1st of May 1901. The total number of appeals for disposal by District Appellate Courts was 4,931 as against 5,344 in 1900; and the disposals were 4,080 as compared with 4,496 in the preceding year. The average duration of regular appeals in District Appellate Courts decreased from 77 to 76 days. Out of the total number of appeals disposed of in the year under review, which was 4,856, 12·5 per cent. were dismissed for default or without summoning the defendant, and in 51 per cent. of the cases the decree was confirmed.

**Separation of Civil Judicial and Executive Staffs.**

238. During the year the scheme for separating the work of administering Civil Justice from Criminal Judicial and Executive work was to some extent brought into force. Deputy Commissioners were relieved of all Civil Judicial work. The Court of the Civil Judge was declared independent of the control of the Court of the Deputy Commissioner. To each district there was assigned a Civil Judicial staff of Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners distinct from that to which the disposal of Criminal Judicial and Executive work is allotted. It was settled that apart from hearing civil suits and appeals the only duties on which Civil Judicial assistants should be employed are the charge of the treasury and that of the office of District Registrar, the Executive assistants being kept to Criminal and Revenue work, with charge of the Treasury where such an arrangement may be found convenient. It was not found possible during the year to complete the scheme by the withdrawal of Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars from Civil Judicial work to the extent contemplated. With an increase in the number of Munsifs it is anticipated that advance will be made in this respect. So far as the adoption of the scheme went it appears to have worked well.

**Supply of copies by post.**

239. The scheme for the supply of copies by post appears to be gradually gaining in popularity everywhere except in Chhattisgarh. The total number of applications received rose from 733 in 1900 to 879 in 1901.

**Law Certificate Examination.**

240. The annual Law Certificate Examination was held at Nagpur in March 1901. Seventeen candidates presented themselves—ten for the Full Test and seven for the Local Laws Test. Of these two passed in the Full Test and six in the Local Laws Test.

## 7.—REGISTRATION.[1]

REGISTRATION.

**Number of documents registered.**

241. The number of registrations increased from 20,400 to 25,300. All the districts, with the exception of Hoshangabad, Mandla and Narsinghpur, contributed to this increase.

**Variations in number and character.**

242. Documents, the registration of which is compulsory, formed 74 per cent. of the total number. There was a slight increase under this head. There has been of late a large decrease in the number of such documents both in number and in the proportion borne to the total registrations. This has been due (1) to the enactment of the sections of the Tenancy Act of 1898 prohibiting transfers of certain classes of agricultural land, and (2) in a greater measure to a decrease in the amount of loanable capital resulting from a series of bad harvests and to a depreciation in the value of agricultural land. In this connection it may be noted that in places a misplaced ingenuity has succeeded in devising methods of circumventing the law. Thus a transfer is effected under the two-fold guise of a surrender to the landlord and of the granting by the latter of a perpetual lease to the transferee. Such methods appear to be gaining favour in Nimar.

**Value and nature of transfers.**

243. The total value of the property affected by deeds registered rose from Rs. 72,20,000 to Rs. 91,00,000 with the increased number of registrations; but the average value per deed has remained almost the same at approximately Rs. 420. With regard to the transfer of proprietary rights, the most noticeable features are that sales outright have increased much more in proportion than

[1] Further details and statistics will be found in the "Report (triennial) on the working of the Registration Department in the Central Provinces for the years 1899-1900, 1900-01, 1901-02," published at the Secretariat Press, Nagpur, and in the "Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1901-02."

REGISTRATION.

mortgages, and that while sales have been more in favour of agriculturists, mortgages, except those of inferior proprietary rights, have been chiefly to money-lenders. The increase in sales has taken place in most districts, but it is most marked in Saugor, Raipur, Bilaspur and Chhindwara. The proportion which sales now bear to mortgages is 110 per cent. as against 83 per cent. in 1898-99 and 50 per cent. in 1895-96.

**Financial.**

244. With the increase in the number of registrations, the receipts of the department rose from Rs. 76,000 to Rs. 96,000, while expenditure increased in like manner from Rs. 44,300 to 47,200. The increase in expenditure was due chiefly to the increase in commission granted, and to the employment of temporary additional clerks to assist in the work of indexing the numerous loans advanced by Government under the Land Improvements and Agriculturists' Loans Acts. The only offices worked at a loss were the head offices at 9 district head-quarters. Very little business is done at Sironcha and Baihar, but as these are tahsil head-quarters, far away from other offices, they have to be maintained.

**Inspection.**

245. Every office in the Province, except Sironcha, was inspected by one or other of the two Inspectors of Registration Offices, and 41 of the 91 were inspected twice. District Registrars inspected 43 sub-offices.

**Thumb-mark impressions.**

246. The system of taking thumb-mark impressions for purposes of identification is now in force in all offices, and the impressions taken are reported to be generally satisfactory.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

## 8.—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.[1]

**Number and nature of Municipalities.**

247. The number of Municipalities decreased from 52 to 45. The seven Municipalities abolished were all small places, and there still remain others of this description, where the retention of municipal control appears to be inexpedient. The aggregate population of the 45 Municipalities is 680,000. The most important are—

| | | Population. No. | Income. Rs. | Expenditure. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nagpur | ... | 128,000 | 4,04,000 | 4,10,000 |
| Jubbulpore | ... | 77,000 | 2,35,000 | 2,37,000 |
| Burhanpur | ... | 33,300 | 56,000 | 49,000 |
| Saugor | .. | 31,400 | 83,000 | 88,000 |
| Raipur | ... | 30,000 | 89,000 | 89,000 |
| Khandwa | ... | 19,400 | 90,000 | 93,000 |

Of the remainder 14 have a population between 10,000 and 19,000, 13 between 6,000 and 10,000, and 12 between 4,000 and 6,000. One Municipality has an income of Rs. 1,900 only; in 11 others it varies from Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 6,000; in 8 from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 10,000; in 6 from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000; in 5 from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000; in 5 from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000; in Wardha and Chanda the income is Rs 44,500 and Rs. 46,500, respectively, and in Hinganghat it is Rs. 52,000.

**Constitution of Municipalities.**

248. The number of Municipal members was at the close of the year 570. The proportion of European members increased, mainly by the appointment of a larger number of Assistant Commissioners. The attendance at meetings was fair.

**Finance.**

249. The opening balance was Rs. 2,63,000; the total income, excluding the opening balance, was Rs. 15,80,000 against Rs. 15,70,000 in the preceding year; the expenditure was Rs. 15,27,000, as compared with Rs. 15,38,000 in the previous year, and the closing balance Rs. 3,15,000. The Saugor Municipality was the only one to close the year with a deficit; and in Bhandara the balance was not up to the fixed minimum.

[1] Further details and statistics will be found in the "Report on the working of the Municipal Committees in the Central Provinces for the year 1901-02," published at the Secretariat Press, Nagpur, and in the "Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1901-02."

250. *Octroi.*—The income derived from octroi was Rs. 8,82,000, or slightly less than in the previous year. The increase in the value of articles of luxury imported betokens the return of better times. Octroi is levied in 25 Municipalities. Nagpur is the only division where the octroi income increased; in the rest of the Province the decrease was general, the largest fall, Rs. 14,700, taking place in the town of Raipur. This decrease is in part due to the lowering of the octroi rates on articles liable to sea-customs duty which took place during the year. It is also probable that the large accumulations of stores during the previous year, when the Municipalities were far larger distributing centres than in normal years, led to a decrease in the imports. In Jubbulpore town an increase of nearly Rs. 4,000 is ascribed to improved supervision. *Water-rate receipts.*—Water-rate receipts rose from Rs. 72,000 to Rs. 1,04,000; there was in Nagpur an increase of over Rs. 9,000; in Bhandara and Burhanpur of over Rs. 1,000 in each; in Khandwa of over Rs. 7,000, and in Wardha of over Rs. 3,000. It should be noted that in the previous year at Nagpur, as a result of the drought, the supply had to be discontinued to the railways, who are large customers. *Conservancy.*—Conservancy brought in an income of Rs. 89,000 against Rs. 77,000 in the preceding year. In Nagpur part of the increase is attributed to the incentive of a system of payment by results. Under the Municipal Bill now being considered, it is contemplated to replace such a system by one where the collection of arrears from defaulters will be effected by measures of a more summary nature than incessant dunning. One improvement in conservancy taxation which engaged attention during the year was the abandonment of assessment by means of poll-tax, under which the poor were relatively the heavier taxed. *Other sources of income.*—Receipts from fees on the registration of cattle rose to Rs. 23,000. In Khurai this is probably a consequence of the development of the jerked meat trade in the Saugor district. The rise in school receipts was moderate but general. It is attributed to the change in the scale of fees, to better attendance, and to the opening of new schools. A grant was made to Saugor to cover overdrawal by the Municipal Committee. Receipts.

251. *Octroi.*—There was an increase under the head "Refunds" from Rs. 2,32,000 to Rs. 2,52,000. The high figure for refunds in Saugor, mainly on account of *ghi*, is due to financial embarrassments in the previous year having compelled the Committee to withhold temporarily the payment of admitted claims to refund. There was much improvement in this respect, but even in the year under report full payment was not made. The necessity of a prompt meeting of its liabilities will now be kept before the notice of the Saugor Municipality. The refunds paid on *ghi* exceeded the collections. As the trade is largely an export business, this excess is proof of defective management, and the article will, if possible, be expunged from the octroi schedule. The standards of consumption fixed as a check on octroi administration were in some cases exceeded. This is due in part to the numerous marriages which took place on the relaxation of the conditions of economy imposed by the recent series of bad years. It is very possibly ascribable in part to an enhanced standard of comfort, and to the fact that some revision of the standards is needed. There appears to be no reason to fear that through trade is being at all interfered with. *Other expenditure.*—There was no marked difference in establishment or tax collection charges which amounted to Rs. 1,80,000. Capital outlay on drainage rose from Rs. 14,400 to Rs. 26,000. In Nagpur 30,000 feet in length of drains were laid as against 1,500 feet in the previous year. The question of improved drainage is receiving closer attention in most of the large towns. Rupees 2,57,000 were spent on conservancy, Rs 70,000 on hospitals; Rs. 93,000 on roads, Rs. 1,43,000 on public instruction, and Rs 1,40,000 on water-supply. Expenditure.

## 9.—DISTRICT COUNCILS.[1]

DISTRICT COUNCILS.

252. There are 17 District Councils in the Province, one for each district with the exception of Mandla. Subordinate to these there are 54 Local Boards, which with few exceptions exercise their functions in tracts conterminous with Number of Boards and their functions.

[1] Further details and statistics will be found in the "Report on the working of District Councils and Local Boards for the year 1901-02," published at the Secretariat Press, Nagpur, and in the "Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1901-02."

the various tahsils, the principal of the exceptions being the Zamindari Boards of Chhattisgarh. The District Councils and Local Boards are in the main concerned with the up-keep and proper management of rural schools, the construction and repairs of roads, the management of cattle-pounds, the grant of funds for hospitals, dispensaries and vaccination and the execution of sanitary works. Amongst other minor matters may be mentioned the maintenance of veterinary hospitals and the diffusion of more scientific methods of veterinary treatment. The execution of all works of importance is in the hands of the Department of Public Works, and that of the minor works in those of the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

**Number of meetings and character of work.**

253. All the District Councils held the prescribed number of meetings, but such was not the case with many of the Local Boards. The latter have in their corporate capacity achieved but moderate success, and this is partly attributed to the petty and uninteresting nature of the work that comes before them. One of the matters which has engaged attention during the year has been the devising of some method by which interest can be more generally excited, and it has been recognized that for this purpose the Boards should be given greater spending powers than they at present possess. They will be called upon to draw up programmes of local wants, and funds will be placed at their disposal for carrying out the works of improvement which they suggest.

**Changes in the system of administration.**

254. Amongst other matters connected with the administration of the District Councils in which action was taken during the year, the following may be mentioned. (1) The system of management in rural schools, according to which teachers were paid wholly or partly by result grants, has been abolished. In the years of distress it was found that the income of the teachers fluctuated greatly and they were often unable to earn a sufficient living. (2) Roads have been placed under the management of the Public Works Department, a definite contribution being made by District Councils to the Provincial Revenues for their maintenance. (3) The contribution from Provincial Funds to each District Council has been fixed for a period of three years. (4) The smaller ferries, which were often more of a hindrance to trade than a convenience, have been abolished, and the ferry rules and schedule of fees have been simplified. (5) The fees payable in pounds have undergone revision in some parts of the Provinces. (6) A scheme has been introduced under which use will be made of the Deputy Inspector of Schools for the purpose of checking the accounts of those pounds which are in the charge of schoolmasters. The first three of these changes have gone far in the direction of strengthening the basis of District Council finance. The Councils will know definitely what funds they have at their command, and will be able to shape their expenditure accordingly. Hitherto many Councils have failed to work up to their means, the reason being the absence of definite schemes of work. Attention has been drawn to the necessity of drawing up programmes of useful works, in the ascertainment of which the local knowledge of the members will be fully utilized. The relative urgency of these will be fixed, and District Councils, with such programmes before them, should have no difficulty in working up to budget allotments.

**Finance.**

255. The opening balance was Rs. 72,000 and several Councils commenced the year with a deficit. Excluding advances and deposits, the actual receipts were Rs. 9,84,000, and the expenditure brought to account Rs. 7,89,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,79,000 and a credit under the head "Advances" of Rs. 92,000. All the Councils were solvent at the close of the year.

**Receipts.**

256. Towards receipts road and school cesses contributed 60 per cent.; the income from cattle-pounds 16 per cent.; the income from ferries 5 per cent.; and contributions from Provincial Funds 15 per cent.

**Expenditure.**

257. *General.*—Of the total expenditure of Rs. 7,89,000 brought to account, 5 per cent. was spent on general administration, 9 per cent. on pounds, 35 per cent. on education; 11 per cent. represents charges under the head "Medical" and 34 per cent. under the head "Civil Works." Of a sum of Rs. 2,16,000 spent on roads, 79 per cent. was devoted to works of repairs. Expenditure was less than in the

previous year, as the necessity of building up a reserve led to some extent to the restriction of operations. *Education.*—75 per cent. of the expenditure on education was on account of primary schools. Increased grants to Bilaspur and Sambalpur, rendered feasible by the liberal aid of the Government of India, led to the re-opening of a considerable number of schools in those districts; some 50 schools in the latter district which had been closed for want of funds being so re-opened. Elsewhere also education had suffered from the recent agricultural depression, but considerable recovery was made during the year. *Sanitary works.*—Not very much was done during the year in the way of sanitary improvement. The unfavourable conditions of the past few years have interfered with the working of the grant-in-aid system in the matter of digging and repairing of village wells. But now that the District Councils are in possession of ample funds and that in most districts the people are again able to help in a matter the importance of which they fully appreciate, the Councils should soon be able to show much good work in this direction.

## 10.—MILITARY (VOLUNTEERING).

MILITARY.

258. The Central Provinces were garrisoned during the year as shown below:— **Regular Forces.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nagpur District with Head-quarters at Kamptee (Brigadier General H. E. Penton). | Kamptee | ... One Battery Royal Artillery (40th Field Battery relieved by the 62nd Field Battery).<br>One Battalion British Infantry [1st Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) relieved by a Detachment of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment].<br>One Regiment Native Infantry (22nd Madras Infantry). |
| | Sitabaldi | ... Detachment of British and Native Infantry from Kamptee. |
| Nerbudda District with Head-quarters at Jubbulpore (Brigadier General P. D. Jeffreys, C. B.) | Jubbulpore | ... One Battery Royal Artillery (52nd Field Battery).<br>One Battalion British Infantry (2nd Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment).<br>One Regiment Native Infantry (5th Madras Infantry relieved by the 21st Punjab Infantry).<br>[Also a squadron or two from Saugor.] |
| | Saugor | ... One Battery Royal Artillery (80th Field Battery).<br>One Native Cavalry (13th Bengal Lancers).<br>One Regiment Native Infantry (14th Bombay Infantry).<br>[There is also a detachment of the 2nd Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment.] |
| | Pachmarhi | ... A Convalescent Depôt. |
| Mhow District... | Asirgarh | ... A detachment of Native Infantry (4th Bombay Rifles relieved by 2nd Bombay Grenadiers). |

259. The Nagpur Volunteer Rifles continued under the command of Mr. S. Ismay, I.C.S., C.S.I., who holds the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles continued during the year under the command of Mr. T. R. Wynne, A.-D.-C., the Agent and Chief Engineer of the line, who held the rank of Colonel. Both the Corps were inspected during the year by Brigadier-General Penton, Commanding the Nagpur District, who was generally satisfied with their efficiency and discipline. The enrolled strength of the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles on the 31st March 1902 was 585, and that of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles 1,012. **Volunteer Corps.**

260. A Camp of Exercise was held by the latter Corps at Bilaspur in the year under report. The general idea of the manœuvres was the defence of a long line of rail and an important railway junction against wandering bands of sufficient strength to seriously threaten the line and junction and about whose movements little or nothing could be heard. Two Companies of the 22nd Madras Infantry represented the enemy. Major-General Hill, who inspected the Battalion, watched the operations throughout, and Brigadier-General Penton witnessed the end of the manœuvres, which were successfully carried out. **Camp of Exercise**

# CHAPTER IV.

# PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

## 1.—AGRICULTURE.[1]

**Provincial area.**

261. The total provincial area according to the present statistics is 74,174,539 acres (or 115,898 square miles). Of this area, Feudatory States account for 18,838,423 acres, and 5,088,644 acres represent the Zamindaris which have not hitherto been surveyed. Deducting the above items, the resulting figure is 50,247,472 acres, whereas the actual area for which detailed statistics are furnished is 50,271,275 acres. There is therefore a discrepancy of 23,803 acres. When correct forest areas are known from the forest survey now in progress, the bulk of these differences will disappear; but there must always be slight variations, as the calculations of the Survey of India Department are effected in aggregate, while the village totals are arrived at by proceeding from detail to aggregate.

**Classification of provincial area.**

262. The details of the areas by village papers contrast as follows with the figures of the two preceding years:—

| Classification of area. | 1899-1900. | 1900-01. | 1901 02. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Forests ... ... ... | 11,174,240 | 11,085,468 | 10,965,798 |
| Unculturable waste ... ... ... | 4,066,629 | 4,073,181 | 4,461,608 |
| Culturable waste ... ... ... | 14,708,299 | 14,709,981 | 15,131,200 |
| Current fallows ... ... ... | 4,478,821 | 4,044,750 | 3,250,297 |
| Under crop ... ... ... | 14,762,603 | 15,250,582 | 16,461,372 |

The decrease under the head "Forests" is chiefly due to the excision of waste land from Government forest for ryotwari settlement. The culturable and unculturable waste has expanded with the extension of survey operations.

**Progress of cultivation.**

263. The following table shows the progress of cultivation during the past year:—

| Year. | Area in thousands of acres. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gross cropped area. | Net cropped area. | Double cropped area. | Rice. | Wheat. | Other food-grains. | Oil-seeds. | Cotton. | Sugar-cane. | Other crops. |
| 1900-01 ... | 16,209 | 15,251 | 958 | 3,966 | 2,057 | 6,916 | 1,744 | 1,005 | 15 | 506 |
| 1901-02 ... | 17,244 | 16,461 | 783 | 4,343 | 2,622 | 6,881 | 1,695 | 981 | 23 | 499 |

The change which has taken place during the past decade in the areas under the various crops, and the significance attaching to these changes, have been already referred to in the first chapter of this part.

**Occupied area.**

264. The total area occupied for cultivation is returned as 22,000,000 acres, being 280,000 acres (1·3 p. c.) larger than last year. The area occupied for cultivation in the Province is now larger than ever it was. The year 1895-96 may

[1] Further details and statistics will be found in the "Season and Crop Report of the Central Provinces for the year 1901-02," published at the Secretariat Press, Nagpur, and in the "Agricultural Statistics of British India for the years 1897-98 to 1901-02"

be taken as showing the normal area occupied for cultivation. The area occupied for cultivation in that year compares as follows with that of the past three years :—

(THE AREA EXCLUDES THE NERBUDDA JAGIRS AND THE CHANDA AND CHHATTISGARH ZAMINDARIS.[1])

| Year. | 1895-96 | 1899-1900. | 1900-01. | 1901-02. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Occupied area in thousands of acres ... ... | 19,694 | 19,361 | 19,508 | 19,753 |
| Cropped „ „ ... ... | 14 736 | 13 206 | 14.043 | 14,886 |

Hoshangabad, Saugor and Damoh show a decrease of 11, 9 and 5 per cent. respectively. It will thus be seen that some of the most important wheat-growing districts exhibit the most permanent deterioration in the abandonment of land, and this may in part be accounted for by the rapid extension of *kans* grass (*saccharum spontaneum*) in lands left fallow, which soon renders them unfit for cultivation except after considerable expenditure on its eradication. All the districts of the Nagpur Division show an increase, which is due to an extension of cultivation in the cotton and juar tracts, and the tenacity with which tenants have kept to their holdings in the rice tracts. The same tenacity has been exhibited by the cultivators of Chhattisgarh, there being a larger occupied area in the Khalsa of Raipur and Sambalpur than in 1895-96, whilst the decrease is small in Bilaspur Khalsa (2 p. c.).

Cropped area

265. There has also been a marked recovery in the area placed under crops, which shows an increase of 1,130,000 acres (7 p c.) over that of the previous year. The area is thus only 6½ per cent. smaller than the maximum ever recorded (1893-94). The increase is common to all four Divisions, and is most marked in Raipur Zamindaris (32 p. c.), Sambalpur Khalsa and Zamindaris (28 p. c.), Chhindwara (22 p. c.), and Betul (20 p. c.). Narsinghpur is the only district which shows a decrease in the cropped area, but the decrease is only of 1 per cent. The district statistics, however, show great variations since 1895-96. In the Jubbulpore Division Saugor (17 p. c.) shows a large decrease; on the other hand Jubbulpore (15 p. c.) shows a large increase. The Nerbudda Division has not yet quite recovered to the standard of 1895-96, the decrease being largest in Hoshangabad (17 p. c.) and Betul (11 p. c.). All districts of the Nagpur Division show an increase except Balaghat Khalsa, the increase being most marked in Nagpur (12 p. c.). In spite of much recovery during the present year, the Khalsa of Raipur still shows a considerable decrease (7 p. c.). The districts which still have most recovery to make are Saugor, Hoshangabad, Betul and Raipur.

Current and old fallows.

266. The expansion of the cropped area has occasioned a contraction in the area under current fallows, which fell during the year from 4,040,000 to 3,250,000 acres, the fall being 16 per cent. in the Jubbulpore, 20 per cent. in the Nagpur, 24 per cent. in the Chhattisgarh, and 21 per cent. in the Nerbudda Division. In Betul the area under current fallows has decreased by 28 per cent. In this district the current fallow bears a proportion of 50 per cent. to the cropped area; the next highest proportion is 26 per cent. in Chanda, and it is smallest in Nagpur (4 p. c.). The area under current fallows is now below the normal, but that of old fallows is still about 11 per cent. above the normal. The provincial proportion borne by the net cropped area to that in occupation is 75 per cent. The proportion is highest in Wardha (85 p. c.), Sambalpur (84 p. c.), Nagpur (83 p. c.), and lowest in Betul (55 p. c ).

Double-cropping.

267. The double-cropped area has fallen from 960,000 to 780,000 acres, or by 18 per cent. Double-cropping is important in Balaghat (D.P.[2] 17), Bhandara

[1]The Zamindaris and Jagirs are the estates held by large landowners on favourable terms in consideration of the dignity enjoyed and services rendered by their families in former years. The "Khalsa" is the designation applied to the rest of the district area.

[2]D.P. is a contraction of district percentage proportion and indicates the percentage proportion which the area of the crop or crops referred to bears to the total cropped area of the district.

Similarly P. P. is a contraction for provincial percentage proportion and indicates the proportion which the area of the crop bears to the total provincial area under that crop.

(D.P.[1] 10), Bilaspur Khalsa (D.P. 10), Raipur Khalsa, Jubbulpore and Mandla (all D.P. 7). In the Chhattisgarh Division the area has shrunk 19 per cent., in Jubbulpore 21 per cent., and in Nagpur 7 per cent. The shrinkage is most marked in Mandla (26 p. c.), Jubbulpore (22 p. c.), Raipur (20 p. c.) and Bilaspur (20 p. c.). The system of double-cropping in the Province consists for the most part of raising an after-crop of pulse or linseed in the best rice lands, and to a lesser extent of taking a catch-crop of rice before the main crop of wheat in the wheat lands of the Jubbulpore Division. The late arrival of the monsoon prevented the raising of a kharif crop in the wheat lands of the northern district, and its early withdrawal prevented the putting down of a second crop in the rice lands of Chhattisgarh.

Distribution of crops by seasons.

268. The districts which show the greatest proportion of the area under rain or kharif crops are Sambalpur (D.P. 99), Nimar (D.P. 94), Raipur Zamindaris (D P. 91), Chanda Zamindaris (D.P. 88), Bilaspur Zamindaris (D.P. 86), Chhindwara Jagirs (D.P. 83), and Raipur Khalsa (D.P. 82). Wardha, Mandla, Betul, Chhindwara, Bhandara Zamindaris, Balaghat and Bilaspur Khalsa had all more than 70 per cent of their cropped area under these crops. The chief rabi tracts are Hoshangabad (D.P. 70), Narsinghpur (D.P. 61), Chanda Khalsa (D.P. 55), Saugor (D.P. 54) and Jubbulpore (D.P.53).

Rice.

269. Rice was raised on 4,540,000 acres or 27 per cent. of the total provincial cropped area. The chief rice-producing tracts are the three eastern districts of the Nagpur Division, the Seoni, Mandla and Jubbulpore districts, and the Chhattisgarh Division. There are two distinct methods of cultivating rice, by broadcasting and by transplanting. The former is the method followed in Chhattisgarh, the Chanda Zamindaris, Mandla and Jubbulpore, and in these there is practically no transplanting. In the Chhattisgarh country the rice is thinned out by a process of cross-ploughing. In these tracts less than 7 per cent. of the rice is irrigated. Transplanting is the rule in the rest of the Nagpur Division, and in Seoni, *i. e.*, roughly speaking, in the Wainganga Valley. Transplanted rice is mostly irrigated; in Chanda 88 per cent. of an area of 107,000 acres under transplanted rice was irrigated. The districts which had the largest areas under rice were Sambalpur Khalsa (P.P. 13, D.P. 81), and Sambalpur Zamindaris (P.P. 7, D.P. 67). In Bhandara Zamindaris, Bilaspur Zamindaris (P.P. 6), Bilaspur Khalsa (P.P. 16), Balaghat Khalsa (P.P. 4), and Raipur Khalsa (P.P. 24), the district proportion varied from 60 to 50 per cent. In Raipur Zamindaris (P.P. 5), Balaghat Zamindaris, Chanda Zamindaris and in Bhandara Khalsa (P.P. 6), the district proportion was from 46 to 40 per cent. In Chanda Khalsa the district proportion was 22 per cent., and in Mandla, Jubbulpore (P.P. 4), Damoh and Seoni it varied from 16 to 12 per cent. 70 per cent. of the provincial area under rice was in the Chhattisgarh Division and only 2 per cent. was in the Nerbudda Division. The area under rice in 1901 shows an increase of 576,000 acres (14 p. c.) over that of the preceding year, thus indicating the gradual recovery from famine. The rise was general, extending to 40 per cent. in Chanda. The area was, however, still short of the normal by 9 per cent. There was a satisfactory increase (83 p. c.) of 268,000 acres in the area under transplanted rice in the rice districts of the Nagpur Division, the increase being most marked in the Chanda and Bhandara districts. The area under broadcast rice in this division shrunk by 150,000 acres, or by 33 per cent. The area under rice in Chhattisgarh exceeded that of the previous year by 430,000 acres (16 p. c.), both transplanted and broadcast rice increasing in area. Irrigated broadcast rice rose from 12,700 to 210,000 acres and the unirrigated from 2,680,000 to 2,890,000 acres (8 p. c.). Most of this recovery was confined to the Sambalpur (24 p. c.) and Bilaspur (20 p. c.) districts, the improvement in Raipur Khalsa being very small (4 p. c.). Taking the area sown with rice in 1895-96, which was fairly normal, as a standard of 100, the area in Sambalpur was 114, in Raipur Zamindaris and Bilaspur Zamindaris 107, in Bhandara Khalsa 88, in Seoni, Balaghat Khalsa and Bilaspur Khalsa 83, in Raipur Khalsa and Bhandara Zamindaris 80, and in Chanda and Balaghat Zamindaris 72.

[1] D. P. is a contraction of district percentage proportion and indicates the percentage proportion which the area of the crop or crops referred to bears to the total cropped area of the district.
Similarly P. P. is a contraction for provincial percentage proportion and indicates the proportion which the area of the crop bears to the total provincial area under that crop.

Wheat.

270. The area under wheat was 2,600,000 acres, or a proportion of 15 per cent. of the provincial cropped area. Part of this is grown as a mixture with gram (*cicer arietinum*) ; the proportions of the mixture vary locally and from year to year, but the average is about 80 per cent. of wheat and 20 per cent. of gram. Wheat was grown as a mixture on 95 per cent. of the area devoted to that cereal in Narsinghpur, and to a large degree also in the adjoining district of Jubbulpore. In these two districts embanking of the land for rabi is largely practised. Only 15 per cent. of the area devoted to wheat was under the mixture in the adjoining district of Hoshangabad, the most important wheat-growing district in the Provinces. The gram mixture is practically unknown in the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions. The proportion of the cropped area under wheat was largest in Hoshangabad (P.P. 14, D.P. 44). In Jubbulpore (P.P. 12), Narsinghpur (P.P. 7), Saugor (P.P. 9), and Seoni (P.P. 8), the district proportion was about 30 per cent.; in Damoh (P.P. 5) 25 per cent. and in Chhindwara (P.P. 6), Betul (P.P. 4) and Nagpur (P.P. 9), about 19 per cent.; in Mandla, Bhandara Khalsa, Chhindwara Jagirs and Wardha (P.P. 4), about 11 per cent; in Bilaspur Khalsa (P.P. 5) about 9 per cent., and in Raipur Khalsa (P.P. 7) the proportion was 7·5 per cent. The area placed under wheat and wheat-gram during the year 1901-02 amounted to 2,800,000 acres, and exceeded that of the previous year by 600,000 acres (27 p. c.). If the mixed crop is resolved according to the accepted formula, the area under wheat was 2,600,000 acres and was 28 per cent. above that of the previous year. All the wheat-growing districts contributed to recovery. The recovery was most marked in the important districts of Wardha (84 p. c.), Chhindwara (65 p. c.), Nagpur (55 p. c.), Saugor and Betul (40 p. c.), and to a less extent in Seoni, Narsinghpur, Mandla, Bilaspur and Hoshangabad (about 25 p. c.). In the districts of Damoh, Jubbulpore, Bhandara and Raipur the increase in area was between 15 and 10 per cent. There has been a marked recovery during the past two years, but the area is still far short of the four million acres devoted to wheat before the cycle of bad seasons. Taking a standard of 100 to represent the area sown in 1891-92, which was a normal year for wheat, and the area was normal in Bilaspur and Raipur; in Narsinghpur and Chhindwara the percentage was 85, in Jubbulpore and Seoni 77, in Nagpur 68, in Hoshangabad 65, Wardha 54, Saugor and Damoh 46. The contraction of the wheat area has extended over a longer period than in the case of rice, and will probably take a longer period in recovery. The boom in wheat exports which occurred between 1886 and 1890 resulted in every acre able to grow this crop being put under wheat. A succession of three years' heavy winter rain, which induced rust, followed by years of drought, has largely destroyed the confidence of the wheat cultivator, so that it will be some years, even if at all, before wheat is grown again on the large area formerly devoted to its cultivation.

Cotton.

271. Cotton, which occupied 980,000 acres or 6 per cent. of the provincial cropped area, is usually grown with arhar or tur (*cajanus indicus*) in the Nagpur country, but unmixed in Nimar. The proportions of this mixture average about 5 of cotton and 1 of arhar. The proportions borne by the area (reduced) under this fibre were largest in Wardha (P.P. 33, D.P. 33), Nimar (P.P. 21, D.P. 31), Nagpur (P.P. 23, D.P. 17), Chhindwara Khalsa (P.P. 6, D.P. 8) and Chanda Khalsa (P.P. 5, D.P. 7). In these tracts the cultivation, as in the case of juar, is more careful than elsewhere, the sowing and weeding being performed with the aid of bullock labour. The area under cotton has largely expanded in recent years. A slight check occurred during the year under report, when an area short by 64,000 acres (6 p. c.) was devoted to cotton and its mixtures. The decrease, which was largest in the important cotton-growing districts of Wardha and Nagpur, is attributed to the long break in the rains in the early part of July, which was unfavourable for sowing.

Kodon and Kutki.

272. An area of 2,100,000 acres, or some 12 per cent. of the provincial cropped area, was under the inferior millets kodon and kutki, which are usually grown on the poorer soils and in the wilder tracts of the Provinces. They occupied in the Chhindwara Jagirs 42 per cent. of the cropped area, in Mandla D.P. 37, Chanda Zamindaris D.P. 31, Raipur Zamindaris D.P. 25, Betul D.P. 23, Raipur Khalsa D.P. 21, Seoni D.P. 20, and in Jubbulpore D.P. 18. In Balaghat, Damoh, Bilaspur and Chhindwara they covered from 14 to 12 per cent. of the cropped area.

The area under these millets continued to expand in the Jubbulpore and Nagpur Divisions, the increase being about the same as that noticed in the returns for the previous year, 65,000 (10 p. c.) and 21,000 acres (15 p. c.) respectively. The Chhattisgarh Division, which showed an enormous increase in the area under these grains in 1900-01, has returned this year a crop 49,800 acres (5 p. c.) short of that reported last year. This is due to the abandonment of these poor millets in favour of rice, which is again a return to more normal conditions.

Juar.

273. *Juar* (*Andropagon Vulgare*) is sown on an area equivalent to 1,750,000 acres or 10 per cent. of the provincial cropped area. This crop is mostly grown as a mixture with arhar (*cajanus indicus*), the proportion being usually 6 of juar and 1 of arhar. The area under this crop was proportionately greatest in Wardha and Nagpur (D.P.[1] 33), Nimar (D.P. 30), Chhindwara Khalsa (D.P. 25), and Betul (D.P. 15). In Saugor, Damoh and Chanda Khalsa, the proportion was about 14 per cent., and in Bhandara Khalsa and Hoshangabad about 8 per cent. Juar is practically unknown in Mandla and Chhattisgarh. 71 per cent. of the provincial area under this crop was included in the districts of Nagpur, Wardha and the country immediately adjoining, and a further 10 per cent. in Nimar. It is in these tracts that the cultivation is most careful, bullock labour being utilized for the sowing and hoeing. The area under juar and the juar-arhar mixture was 1,900,000 acres, being 11 per cent. short of the area of the previous year. About half of this area was comprised in the Jubbulpore Division. The heavy and continuous rainfall of August ruined the crop in parts of the Saugor and Damoh districts, and the land had to be ploughed up and sown with wheat or gram. The decrease in the Nerbudda Division occurred chiefly in the Hoshangabad district and represents a return to more normal conditions, under which the land is devoted to valuable rabi staples instead of badly cultivated juar. The crop was very successful in the years of deficient rainfall, so that the area devoted to its cultivation extended. This area reached its maximum in 1897-98, when the necessity for an early renewal of food supplies and the cheapness of its cultivation caused 2,300,000 acres to be sown with the grain. The decrease in subsequent years indicates a return to more normal conditions, but so long as seasons are favourable it will remain a favourite crop in the Nagpur country, where its popularity is indirectly affected by that of the cotton crop, as the extension of cotton at the expense of crops which produce cattle fodder induces a high price for juar stalks.

*Ringni Juar.*—The separate variety grown in the cold weather, known as *ringni juar*, is also increasing in popularity largely on account of the value of its stalks as a cattle fodder. About 98 per cent. of the total area growing ringni-juar (210,000 acres) was comprised in the adjoining districts of Nagpur, Chanda and Bhandara. This crop occupied 21 per cent. of the total cropped area of the Chanda district.

Pulses.

274. *Gram* (*Cicer Arietinum*) is of importance in the wheat-growing tracts of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions, where 75 per cent. of the unmixed crop was grown, and practically all of that grown as a crop mixed with wheat. The area (reduced) under this crop was 950,000 acres or about 6 per cent. of the provincial area. 81 per cent. of the gram crop was grown unmixed. The proportion of the district area under this crop varied between 17 per cent. and 14 per cent. in the districts of Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Saugor, and Damoh ; was 12 per cent. in Jubbulpore, and from 9 per cent. to 5 per cent. in all the other districts of the two northern divisions, with the exception of Nimar; and also in Bhandara Khalsa. The area sown with gram in 1901 shows an increase over that sown in 1900 of 16 per cent. This improvement occurred for the most part in the northern half of the Provinces and represents real recovery towards normal conditions.

*Tiura or Lakh.*—The area under tiura or lakh (*lathyrus sativus*) shows a small decrease. The crop is of some importance in Bhandara, where it occupied 7 per cent. of the district cropped area. It is principally grown as a food for cattle and the area of 285,000 acres devoted to it is little more than two-thirds of

[1] D. P. is a contraction of district percentage proportion and indicates the percentage proportion which the area of the crop or crops referred to bears to the total cropped area of the district.

Similarly P. P. is a contraction for provincial percentage proportion and indicates the proportion which the area of the crop bears to the total provincial area under that crop.

what it used to be. In famine years it is consumed as a food-grain, often with disastrous results, as it causes a form of paralysis known as *lathyrism*. This peculiar disease is fairly widespread in some districts, and is now the subject of special medical investigation.

*Arhar or Tur* (*Cajanus Indicus*).—This crop is mainly grown as a mixture with either cotton or juar. If the total area be divided proportionately between the crops composing the mixture, the area under this crop was 375,000 acres or 2 per cent. of the provincial cropped area. Nimar, Nagpur and Raipur produced practically all the unmixed crops (P. P. 83); and the two former districts and the districts of Chhindwara, Hoshangabad, Wardha, Chanda, Bhandara, and Betul produced nearly all the mixed crop. The failure of the crop in the preceding year probably accounts for the further decrease in the year under report.

Sugarcane.

275. The only districts which had more than 1,500 acres devoted to the growth of sugarcane are Sambalpur (5,400), Betul (3,200), Chhindwara (2,400), Bhandara (2,100), Bilaspur (1,700). These produced 70 per cent. of the total provincial crop.

Oil-seeds.

276. The area under oil-seeds was 1,700,000 acres or 10 per cent. of the provincial cropped area, and was locally large in Betul (D.P. 16) and Mandla (D.P. 16). The oil-seeds are mainly linseed, til (*sesamum indicum*), of which there are two varieties, one sown early in the rains and the other in September, jagni and castor.

*Linseed.*—An area of 610,000 acres or 3·5 per cent. of the provincial cropped area was under this oil-seed. The proportions borne by the area under this crop were highest in the districts of Wardha (P.P. 15, D.P. 9), Chanda Khalsa (P.P. 9, D.P. 8), Nagpur (P.P. 16, D.P. 7), Bhandara (P.P. 9, D.P. 6) and Bilaspur Khalsa (P.P. 12, D.P. 6); and the area was large in Raipur Khalsa (P.P. 11). Thus the greater portion of the linseed is grown on a belt of country passing through the centre of the Nagpur Division and along the west of the Chhattisgarh Division. Here the linseed is grown unmixed, whilst in the three northern districts where about 15 per cent. of the provincial crop is produced, it is grown largely as a mixture with gram, the linseed forming 80 per cent. of the mixture. In Damoh and Saugor far the greater portion of the linseed is thus sown. The area under linseed and linseed-gram was in excess by 110,000 acres (21 per cent.) of that of the previous year. The most marked recovery was in Wardha (100 per cent.), Bilaspur (60 per cent.) and Nagpur (50 per cent.) This oil-seed is a very uncertain crop, being very liable to damage from drought, insects, and rust. It has much declined in popularity, and the area now sown is only 44 per cent. of that sown in 1891-92.

*Til.*—The early variety of this seed covered 570,000 acres, *i. e.*, 3·3 per cent. of the provincial cropped area and was grown largely in Nimar (P.P. 12, D.P. 11), Sambalpur Zamindaris (P.P. 9., D.P. 10), Damoh (P.P. 7, D.P. 8), Mandla (P.P. 8, D.P. 7), Raipur Zamindaris (P.P. 6, D.P. 7) and Jubbulpore (P.P. 8, D.P. 4). The area under til was 40 per cent. larger than in 1890-91. The *kharif til* tracts appear to be the three northern districts with 21 per cent., the Nimar district with 12 per cent., the plateau districts of Betul, Chhindwara, Seoni and Mandla with 23 per cent., Sambalpur and the east of Raipur with 21 per cent., or in all 77 per cent. of the provincial area under this crop. The area under the early variety was less than in the preceding year. The decrease in the three western divisions was 141,000 acres (19 p. c.). In the Chhattisgarh Division the area expanded by 30,000 acres (22 p. c.); and the increase was most marked in the Raipur Zamindaris. The early-sown til crop in the north of the Province suffered from excess of rain; the crop was washed out in places and weeding operations were retarded or altogether prevented. The cold-weather variety of til, which covered an area of 135,000 acres, was grown largely in Hoshangabad (P.P. 30, D.P. 5) and in the other two districts in the Nerbudda valley, *i. e.*, Jubbulpore (P. P. 21) and Narsinghpur (P. P. 16). Another 23 per cent. of the crop was grown near the trijunction of the Chanda (P. P. 13), Nagpur (P. P. 8), and Bhandara districts. The conditions in August and September were unfavourable for the late-sown crop, and resulted in a contraction of the area sown with this oil-seed.

*Other oil-seeds.*—In addition to the above there were some 50,000 acres of castor mainly in Bilaspur, and some 240,000 acres of jagni in the districts of Chhindwara (P.P. 34, D.P. 10), Betul (P.P. 25, D.P, 10), Seoni, Mandla and Saugor.

Miscellaneous.

277. The crops above detailed comprised 87 per cent. of the total crops grown in the Province. No crop other than these occupied any large area in any district with perhaps the exception of the inferior food-grains urad, mung and moth, of which there were some 330,000 acres in Chhattisgarh. The area under these grains was locally large in the Balaghat Zamindaris (D.P. 14).

General Remarks.

278. There was a marked recovery in the area placed under crops, which showed an increase of 1,035,000 acres (6 p. c.) over that of the previous year. It was only 6·5 per cent. smaller than the maximum ever recorded. The increase was most marked in the Mandla, Seoni, Betul, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts. The area occupied for cultivation was larger than it had ever been, so that there has been no permanent abandonment of land by its cultivators, although in some districts they were not able to cultivate it so closely as formerly. The districts which still have most recovery to make are Saugor, Damoh, Hoshangabad, Betul, Balaghat and Raipur. There was also an approach towards more normal conditions in the nature of the crops sown. In the northern districts the area under the valuable rabi staples expanded largely at the expense of that under the inferior kharif crops, which so largely superseded the former during the famine years. There was not the same need for the early renewal of food supplies, and the cultivators gave increased attention to wheat and gram, which are expensive crops to raise, but yield large profits in favourable years. The cotton and juar tracts of the Nagpur country have entirely recovered, cultivation having expanded. The boom in cotton has brought much wealth to the Nagpur country and the value of land never stood higher. The Wainganga valley, with its important rice cultivation, has made substantial progress, although there is still much leeway to make up. Chhattisgarh, which was perhaps the most deteriorated division, shows good recovery. Rice has again taken its place as the most important crop and was sown over 91 per cent. of its normal area, having ousted the inferior millets. There was thus progress in every direction towards the more normal conditions of agriculture.

Agricultural stock.

279. The stock of the Provinces increased under all heads except that of sheep. The number of young stock of calves and buffalo-calves rose by 287,000 (18 p. c.); bulls and bullocks by 63,000 (2 p. c.); male buffaloes by 18,000 (6 p. c.); and cow buffaloes by 18,000 (4 p. c.). Each division contributed to the increase in the number of young stock; the most marked increase occurred in Damoh, where the number rose from 82,000 to 144,000. These increases represent in some districts the renewal of stock destroyed by the famines, but in other districts, notably Saugor and Damoh, they represent to some extent deterioration from a cultivated to a pastoral country, much of the land abandoned from cultivation being now devoted to stock-raising. Except in the case of the Jubbulpore Division, where the numbers were stationary, all the divisions showed an increase in the number of bulls and bullocks. The number of plough-cattle, which was 2,700,000, increased by 74,000.

## 1-*a*.—AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL AND DEMONSTRATION WORKS.[1]

Nagpur Experimental Farm.

280. The Agricultural Farm is situated to the west of Nagpur. The soil on the Farm is generally black soil of fair quality only, which quickly dries up, so that it is not really suited for the growth of rabi crops unless it is irrigated. It is situated in a kharif crop country, and the experiments with kharif crops have always been more successful than those with rabi crops. The rabi crops were poor this year owing to the unfavourable character of the season.

Experiments with manures.

281. Instead of using, as in the past, a fixed quantity of the manurial agent, the latter will be applied in future so as to give a fixed quantity of nitrogen.

[1] Further details will be found in the "Report on the Nagpur Experimental Farm in the Central Provinces for the year 1901-02," published at the Secretariat Press, Nagpur.

The situation of the Farm with its poor rabi crops precludes the possibility of any very definite conclusion being drawn as to the effects of manures on these crops. Ordinary cattle-dung seems to give the best results, and ordinary pitting seems to give as good results as the "box" system. Bone-manure has been a failure. Saltpetre has again shown that it can be profitably used as a manure, giving better results with than without irrigation. The experiments also show that a top-dressing of 80 lbs. per acre is much more valuable than three times that quantity drilled in with the seed. The "Meagher" system of sewage disposal has been entirely successful. A bulletin describing this system has been published, and it is hoped that some of the Municipalities may be induced to take it up.

**New varieties of crops.**

282. A new perennial variety of cotton, "Sea Island," was successfully grown, but only with irrigation. The acclimatized "Upland Georgian" American cotton continues to give fairly good results grown as an ordinary kharif crop, but its yield is not so great as that of the coarse local varieties. Egyptian cotton continues to be successfully grown, but only as an irrigated rabi crop. Arrangements have now been made for the starting of experiments in the cross-breeding of cotton, by which it is hoped to improve the staple. Selected seed of the best varieties of Jaunpur maize and the awned variety of bajri have been widely distributed with successful results. A small quantity of seed of *sorghum amber* and *collier*, which has proved a good fodder crop on the Farm, was also distributed to selected cultivators. "*Paspalum dilatatum*" entirely failed to justify its Australian reputation as a drought-resisting grass.

**Ensilage.**

283. Some important experiments were made with ensilage, both in an open stack and in a closed silo. The former method has not given good results, but the latter, especially in the case of maize, juar stalks and coarse grass, has been very successful. An American ensilage fodder-cutter and shredder, which cuts into short lengths juar and other stalks, has caught on quickly in the juar country, and several have already been sold.

**Plant diseases.**

284. The year was free from rust. Several Australian rust-proof wheats were successfully grown, but they do not mature early enough. Cross-breeding experiments have also been started by raising hybrids of Australian and local wheats.

**Distribution of seed.**

285. The distribution of selected seed and of seed of improved varieties of crops has been taken up on a much larger scale. Much has been done to induce cultivators to visit the Farm. A scheme has now been sanctioned for the creation of a small Agricultural Department, whose principal work will be the demonstration of improved methods of agriculture in the several districts of the Province.

**The Sewage Farm.**

286. The Sewage Farm has been successfully managed. The rent realized per acre (Rs. 75) from the Kachi cultivators is proof positive of the enormous value of the manure.

**The Telenkheri Farm.**

287. The fuel and fodder reserves yielded a good profit. Arrangements have now been completed for starting a small cattle-breeding farm.

**Agricultural School.**

288. The Agricultural School had a successful year. All the students of the senior class were successful in passing the final examination. The junior class did not fill well, owing to the raising of the educational standard for admission. A new class has been opened for the practical training of the sons of rich cultivators. The grant of the Rai Bahadur Chandar Kumar Chhatterji Silver Medal has acted as a marked incentive to study.

## 2.—WEATHER AND CROPS.[1]

WEATHER AND CROPS.

**Rainfall.**

289. *The Monsoon.*—The monsoon commenced somewhat late, about the middle of June, and gave between the 14th and 16th of that month the first good

[1]Further details will be found in the "Season and Crop Report of the Central Provinces for the year 1901-02," published at the Secretariat Press, Nagpur, and in the "Agricultural Statistics of British India for the years 1897-98 to 1901-02."

WEATHER AND CROPS.

burst of rain in Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Wardha, Chanda, Balaghat, Bilaspur and Sambalpur. In the other districts the rainfall did not begin till the last week of June, but it gave heavier rain. The rainfall of the month showed a marked deficiency in all districts, and in four of them, *viz.*, Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore and Bilaspur, less than 2 inches was received. The rainfall in the first half of July was limited to a couple of showers, which fell at long intervals and were not of a general character, the falls in parts of Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Wardha, Nagpur and Chhindwara being extremely light. This caused some anxiety, which was relieved by copious falls of rain, with short breaks, in the second half of July. Exceptionally heavy and continuous rain fell during August in all districts except Nimar. In Jubbulpore, Wardha and Bhandara, the rainfall of this month was more than double the average, while in Saugor, Damoh and Sambalpur, it was very little short of double the average. Heavy rain continued to fall during the first few days of September in all the districts of the Province, except those of the Nagpur country and the plateau districts of Chhindwara and Betul. A long break then occurred, which was followed by general rain between the 22nd and 25th of September, giving heavy falls in Damoh, Mandla, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Chhindwara, and in the Nagpur country; moderate in Saugor, Hoshangabad and Bilaspur; and light elsewhere. In the districts of Hoshangabad, Nimar and Betul the September rainfall was less than 3 inches, and in Nimar was only ·88 of an inch.

*October Rainfall.*—The monsoon withdrew at the close of September, but this failure was mitigated to some extent by a heavy shower which fell between the 4th and the 6th October in Raipur and Bilaspur, and by a heavy shower of a local character which fell in Wardha and Chanda on the 16th and 20th, respectively, and by a few local showers which fell elsewhere between the 16th and 23rd. No rain whatever fell during this month in Damoh, Narsinghpur, Nagpur and Balaghat, and none of the northern and plateau districts, with the exception of Jubbulpore and Chhindwara, received more than half an inch.

*Cold-weather Rainfall.*—November and December were quite rainless. In the first half of January some light showers were received in the north of the Province, the Nerbudda valley and the plateau districts. February and March were practically rainless months. Taking the Province as a whole the rainfall in the year averaged 44·62 inches as against the normal of 50·21 inches.

**Character of the season.**

290. *Kharif Season.*—The season was generally an unfavourable one for most of the kharif crops; the lateness of the monsoon delayed sowings, and heavy and continuous rainfall interfered with the weeding operations, and washed away a great deal of the seed. In addition the late arrival and early withdrawal of the monsoon to a very large extent prevented double-cropping.

*Rabi Season.*—The heavy and continuous rainfall prevented the proper preparation of the land for the spring crops and delayed the sowing of the later variety of til. The rabi season was abnormally dry. The land was somewhat dry at sowing time, and the clear dry weather which followed rendered germination defective. The October rain fell in isolated tracts, and there was no cold-weather rain except in January, when some showers fell in the north of the Province, Nerbudda valley and the plateau districts, which improved prospects. The conditions under which the rabi crops were grown were thus as unfavourable as those under which the kharif crops were grown.

**Yield of the autumn (kharif) crops.**

291. *Rice.*—The outturn of rice was affected by the cessation of the rain after September and amounted only to three-fourths of the average. Damoh and Mandla are the only districts in which a full crop was reaped. The crop in the districts of Chanda and Sambalpur was almost a normal one, while in Nagpur, Bhandara and Raipur it was not much smaller. The yield was only about three-fourths of the normal in the districts of Seoni, Balaghat and Bilaspur. A comparatively small tract in Raipur and Bilaspur obtained yields much short of the average of the districts, and this occurred in the most deteriorated

part where sowings were very short. As in the previous year transplanted rice did better than rice sown broadcast. The yield of the whole Province was 83 per cent. of an average yield.

*Cotton.*—The cotton crop was not put down under very favourable conditions with a late monsoon and an early break; it suffered somewhat from the heavy rain of August and was again damaged by the early cessation of the rains. In the cotton-growing districts of the Nagpur country the yield was somewhat less than the normal, but in Nimar was little more than half the normal. The yield of the whole Province was 79 per cent. of an average crop.

*Juar.*—Juar did not suffer so much from the vicissitudes of the season. It gave a full crop in three districts of the Provinces, *viz.*, Damoh, Bhandara and Nagpur, while in Wardha the crop yielded only 10 per cent. below the normal. In Chhindwara the outturn of the crop was returned as three-fourths of the normal, while in Nimar the crop gave only half a normal outturn. The yield of the whole Province was 79 per cent. of the average.

*Til.*—The early variety of til was damaged by the lateness of the monsoon and the heavy rain of August; the late variety largely failed, the continuous rain of August interfering with sowings and the subsequent sudden break damaging the young seedlings. The yield was normal in Sambalpur. In the districts of Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, and Nimar the outturn varied from 50 to 70 per cent. of a normal crop. The yield of the whole Province was only 62 per cent. of an average crop.

*Kodon and Kutki.*—The smaller millets, kodon and kutki, gave a yield of only 60 per cent. for the whole Province.

*Arhar (tur).*—Arhar yielded a crop slightly below the normal in Nagpur and Bhandara, and only 60 per cent. in Nimar. In Raipur the yield was exceedingly small.

**Yield of the spring (rabi) crops.**

292. *Wheat.*—Wheat gave a normal outturn in Jubbulpore, Mandla and Narsinghpur. In Saugor, Hoshangabad and Nimar the outturn was three-fourths of the normal, while in Damoh and Seoni the outturn was 10 per cent. below the normal. The yield of the whole Province was 81 per cent. of an average crop.

*Gram.*—Gram yielded a smaller outturn than wheat in the northern districts, while in Seoni, the Nerbudda valley districts and the Nagpur country the reverse was the case. For the Province as a whole the yield was 83 per cent. of an average crop.

*Linseed.*—The yield of linseed was only 50 per cent. of the normal. In the northern districts (except Saugor), where the rain in January benefited the crop, the outturn ranged between 67 and 75 per cent. of the normal. In Chhindwara the outturn was returned as 74, while in the districts of Hoshangabad, Nimar, and Betul, and in the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions, the outturn was very poor indeed.

**Aggregate yield of the crops.**

293. The outturn of the year for the Provinces as a whole may be roughly compared with that of the average of the years 1891–1895, when crops were generally normal, by taking the aggregate of the product of the area under each crop into its outturn, the latter being taken as a percentage of a normal crop. This method does not take account of the relative values of different crops, and for this reason the comparative value of the crops in the year under report may be even less than this method indicates. Calculating as above Betul appears to have the worst record with a yield of only 40 per cent. of the normal. The Hoshangabad and Saugor districts had a yield of about 50 per cent. of the normal, Raipur of about 53 per cent., and Chanda of about 59 per cent. The rice districts of Bilaspur, Bhandara and Balaghat have records but little better. Mandla and Sambalpur, with extended cultivation and good yields, are the only districts which obtained an outturn approximating to the normal. Taking the Province as a whole, the outturn of the year was only 69 per cent. of the normal.

HORTICULTURE.

## 3.—HORTICULTURE.[1]

**Maharaj Bagh and Telinkheri gardens.**

294. There are two gardens at Nagpur under Government management, the Maharaj Bagh and the Telinkheri Garden. In both gardens flowers did well, but the fruit crops were generally poor. In the latter a large number of fruit trees were planted out during the rains. In the former neglect to renew the stock resulted in a falling-off in the distribution of plants. The menagerie suffered a severe loss in the death of two tigers, one from snake-bite. The receipts during the year, including the value of plants given away gratis, amounted in the case of the Maharaj Bagh to Rs. 2,600, and expenditure, excluding the cost of the menagerie (Rs. 2,900), to Rs. 8,250. Receipts for the Telinkheri garden amounted to Rs. 1,970 against Rs. 1,400 last year, and expenditure to Rs. 2,200.

**Pachmarhi gardens.**

295. At Pachmarhi the season was unfavourable, the heavy monsoon rainfall being followed by drought and frosts; but both the Residency and Public gardens did fairly well in spite of the defective water-supply. In the public gardens, a number of fruit trees were planted out, and a new orchard formed. A trained Overseer was appointed to the charge of the gardens during the year. Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,100, and expenditure to Rs. 3,800.

**District gardens.**

296. As regards the District gardens the season was not very favourable as the early cessation of the rains in several cases disorganized the arrangements for the sowing of winter vegetables, which were still further damaged in the northern and western districts by frosts and the lack of winter rains. In Wardha, locusts are also said to have damaged the rain crops. The propagation of fruit trees is one of the main functions of District gardens. Some 3,250 plants were distributed as against 2,200 last year, but Raipur and Mandla were the only districts which showed any appreciable results. The apathy of the persons whom it is intended to benefit is the principal reason assigned for this state of affairs, but something may also be due to the difficulties placed by the subordinate establishment in the way of applicants. The number of young trees in stock was unsatisfactorily low. Another function which District gardens can usefully perform is the cultivation of new and improved varieties of garden crops for seed distribution in the district. The Raipur garden may be instanced where the juar experiments have resulted in the distribution to cultivators of seed of good varieties. The Wardha garden has been transferred to a more suitable site. Receipts and expenditure were Rs. 6,100 and Rs. 11,500, respectively, as compared with Rs. 6,100 and Rs. 13,700 in the preceding year. The percentage of receipts to expenditure was high in Seoni (91 p. c.), Saugor and Raipur (70 p. c.).

**Court of Wards gardens.**

297. There is a flourishing Court of Wards garden at Sobhapur in Hoshangabad, and four gardens in the Chanda district, three of which have been recently started. The Ahiri garden was laid out in 1874 by the late zamindar and is in a good condition. No attempt at distribution of plants has hitherto been made, but the matter is now being taken up. A fair beginning was made in a very small way in the Wardha district in three estates.

FORESTS.

## 4.—FORESTS.[2]

**Classification of forests.**

298. The classification of the forest area in the Provinces on the 30th June 1902 was—A class 14,331 square miles; B-I class 2,448 square miles, B-II class 1,999 square miles; unclassified forest 130 square miles; in the aggregate 18,908 square miles. The divisions which have more than 1,000 square miles of forest are—Chanda 3,300 square miles, Mandla 2,700 square miles, Nimar 1,900 square miles, Raipur 1,400 square miles, Betul 1,300 square miles and Hoshangabad 1,200 square miles. The whole of the B-II forest is included in the districts of Chanda and Mandla. Nearly all the B-I forest in the Southern Circle is in the Chanda district. The area disforested for the purpose of cultivation during the year was 102 square miles, mainly in the districts of Chanda, Nimar and Seoni.

[1] Further details will be found in the "Report on the management of the District Gardens in the Central Provinces for the year 1901-02," published at the Secretariat Press, Nagpur.

[2] Further details and statistics will be found in the "Report on the Forest Administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1901-02," published at the Secretariat Press, Nagpur.

299. About 9 square miles were notified as reserved forests. Of the 144 square miles which had been notified for settlement in former years operations were completed for 129 square miles, chiefly in Seoni. 12 square miles in Damoh were notified for settlement and operations were commenced during the year. **Forest settlements.**

300. 74 miles of boundary were demarcated at a cost of Rs. 330. Some 20,500 miles of boundary were cleared and boundary marks repaired at a cost of Rs. 5,500. A good deal of this work was done in return for fuel cut on the line. **Demarcation.**

301. Forest survey parties were at work in the Chanda and Mandla divisions. The whole of the survey in the Mandla division on the 4-inch scale was completed, 609 square miles being surveyed. 725 square miles were surveyed in Chanda on the 4-inch scale, and only 175 square miles remained for survey at the end of the year. With this exception, the whole of the forests in the Province have now been surveyed. In addition to this 1,289 miles of boundary in these two divisions were surveyed and mapped on a 16-inch scale. The cost of these operations was Rs. 25,200 in Chanda and Rs. 32,300 in Mandla. **Forest surveys.**

302. Maps were, on the 30th June 1902, complete for all the divisions of the Province with the exception of the Chanda, Saugor and Mandla districts. A divisional map of Bhandara on a scale of 4 miles to the inch was published and similar maps for other divisions are in preparation. **Maps.**

303. Working-plans were sanctioned for the Damoh division and for portions of the Balaghat, Chhindwara and Seoni divisions, or for an area of 1,400 square miles, and were at the end of the year complete for 9,775 square miles. Working-plans were being completed for 5,600 square miles and had still to be taken in hand for 400 square miles. Working-plans are not required for the present for 3,140 square miles or 17 per cent. of the forest area, and it is further in contemplation to abandon working-plans in areas where there is practically no demand for forest produce. **Working-plans.**

304. 53 miles of new road were opened at a cost of Rs. 830 and some 1,040 miles of road were repaired at a cost of Rs. 5,000. Rs. 12,000 was spent on new buildings and Rs. 8,150 on repairs. **Communications and buildings.**

305. Cognizance was taken of some 4,600 cases of forest offences. Of these 650 were cases of injury by fire to the forests. Criminal prosecutions were instituted in 231 cases and convictions were obtained in 72 per cent. of these cases, 3,654 offences were compounded, and in 575 cases the offender was undetected. Some Rs. 16,000 was paid as compensation by 11,150 offenders. **Forest offences.**

306. Fire-protection is of three kinds—(*a*) systematic protection by means of fire-lines and a special staff of watchers; (*b*) partial protection by means of fire-lines alone; (*c*) simple protection without any specific expenditure. Systematic protection was attempted over an area of 5,000 square miles of forest. 95 per cent. of this area was successfully protected, the cost of protection being Rs. 10-5-0 per square mile. Partial protection was extended to 3,900 square miles of forest, of which 86 per cent. was successfully protected at a cost of Rs. 1-13-0 per square mile. No statistics are available for the area protected under the third of the above methods. There were 475 fires in areas under the first two systems of protection; in 33 of these incendiarism was suspected. The large number of fires is ascribed to the early cessation of the rains in 1901, to the absence of the winter rains and the exceptionally dry and prolonged hot weather of 1902. In the Damoh district as much as 67 square miles were burnt in three fires alone. In Nimar 410 square miles were burnt, but 290 square miles of this area were "simply" protected. **Protection from fire.**

307. *Natural Reproduction.*—The local reports in many cases deplore the effects of the drought of 1900, which are still visible in the large number of dead and withered trees. The dryness of the open season of 1901-02 and the prolonged hot weather of 1902 seriously interfered with natural reproduction, but coppice shoots on the whole did well. Bamboo reproduction was poor in the important **Growth.**

bamboo-growing district of Chanda, where, in the preceding year, unusual damage had been done to the seed by the insect *Ochrophora montana*. Large numbers of bamboos perished in 1900 as a result of the widespread seeding, to such an extent that in the part of the district west of the Wainganga not 1 per cent. of the trees are said to have survived. In Hoshangabad and Betul the bamboo seedlings suffered from the attacks of rats. The seeding and growth of the saplings of sal and bijasal were on the whole favourable in the important sal districts in the east of the Province. Teak did well in Chanda, but elsewhere reproduction was not favourable. The tree was attacked by a defoliating caterpillar *hyblœa* over large areas in the north and centre of the Provinces. Large numbers of climbers were removed by the regular Forest establishment.

*Artificial Reproduction.*—The drought prevented good results being obtained in the experiments in artificial reproduction. The experiments with the seed of Burma teak in Chanda were a failure, and damage was also done to the sandalwood saplings in that district.

**Other experiments.**

308. *Lac.*—Experiments were continued with the lac insect, from which is obtained the shellac of commerce. The brood insect was placed on large numbers of trees and the operations were on the whole successful except in Chanda, where it is thought the climate is too hot for the propagation of the insect.

*Tassar Silk.*—Special efforts were made during the year with a view to aid in the development of the tassar silk industry, mainly in the southern districts of the Provinces. The rearing of the worm *Antheræa mylitta*, which is carried on mainly in the *saj* forests, is pursued as an accessory to their ordinary avocation by the fisher-caste. Suitable areas are excised and are made over to the rearers of the worm with the intention that the land shall be occupied permanently by them and the forest utilised on a four years' rotation. Some 620 acres were so excised during the year, of which an area of 320 acres was made over to the breeders of the worm. A fair measure of success is already reported to have been achieved.

*Charcoal-burning.*—In view of the possible establishment of the iron-smelting industry, experiments were conducted in the Chanda district in order to ascertain the cost of producing charcoal. The wood gave one-fifth of its weight in charcoal at a cost of Rs. 15·3 per ton, but it is hoped to lower this rate to Rs. 10·5 per ton.

**Grazing.**

309. 2,430 square miles were closed and 16,300 square miles were open to grazing. 283,000 buffaloes, 1,650,000 cows and bullocks, 253,000 sheep and goats were grazed at full rates in the forests; 57,000 animals were grazed at half rates and 15,000 animals were grazed free. The total grazing receipts were Rs. 3,60,000. The rates charged for cows and bullocks vary from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 annas, and for buffaloes from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 annas for a year's grazing. The question of reducing the rates to be charged for *bonâ-fide* agricultural cattle is under contemplation.

**Outturn of forest produce.**

310. *Timber and Fuel.*—The outturn of timber and fuel was 14,900,000 cubic feet, a decrease of 2 per cent. from last year. Of this 3 per cent. was in the form of logs, 12 per cent. in the form of poles (one pole being taken as equivalent to 1 cubic foot), 1·2 per cent. was sawn or square timber, and 83 per cent. was wood for fuel. In addition to the above, large quantities of small timber and fuel were removed by villages on commutation. Practically no timber was removed on free-grants, whereas in the preceding year 26 per cent. of the total outturn had been so removed, far the greater portion of which was in the Southern Circle and in the form of fuel. The Department almost doubled its operations in the exploitation of timber. 29 per cent. of the timber in logs was extracted by the Department, almost wholly in the districts of Chanda, Mandla and Jubbulpore; 66 per cent. was removed by purchasers in the district of Hoshangabad alone. 11 per cent. of the poles was removed by the Department. The whole of the sawn timber was prepared by the Department in the four districts of Balaghat (55 p. c.), Mandla (27 p. c.), Chanda and Jubbulpore. The Department extracted 6 per cent. of the fuel, but the quantity removed was one-third less than in the preceding year.

*Minor Forest Produce.*—Produce to the value of Rs. 6,90,000 was removed, Rs. 3,60,000 of which represents the amount paid in grazing dues for the grass consumed by the cattle. 16,000,000 bamboos, in value Rs. 96,000, were removed. In Chanda there was a large decrease in the number removed owing to the dying off of the stock.

Exploitation of produce by the Department.

311. The main operations conducted by the Department were in connection with the supply of sleepers to the Satpura Railway. In Balaghat 90,000 sal sleepers were prepared and 58,000 delivered to the railway, the average produce per tree being 16 sleepers. In Mandla 47,000 sal sleepers were prepared and 34,000 delivered, and in Jubbulpore 12,400 teak sleepers were prepared and 2,300 delivered. Large orders for sal and teak timber were received from the Gun Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore. Some 53,000 cubic feet of timber was sawn in the Allapilli Mills in Chanda, where large quantities of teak are sold to contractors. In this district 5,000 cubic feet of timber was carted from Ahiri to the depôt at Warora, and 1,500 pit props and 10,000 cubic feet of charcoal were supplied to the Warora Colliery. Of the fuel cut and collected by the Department, almost half was removed in Nagpur and Sambalpur. The Department largely contracted its fuel-cutting operations in Nimar and Saugor, where in the preceding year they had been on a large scale, and considerably extended them in Bhandara and Sambalpur. Considerable use was made of the Wardha, Mahanadi and Nerbudda rivers as a means of transport in the Chanda, Raipur, Nimar and Mandla districts respectively, some 60,000 bamboos and 4,000 poles being transported by these channels. In Raipur 8,500 tons of grass were cut by the Department, and in Mandla 1,000 tons of myrabolams were collected. In future it is proposed to lease out the collection of this crop as it cannot satisfactorily be undertaken by the Department.

Financial results.

312. Receipts were Rs. 11,90,000 and expenditure Rs. 10,10,000, giving a profit of Rs. 1,80,000 as against Rs. 20,000 in the preceding year. Of the receipts Rs. 2,00,000 (17 p. c.) was the value of the timber removed and sold by the Department, mainly in the form of sleepers. Rs. 5,90,000, or 58 per cent. of the expenditure, was absorbed by establishment charges. Fourteen of the seventeen divisions showed a surplus, the largest profits being in Nimar (Rs. 49,000), Betul (Rs. 40,000), Nagpur (Rs. 38,000), Chhindwara (Rs. 30,000) and Chanda (Rs. 20,000). The largest deficits were in Mandla (Rs. 12,000), Bilaspur (Rs. 4,500) and Balaghat (Rs. 4,000). In all divisions except Hoshangabad the forests gave larger profits than in the preceding year, but in this district, as a result of special causes, the profits had been abnormally high in that year. The increase was very large in Chanda (Rs. 43,000), Mandla (Rs. 31,000) and Damoh (Rs. 22,000), but in the first two districts the expenses on survey were considerably lower than in the preceding year.*

Personnel.

313. The establishment on the 30th June 1902 was 54 Rangers, 58 Deputy Rangers, 175 Foresters and 1,643 Forest Guards.

## 5.—MINES AND QUARRIES.[1]

MINES AND QUARRIES.

Coal.

314. *Warora Colliery.*—The Warora Colliery was worked without interruption throughout the year, the output being 150,000 tons as compared with 139,000 tons during the previous year. This is the largest output of coal since the Colliery was opened. The decrease of 10,000 tons in the sale of coal to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company was due to a smaller demand, while the increased sales to mills and retail customers were attributable to the excellent cotton crop. There was no serious outbreak of fire during the year. The cost of raising the coal was Rs. 4,40,000 or at the rate of Rs. 2-14-10 per ton against Rs. 2-15-10 per ton in 1900-01. The total earnings of the year amounted to Rs. 7,00,000 and the total expenditure to Rs. 4,35,000, showing a net profit of Rs. 2,65,000, equal to a return of 16·6 per cent. on the capital expenditure. These figures show the most satisfactory revenue ever earned by the Colliery.

*Mohpani Colliery.*—The output of the Mohpani Coal Mines was about 43,000 tons.

[1] Further details and statistics will be found in the "Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India for the year ending the 31st December 1901."

MINES AND QUARRIES.

Manganese and Iron.

315. *Manganese ore.*—The output of the manganese mines in the neighbourhood of Ramtek in the Nagpur district was some 86,000 tons, valued at Rs. 3,30,000. Reference to the large development of this industry will be made in the section on "Trade."

*Iron.*—At present it is calculated that some 2,700 tons of iron are produced in the Provinces, but the production is by means of primitive charcoal furnaces and the indigenous industry is in a decaying condition.

MANUFACTURES.

## 6.—MANUFACTURES.[1]

Number of factories.

316. Excluding the Feudatory States, the total number of factories in the Central Provinces increased from 59 in 1900 to 70 in 1901; of these 53 were cotton ginning, cleaning or pressing factories, and 6 were cotton spinning or weaving mills. The number of cotton presses increased by 8. This marks the progress made by the cotton industry, encouraged as it has been by the good crops of recent years, and the extension of cotton cultivation that followed. Nagpur had at the close of the year 13, Wardha 24 and Nimar 25 factories against 8, 20 and 20, respectively, in the previous year. No factory was started in any district where there was not already a factory at work.

Number of operatives.

317. The total average number of operatives in all factories rose from 14,300 to 16,500. The number of female children returned as having been employed during 1901 is 78 as compared with 63 in the previous year. These were employed at two factories in Jubbulpore, three in Wardha and one in Nagpur. Employment in factories continues to be popular owing to the high wages, and the growth of the industry appears to have had an effect in raising the rates of local wages.

System of working.

318. As regards the system of working adopted, 27 factories worked by shifts or sets, 29 by midday stoppages, and 14 both by shifts and midday stoppages.

Accidents.

319. There were 97 accidents reported during the year as compared with 38 in 1900. Of the former, four were fatal, 38 serious and 55 minor. Most of these accidents are ascribed to the carelessness of the injured persons. The need for the introduction of a Boiler Inspection Act in the Central Provinces is under consideration.

Cotton mills.

320. The following statistics illustrate the working of the cotton mills established in the Central Provinces during the year 1901-02:—

| Place of working | Date of establishment. | Proprietor. Limited company or private. | Nominal capital. | Number of looms. | Number of spindles. | Description of goods. | Average daily number of hands employed in each mill. Men. | Women. | Young persons. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | | | Rs. | | | | | | | | |
| Nagpur (The Empress Mills) ... | 1st January 1877. | Joint Stock Company. | 46,87,500 | 1,398 | 64,788 | Twist and piece-goods. | 3,369 | 786 | 225 | ... | 4,380 |
| Nagpur (The Swadeshi Mills) ... | 1st January 1892. | Do. ... | 15,00,000 | 100 | 16,508 | Do. | 664 | 283 | ... | 191 | 1,138 |
| Hinganghat (Wardha District,... | 1st February 1881. | Do. ... | 3,50,000 | ... | 15,426 | Yarn. | 673 | 307 | 31 | 23 | 1,034 |
| Do. ... | 22nd February 1900. | Private ... | 12,71,000 | 150 | 14,688 | Twist and piece-goods. | 760 | 163 | ... | 70 | 993 |
| Pulgaon (Wardha District) ... | 2nd October 1889. | Joint Stock Company. | 5,00,000 | ... | 14,848 | Yarn. | 426 | 179 | 35 | 1 | 641 |
| Jubbulpore (The Gokuldas Ballabhdas Mills). | 1885. | Do. ... | 8,00,000 | 288 | 14,148 | Twist and piece-goods. | 473 | 134 | 137 | 39 | 783 |
| Raj-Nandgaon (Feudatory State). | 1st October 1896. | Do. ... | 6,00,000 | 208 | 15,176 | Do. | 584 | 315 | 250 | 28 | 1,177 |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 97,08,500 | 2,144 | 1,55,582 | ... | 6,949 | 2,167 | 678 | 352 | 10,146 |

[1] Further statistics will be found in the "Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India for the year 1901-02," and in the "Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for the year 1901-02."

## 7.—TRADE.[1]

Character of the crops of the year 1901.

321. The trade of the Provinces depends almost entirely upon the character of its harvests. The crops which mainly influenced the trade of the year were the spring and autumn crops of the year 1901. The yield of wheat in that year was reduced by attacks of rust to three-fourths of the normal. Damage by caterpillars reduced the outturn of gram to half the normal; the linseed crop was only about one-sixth of the normal. The character of the autumn crops has been dealt with in the section on "Weather and Crops." Taken as a whole the Province obtained about 70 per cent. of the normal yield on the normal area.

Prices.

322. There was a considerable fall in the prices of food-grains from the high level induced by the famine of the previous year, but they still remained higher than the level of the pre-famine period. The price of cotton fell to about normal, while the price of linseed showed a further rise.

Total trade.

323. The total rail-borne trade, as given in the returns, was imports Ms. 8,800,000, value Rs. L. 505,[2] and exports Ms. 16,700,000, Rs. L. 1,161. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were imports Ms. 15,700,000, Rs. L. 735, and exports Ms. 12,700,000, Rs. L. 840. The exports were about normal in bulk, but about double the normal in value. A part of this rise was real, being due to the high level of prices in all commodities which had not fallen to the normal level preceding the famine, and part was due to the increased proportion borne by grains of higher value. But this accounts for a small part of the enormous increase in value. The greater part is fictitious, being due to the inaccurate rate at which the exports of manganese ore have been valued. The value rate for metals is Rs. 30 a maund, but the export in them is small. This small trade is entirely overshadowed by the export of manganese ore, which amounted to Ms. 830,000 and which is classed under "Metals." The value assumed for the purposes of the levy of royalty is only $2\frac{1}{6}$ annas per maund. If the valuation is recalculated on this basis, the value of the exports was Rs. L. 733 as against Rs. L. 588 in the preceding year.

### IMPORTS.

Coal.

324. The coal trade, which amounted to Ms. 2,100,000, Rs. L. 9, contracted 20 per cent. on the figures of the preceding year.

Cotton.

325. The imports of raw cotton were Ms. 133,000, Rs. L 20·6, and of manufactured cotton, Ms. 216,000, Rs. L. 102. The extension of cotton cultivation and the good yield caused a further shrinkage in the imports of raw cotton. Most of the imports came from Berar to mills adjoining that Province. Manufactured cotton increased by 20 per cent. European cotton goods were imported to the value of Rs. L. 77, an increase of 11 per cent. on the preceding year's purchases.

Food-grains.

326. With the disappearance of famine conditions the imports of food-grains shrank largely, and were Ms. 1,820,000, Rs. L. 57, but were still much above the normal. In the preceding year the value was Rs. L. 281. The chief imports were:—

*Gram.*—This grain was imported to the extent of Ms. 545,000, Rs. L. 15, mainly from the United Provinces.

*Juar.*—The imports of juar were Ms. 320,000, Rs. L. 7, mainly from Berar.

*Rice, husked.*—The imports of husked rice were Ms. 502,000, Rs. L. 21·7 of which rather more than half came from Bombay and was presumably Burma rice. The imports in the preceding year of rice were Ms. 5,000,000, Rs. L. 185. Half the rice was taken by the Nagpur block, and practically none by the Chhattisgarh block.

[1] Further details and statistics will be found in the "Annual Report on the Rail-borne Traffic of the Central Provinces for the official year 1901-02, ending the 31st March 1902," published at the Secretariat Press, Nagpur, and in the "Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1901-02."

[2] "Ms." is a contraction for maunds and "Rs. L." for lakhs of rupees.

*Wheat.*—This food-grain was imported to the extent of Ms. 24, Rs. L 8·3.

Jute. 327. An improved export-trade during the year accounts for an increase under this head, as the import consisted almost wholly of gunny-bags. The imports were Ms. 111,000, Rs. L. 12.

Metals. 328. The imports under the head "Metals" were Ms. 313,000, Rs. L 43. The increase of 30 per cent. is an indication of the returning prosperity of the people. It is most marked under the heads "Brass, wrought" (Ms. 8,800, Rs. L. 4), and "Manufactures of iron and steel" (Ms. 97,000, Rs. L. 22), the latter of which shows an increase of 16 per cent. Brass vessels to the value of Rs. L. 4 were imported from the United Provinces.

Oils. 329. The imports of oils, which were Ms. 356,000, Rs. L. 18·4, consisted in the main of kerosine oil brought from Bombay. Though the price of this oil fell, the value of the imports increased to Rs. L. 13, which is the highest figure yet attained.

Provisions. 330. The imports of provisions, which were Ms. 192,000, Rs. L. 27, fell to almost one-half those of the preceding year and the decrease was general under all heads.

Salt. 331. The imports of salt were Ms. 1,530,000, Rs. L. 54. About two-thirds of the salt consumed in these Provinces is drawn from the Bombay Presidency, the remaining supplies coming from the Madras and Bengal Presidencies and from Rajputana, the chief source of supply in the last-mentioned tract being the Sambar Lake. There was a very small decrease from the record figure of the previous year. The net imports per head of population of British Territory amounted to 13 lbs., which is an exceedingly high standard.

Silk. 332. The value of the raw silk imported was Rs. L. 15·3, a decrease of 20 per cent. on the figures of the preceding years.

Sugar. 333. The imports of sugar were Ms. 930,000, Rs. L. 56, and show a slight increase. There was an increase of Ms. 50,000 or 20 per cent. in refined sugar, of which as much as 88 per cent. came from Bombay. Probably the Province shared in the large imports of continental beet-sugar during the year.

Other commodities. 334. The value of the tea imported was only Rs. 43,000. The imports of tobacco declined from Ms. 113,000 to Ms. 90,000, Rs. L. 9·5. Practically the whole of this was unmanufactured. The imports of spices were Ms. 119,000, Rs. L. 13·6; of railway stock Rs. L. 8; of dyes Rs. L. 9; of leather Rs. L. 6·4; and of liquors Rs. L. 7·8. Spirits to the value of Rs. L. 3·5 were imported from Bombay.

## EXPORTS.

Animals. 335. The exports under this head (20,500, Rs. L. 10·3) were almost entirely of horned cattle, of which some 7,300 more than last year left the Provinces by rail. Nearly all of them were sent to the Bombay Presidency from the Nerbudda Valley.

Coal and coke. 336. The exports of coal and coke amounted to Ms. 2,270,000, Rs. L. 5·7, practically the same as in the preceding year.

Cotton raw. 337. The exports of raw cotton, amounting to Ms. 1,380,000, Rs. L. 196, almost doubled, the largest export in any previous year having been Ms. 790,000 in 1898-99. The exports were almost double the yield as estimated in the forecast in December 1901. Not only are the standard outturns of this crop probably placed much too low, but the same was no doubt the case with the district estimates. Part of this large increase was due to extended cultivation and good yields, but the greater part was due to the fact that the lateness of the crop in 1900 and the early maturity of that of 1901 led to a far larger proportion of two years' crops than usual being exported within the year. As usual the bulk of the cotton was despatched by the Nagpur and Nimar blocks to Bombay, the proportion which was exported to that port being 85 per cent.

**Cotton manufactured.**

338. The improvement in the trade in manufactured cotton was almost wholly due to increased exports of country yarn (Ms. 88,000, Rs. L. 26·5) and piece-goods (Ms. 77,000, Rs. L. 31). With the extension of the local mill industry the yarn and piece-goods produced have established themselves in markets outside the Provinces, whilst in the Provinces the coarser yarns have altogether supplanted English yarns of similar counts. The finer spun yarns are also gradually replacing the foreign article. As usual the bulk of the yarn was drawn by Bengal.

**Dyes and tans.**

339. The exports of dyeing materials increased to Ms. 666,000, Rs. L. 11·4. As a result of an excellent crop the exports of myrabolams rose to Ms. 652,000, Rs. L. 8·8, most of which was sent to Bombay.

**Food-grains.**

340. The total exports of food-grains were Ms. 2,600,000, Rs. L. 78, as compared with Ms. 1,640,000, Rs. L. 60, exported in the preceding year.

*Gram and Pulse*—The exports of gram and pulses were Ms. 600,000, Rs. L. 15·6.

*Juar.*—The exports of juar increased considerably, and were Ms. 276,000, Rs. L. 6·6. Nimar exported Ms. 140,000 to Central India.

*Rice.*—The exports of rice, practically the whole of which was husked, were Ms. 725,000, Rs. L. 25. These figures are still far below the Ms. 3,000,000 of the early years of the decade. The area under rice almost reached the normal of $4\frac{1}{3}$ millions of acres. A high level of local prices induced by the necessity for the replenishment of local stocks interfered with the export of the year's crop, which was not a bad one. Over half the rice exported was consigned to Berar and Ms. 105,000 to Calcutta.

*Wheat.*—The wheat trade showed slight signs of revival with an export of Ms. 900,000, Rs. L. 28, but this is insignificant compared with the former exports of Ms. 8,000,000. Wheat occupied only $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions of acres as against 4 millions of acres in the early years of the decade, whilst the outturn upon this restricted area was only three-fourths of the normal. Local prices were generally too high for export. Ms. 520,000 were exported to Berar and only Ms. 73,000 to Bombay.

**Hemp and other fibres.**

341. The increase of Ms. 31,000 in the export trade in hemp and other fibres, which was Ms. 180,000, Rs. L. 9·6, was a continuance of that recorded last year. The port of Bombay took Ms. 143,000 of the Indian hemp. The fibre is now offered to the market in a cleaner condition.

**Hides and skins.**

342. It is satisfactory to record that there was a large decrease in the exports of hides and skins, which fell from Ms. 220,000 in 1900-01 to Ms. 85,000, Rs. L. 16. The decrease evidences a smaller mortality among cattle.

**Metals.**

343. The increase under this head was mainly in manganese ore. The exports of this ore from the neighbourhood of Ramtek in the Nagpur district had commenced in the preceding year, when they amounted to Ms. 830,000. In the year under report they stood at Ms. 1,440,000, the real value of which is Rs. L. 2. The extraction of the ore has passed beyond the experimental stage. Prospecting licenses for manganese were granted in the Balaghat, Bhandara and Chhindwara districts. A license to prospect for iron in the Chanda district has been granted to Messrs. J. N. and D. J. Tata. Government is also engaged in proving the coal at Ballarpur in the same district. With a combination of rich iron ore, manganese and coal, all within a comparatively small area, there would seem to be prospects favourable for a large iron and steel industry. The decrease in the exports of wrought brass from Ms. 13,800, Rs. L. 6, to Ms. 8,700, Rs. L. 3·8, is evidence that the people are not being forced to sell through want.

**Oil-seeds.**

344. The exports of oil-seeds amounted to Ms. 3,128,000, Rs. L. 140, and were double those of the preceding year and 20 per cent. higher than the normal.

*Linseed.*—The exports of linseed were Ms. 680,000, Rs. L. 40; in preceding year the value of the exports was only Rs. L. 8.

*Til.*—The exports of til slightly decreased to Ms. 954,000, Rs. L. 50.

The value of the unclassified oil-seeds rose from Rs. L. 8·7 to Rs. L. 35. No less than Ms. 900,000 were despatched from the Nagpur block to Bombay for shipment to the United Kingdom. These exports consisted almost wholly of cotton seed, and the export is a new development in the trade of the Provinces.

**Railway plant and rolling stock.**

345. There was a large increase in the exports of railway plant and rolling stock, which were Ms. 880,000, Rs. L. 46; this was due to the large consignments of wooden sleepers from Chhattisgarh to Bengal.

**Treasure.**

346. The import of silver bullion fell to Rs. L. 17·6; practically all of which came from Bombay. The value of the bullion exported was only Rs. L. ·7. Imports of Government rupees were Rs. L. 100 as against Rs. L. 73 in the previous year, and the exports were Rs. L. 46 as against Rs. L. 30 in that year.

**Wood.**

347. There were large despatches of timber from Nimar to Bombay and Central India, and from Chhattisgarh to Bengal. The exports amounted to Ms. 1,500,000, Rs. L. 30·5, and were double those of the previous year.

**Internal trade.**

348. The traffic transacted between the different blocks of the Province (Ms. 2,600,000, Rs. L. 136) showed an improvement of Ms. 600,000 in weight and 18 lakhs of rupees in value over the figures of the previous year, and was almost normal. The chief features were exports from the Chhattisgarh to the Nagpur block of raw cotton (Ms. 37,000, Rs. L. 5·2), and of the same article from Nerbudda to Nimar (Ms. 53,000, Rs. L. 7); of cotton piece-goods from the Nagpur to the Chhattisgarh and Jubbulpore blocks (Rs. L. 1·6 and Rs. L. 2·4 respectively), and from Jubbulpore to Nerbudda (Rs. L. 1·4); of rice from Chhattisgarh (Ms. 774,000, Rs. L. 27), of which Nagpur took Ms. 522,000; of a similar export of wheat (Ms. 215,000, Rs. L. 6·7); of a return by Nagpur to Chhattisgarh of cotton twist and yarn (Ms. 63,000, Rs. L. 19), and of salt (Ms. 111,000, Rs. L. 4·2); of wood (unwrought) from Nerbudda to Nimar (Rs. L. 1·9); and of railway stock from Chhattisgarh to the Jubbulpore block (Rs. L. 3·2).

**General remarks on the trade of the year.**

349. The traffic of the year indicates the commencement of a return to the more normal conditions which prevailed before the famines. There was a large decline in the imports of food-grains, although the quantity was still much above the normal. The imports of other articles were fully up to the normal. The increase under cotton manufactures, jute, metals and oils point to a return of prosperity to local industries. There has been a revival of the exports of agricultural produce, but the quantities of rice and wheat exported were still quite insignificant compared with the large quantities exported prior to the cycle of bad seasons and famines. This loss was in part made good by the enormous exports of raw cotton, which were double the highest recorded in any previous year. The trade in oil-seeds has expanded by the addition of a new article, cotton-seed, which has now become one of the principal articles of commerce. Another new feature of the first importance is the export of manganese ore. For these reasons the balance of trade in favour of the Province was the largest ever recorded.

**Road traffic registration.**

350. Traffic by road was registered during the period October 1901 to June 1902 at two posts in the Nagpur district, with a view to test the probable traffic that would be attracted by a branch railway from Nagpur to Pandhurna in the Chhindwara district. The results were:—Imports to Nagpur Ms. 1,000,000, and exports Ms. 586,000.

## 8.—PUBLIC WORKS.[1]

**Classification of Expenditure on Imperial and Provincial Works.**

351. The following table classifies the expenditure during the year on account of Imperial works, and on those works the cost of which is met from Provincial Funds:—

| | Original works. | Repairs. | Establishment. | Tools and Plant. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Imperial Works.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Military Works ... ... | 17,104 | 7,327 | 2,383 | 155 |
| Civil Works— | | | | |
| Civil Buildings ... ... | 11,700 | 3,467 | 3,498 | 228 |
| Mines ... ... | 12,896 | ... | | |
| Total Imperial Works ... | 41,700 | 10,794 | 5,881 | 383 |
| *Provincial Works.* | | | | |
| Civil Buildings ... ... | 3,10,944 | 1 27,926 | 5,02,388 | 24,415 |
| Communications ... ... | 4,14,490 | 5,97,528 | | |
| Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... | 4,022 | ... | | |
| Total Provincial Works ... | 7,29,456 | 7 25 454 | 5,02,388 | 24 415 |

### IMPERIAL WORKS.

**Protective Irrigation Works.**

352. In accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, directing that a special enquiry should be made during the ensuing cold weather in connection with irrigation in the Central Provinces, an officer was placed on special duty to make the necessary preparatory investigations, and to collect, tabulate and present to the Irrigation Commission the information required. A temporary Irrigation Section of the Public Works Department Secretariat was formed, and also an Irrigation Division for the Nagpur Civil Division. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,74,000, of which Rs. 1,54,000 was charged to Surveys, and Rs. 20,000 spent on two tanks in the Raipur District which had been commenced as relief works in the famine of 1899-1900.

**Military Works.**

353. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway constructed three 1st class Sergeant-Instructors' Quarters for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles, two at Kharagpur and one at Chakardharpur, the estimate for which was Rs. 13,400.

**Civil Works.**

354. Certain additions and alterations to several buildings were carried out during the year, of which the following were the most important. Raipur.—An expenditure of Rs. 4,400 was incurred on the Post Office and Postmaster's quarters, and a further sum of Rs. 1,100 was spent on the Combined Post and Telegraph Office. Bilaspur.—A sum of Rs. 2,100 was spent on the Combined Post and Telegraph Office.

### PROVINCIAL WORKS.

**Administration. Land Revenue Buildings.**

355. An additional room to the Tahsíli at Khandwa was taken in hand during the year, the estimated cost being Rs. 3,700. The iron record-racks for the new record-room of the Settlement Office at Bilaspur, which were put in hand last year, were completed during the year, at a cost of Rs. 5,600. Work to the extent of Rs. 9,300 was executed in the construction of a Settlement Office at Sambalpur. The total expenditure on "Land Revenue Buildings" during the year was Rs. 24,000 on original works, and Rs. 10,000 on works of repairs.

**Residences for Local Governments and Secretariat Offices.**

356. Nagpur, Secretariat Buildings.—The work of extending the south wing which was started in February 1901, was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 4,800. The building of a new detached library and certain other works of addition and alteration was commenced and practically completed during the year, the estimated cost being Rs. 12,900. Nagpur, Government House grounds.—The wire-fencing along the south-side of the grounds was replaced by an enclosure wall, the wire-fencing having proved ineffective to keep the people of the

[1] Further details and statistics will be found in the "Finance Accounts of the Buildings, Roads, and Irrigation Branches of the Public Works Department, Central Provinces, for the year 1901-02," published at the Secretariat Press, Nagpur, and in the "Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1901-02."

PUBLIC WORKS.

Sadar Bazar from trespassing; the cost was Rs. 2,700. The total expenditure on works at Government House, Nagpur, and at the Secretariat offices was Rs. 21,000 on original works, and Rs. 5,000 on works of repairs.

**Educational.**

357. The compound of the High School building at Hoshangabad was enclosed by a wire-fence, and the old hospital was converted into a boarding-house. A bungalow with out-houses was constructed for the Superintendent of the Reformatory School, Jubbulpore, at a cost of Rs. 9,100. The construction of a boarding-house for the Victoria High School at Sambalpur was practically completed at a cost of Rs. 5,000. The total expenditure under the head "Civil Buildings, Educational," was Rs. 24,000 on original works, and Rs. 1,300 on works of repairs.

**Ecclesiastical.**

358. The extension of the new cemetery at Jubbulpore at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,600 was in progress and an outlay of Rs. 7,800 was incurred during the year. The total expenditure under the head "Civil Buildings, Ecclesiastical" was Rs. 9,700 on original works, and Rs. 5,000 on works of repairs.

**Law and Justice.**

359. Jubbulpore.—Materials to the extent of Rs. 3,500 were collected against an estimate amounting to Rs. 15,500 for the construction of a new office for the Commissioner of the Division. Narsinghpur.—An estimate of Rs. 6,000 was sanctioned for certain works of additions and alterations to the District Court-house; and an expenditure of Rs. 1,600 was incurred during the year. Hoshangabad.—An expenditure of Rs. 2,000 was incurred on the collection of materials against an estimate of Rs. 18,900 for the purpose of constructing an office for the Commissioner, Nerbudda Division. The work of extending the Treasury Guard-room in the District Court-house was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,300; and that of constructing a Court-room for the Sessions Judge in the District Court-house at a cost of Rs. 5,200. Pachmarhi.—A new Circuit-house was constructed during the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,100. Khandwa.—A sum of Rs. 1,700 was spent on the construction of additional rooms to the Court-house against an estimate of Rs. 5,700. Raipur.—A room for the Sessions Judge was added to the Commissioner's Court-house at a cost of Rs. 5,500. Sambalpur.—An estimate of Rs. 11,200 for constructing a new Court building in the District Court-house was sanctioned and work was in progress at the close of the year. An expenditure of Rs. 5,000 was also incurred in providing iron record-racks. The total expenditure under the head "Civil Buildings, Law and Justice," was Rs. 92,000 on original works, and Rs. 20,600 on works of repairs.

**Jails.**

360. Nagpur, Central Jail.—The work of repairs to the roofs of certain barracks, which was commenced in February 1901, was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,000. Jubbulpore, Central Jail.—The sub-soil drainage of the upper octagon was improved at a cost of Rs. 2,300, and 238 cubicles were provided in the sleeping wards at a cost of Rs. 9,000. Raipur, Central Jail.—The old roofing of Barrack No. 9 was removed and the entire building was improved. Latrines according to the standard plan were also erected for this barrack. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 3,600, bringing up the total expenditure to Rs. 14,200, as against an estimated cost of Rs. 16,900. A verandah was added on one side of Barrack No. 6 at a cost of Rs. 800. Certain additions and alterations were carried out to the District Jails at Betul (Rs. 3,800), Hoshangabad (Rs. 1,200), Wardha (Rs. 2,600), Chhindwara (Rs. 1,400), and Bilaspur (Rs. 1,400). The total expenditure under the head "Civil Buildings, Jails," was Rs. 32,500 on original works, and Rs. 23,300 on works of repairs.

**Police.**

361. The construction of a number of Police station-houses and quarters was taken in hand, the total outlay on minor works during the year being Rs. 27,600. The major works were the construction of Police lines at Handia (Rs. 3,300), Janjgir (Rs. 5,800), Mungeli (Rs. 4,700), Rahatgarh (Rs. 5,500), Takli (Rs. 5,400), and Khandwa (Rs. 1,500). The total expenditure under the head "Civil Buildings, Police," was Rs. 50,000 on original works, and Rs. 36,000 on works of repairs.

**Medical.**

362. Nagpur, Lunatic Asylum.—The project of enlarging the asylum was still under consideration. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 7,100 on collection

Materials. The construction of six new solitary cells, which was put in hand in the preceding year, was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,700. Nagpur, New Leper Asylum.—The construction of this asylum was still under consideration. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 8,800 on collection of materials. The total expenditure under the head "Civil Buildings, Medical" was Rs. 22,000 on original works, and Rs. 6,300 on works of repairs.

**Miscellaneous. (Buildings.)**

363. Of the miscellaneous works undertaken during the year the following were the most important. Saugor.—A bungalow was constructed for the Civil Surgeon at a cost of Rs. 12,600. Balaghat.—Materials to the value of Rs. 2,000 were collected for the construction of quarters for the Forest Divisional Officer. Chanda.—A bungalow was purchased for Rs. 5,000 for the residence of the District Superintendent of Police, and an expenditure of Rs. 2,500 was incurred on repairs. Hoshangabad.—The construction of a bungalow for the Commissioner, Nerbudda Division, was commenced, the outlay during the year being Rs. 22,000. Raipur.—A bungalow was purchased for Rs. 5,000 for the residence of the Executive Engineer; and a store-shed was constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,600. The total expenditure under the head "Civil Buildings, Miscellaneous," was Rs. 34,000 on original works, and Rs. 17,000 on works of repair.

**Communications, Original Works.**

364. The expenditure on "Communications, Original Works," during the year may be classified as follows:—Roads metalled, Rs. 1,20,000; roads unmetalled, but surfaced and wholly or partially bridged and drained, Rs. 2,23,000; roads banked and surfaced with *muram* or similar material, but not drained, Rs. 2,800; roads banked but not surfaced, Rs. 33,000; boat-bridges and ferries, Rs. 10,000; and accommodation for travellers, Rs. 15,000.

BHANDARA DIVISION.—Balaghat-Baihar Road.—Work was continued on the construction of this road, which is 42 miles in length. The outlay on section I was Rs. 1,300 on account of compensation for land. In section II, estimated to cost Rs. 1,82,700, the earthwork and surface-dressing up to the 22nd mile was nearly completed, mile 9 was metalled, and miles 10, 12 and 13 partly muramed. The collection of muram in miles 11, 12, 14 and 28, and the bridges up to mile 16½ were nearly completed and those from mile 16½ to 22 were in course of construction. The Loughar inspection bungalow was completed. Rs. 19,000 was spent during the year, bringing up the expenditure from the commencement to Rs. 1,97,900. In section III, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 77,000, the earthwork and surface-dressing were nearly completed; 12 miles were muramed, and the bridges, culverts and inspection bungalows were in course of construction; the outlay on this section being Rs. 10,300. Tumsar-Mohari Road, Bhandara District.—The estimated cost of this road is Rs. 8,600. The earthwork and muram collection were completed, as was also the muram consolidation, with the exception of that on half of the 7th mile. Out of 11 dry-stone drains 6 were completed and 2 causeways remained to be constructed; the total expenditure during the year being Rs. 4,200. Tirora-Khairlanji Road, Bhandara District.—The earthwork and the collection of metal were completed, and the consolidation of the muram soling and earthen sides was also practically completed. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 7,100 against an estimated cost of Rs. 16,200. Katangi-Seoni Road.—Work at the ghât on this road, estimated to cost Rs. 5,900, was started as a famine test-work and a portion of the cutting was completed; work was stopped in July 1901, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 1,300. Gondia-Balaghat Road.—A flying-bridge was erected across the Baghnadi at Rejagaon in the 14th mile, at a cost of Rs. 3,400. The construction of an inspection bungalow on the bank of the Bawanthari River was practically completed, the estimated cost being Rs. 3,800. Inspection Bungalows.—Materials to the value of Rs. 2,000 were collected for the construction of an inspection bungalow at Tirora, Bhandara District, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 4,300.

EASTERN DIVISION—Arang-Khariar Road, Raipur District.—The allotment of Rs. 5,000 towards the completion of this road was utilized in the collection and consolidation of muram in miles 76 to 83, and in the construction of paved causeways in miles 32 to 63. The total expenditure incurred on this work up to the close of the year was Rs. 27,800 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 67,700. Nandghat-Mungeli Road, Bilaspur District.—Work on the completion of this

road was continued throughout the year and a large number of dry-stone culverts were erected. Metal was collected in miles 21 to 23, and consolidated in places in miles 22 and 23; and muram was consolidated in miles 11 to 19. The total expenditure incurred on this work, since its commencement to the close of the year, was Rs. 36,700 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 50,100. Raipur-Sambalpur Road.—The work of erecting a steel girder bridge on the 4th mile of section 1 was practically finished at a cost of Rs. 6,200. Raj-Nandgaon-Antagarh Road.—The work of completing this road, which runs through the Nandgaon State, the Raipur District, and the Kanker and Baster States, was in progress. Sethganga-Pandaria Road, Bilaspur District.—A few culverts, &c., were constructed at a cost of Rs. 900. Kota-Lormi Road, Bilaspur District.—Three culverts and two causeways were constructed and muram was collected in miles 3 to 7, and the earthwork was practically completed in miles 11 to 16; the expenditure being Rs. 4,000. Sambalpur Cuttack Road.—The work on the portion of this road which is in British territory was commenced in November 1901, and the earthwork in the banks and cuttings was practically completed in miles 2 to 4½ and in the 9th, 10th, 11th and half of the 12th and three-fourths of the 13th miles, the expenditure being Rs. 4,600. Inspection Bungalows.—Rs. 2,000 was spent in collecting materials for an inspection bungalow at Bargarh in the Sambalpur district; and the construction of inspection bungalows at Drug and Simga in the Raipur District, and at Mungeli and Janjgir in the Bilaspur District, was put in hand in anticipation of formal sanction.

HOSHANGABAD DIVISION.—Singanama - Chhindwara Road—The work of protecting the road at those places where it is liable to damage by rains was in progress, the total expenditure incurred being Rs. 5,300. Khirgaon-Sanawad Road, Hoshangabad District.—An outlay of Rs. 12,600 was incurred against an estimate of Rs. 40,200 for the construction of this road.

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.—Dindori-Birsinghpur Road.—This road, estimated to cost Rs. 90,800, is 40 miles in length, and runs through the Mandla District and Rewah State. An outlay of Rs. 10,900 was incurred on the portion of this road which is in British territory; the total expenditure to the close of the year being Rs. 66,700. An estimate amounting to Rs. 26,700 was sanctioned towards the close of the year for improving that portion of the road which lies in Rewah State, the expenditure incurred during the year being Rs. 8,200. Sehora-Singrampur Road.—This road runs through the Jubbulpore and Damoh Districts. Work was continued at the Katao Ghât the outlay during the year being Rs. 8,300 against an estimate of Rs. 12,100. An inspection bungalow, estimated to cost Rs. 5,500, was begun at the Hiran River.

NAGPUR DIVISION.—Kalmeshwar-Katol Road, Nagpur District.—Work on this road was commenced in September 1900 and was in progress at the end of the year. Patansaongi-Khapa Road, Nagpur District.—The work of completing the construction of this road was commenced in February 1901; the expenditure during the year being Rs. 12,700 against an estimate of Rs. 14,800. Chimur-Warora Road, Chanda District.—The work of completing this road was commenced during the year; the expenditure being Rs. 14,900 against an estimate of Rs. 21,000. Warora-Patalla Road, Chanda District.—The road is to be raised from class II to class I, and work was commenced in February 1901; the expenditure during the year being Rs. 14,900 against an estimate of Rs. 27,200. Mul-Muramgaon Road, Chanda District.—This road is to receive a coat of muram on miles 34 to 46. The total expenditure incurred up to the end of the year was Rs. 9,100 against an estimate of Rs. 10,500. Chanda-Kotari Road, Chanda District.—Work was commenced on the Chanda-Ballarpur section of this road, and an expenditure of Rs. 1,100 was incurred. Brahmapuri-Gewardha Road, Chanda District.—The completion of this road was taken up as a test-work, but was eventually stopped, the expenditure being Rs. 3,100. Progress was made with the construction of an inspection bungalow at Brahmapuri. The following works were also completed:—The construction of raised causeways on the 8th and 27th miles, Nagpur-Umrer Road, at a cost of Rs. 6,300 and Rs. 7,700, respectively; the raising of miles 29, 40, 51, and 58 of the Umrer-Mul Road in the Nagpur and Chanda Districts from class II to I at a cost of

Rs. 26,000; the completion as a class I road of the Arvi-Ashti Road in the Wardha District at a cost of Rs. 5,100; the construction of a raised causeway on the 16th mile, Chanda-Mul Road, at a cost of Rs. 3,700; and the construction of raised causeways on the Warora-Chanda Road at a cost of Rs. 17,100.

NARSINGHPUR DIVISION.—Narsinghpur-Chhindwara Road.—An expenditure of Rs. 5,800 against an estimate of Rs. 72,100 for the construction of section I was incurred on the collection of *kankar* in the first 4 miles. The allotment of Rs. 3,000 towards the work of construction of section II, of which the estimated cost is Rs 1,57,400, was spent mainly in paying land compensation. The estimated cost of the bridges and culverts in this section is Rs. 32,200. Bridges Nos. 2 and 28, which had been commenced in 1900-01, were completed, and two more, *viz.*, Nos. 11 and 22, were taken in hand; the outlay being Rs. 8,800. The estimated cost of section III is Rs. 1,03,400. An expenditure of Rs. 16,400 was incurred during the year on earthwork in miles 37 to 40 and on materials collected for bridging. A sum of Rs. 4,900 was also spent on the collection of materials for constructing important bridges in sections I, IV and V of the same road. Multai-Chhindwara Road.—The estimated cost of the construction of section IV of this road is Rs. 44,900. An expenditure of Rs. 8,600 was incurred in completing the earthwork in miles 22 to 24 and in constructing culverts and causeways. Roads in the Chhindwara Sub-Division.—Work on 5 wells, estimated to cost Rs. 3,500, was partly carried out, the outlay being Rs. 1,600. Inspection Bungalows.—Work was continued on the construction of bungalows at Sausar and Gadarwara in the Chhindwara and Narsinghpur Districts.

SAUGOR DIVISION.—Saugor-Rahatgarh Road.—Work was continued on this road, which is now complete for 16 out of the 25 miles of its length. Saugor-Rehli Road.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 25,500 was sanctioned in May 1901 for completing this road, and an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 was incurred in metalling the first 10 miles, muraming the 11th and 12th miles, and embanking miles 13 to 15. Bungalows.—Nearly half of the work of construction on each of the inspection bungalows at Khurai and Rehli in the Saugor District was completed during the year. The construction of a dâk bungalow at Hatta in the Damoh District was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,800.

**Communications, Repairs.**

365. The expenditure on "Communications, Repairs" during the year was as follows:—Roads metalled, Rs. 3,90,000: Roads unmetalled, but surfaced, and wholly or partially bridged and banked Rs. 1,50,000: Roads banked and surfaced, but not drained, Rs. 2,200; Roads banked, but not surfaced Rs. 34,400.

**Roadside arboriculture.**

366. An outlay of Rs. 9,800 was incurred on roadside arboriculture as follows:—Nagpur Division, Rs. 1,600: Bhandara Division, Rs. 1,300: Eastern Division, Rs. 1,400; Jubbulpore Division, Rs. 1,500: Narsinghpur Division, Rs. 1,000: Hoshangabad Division, Rs. 2,400: and Saugor Division, Rs. 600.

**Miscellaneous.**

367. Nagpur.—The construction of a saloon carriage for the Chief Commissioner was undertaken by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company in November 1900, the expenditure incurred during the year being Rs. 18,500 against an estimate of Rs. 19,900. The work has since been completed at a cost of Rs. 27,500.

## INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.

**Communications.**

368. Under the head "Communications" an expenditure of Rs. 24,600 was incurred on original works and Rs. 80,000 on works of repairs. The expenditure on arboriculture was Rs. 3,000.

**Communications,-Original Works.**

369. Eastern Division.—Certain bridges and culverts were constructed on the Naila-Janjgir and Champa Railway Station Roads in the Bilaspur District. Saugor Division.—A causeway was built on the Hatta-Patharia Road in the Damoh District at a cost of Rs. 4,400. Jubbulpore Division.—Progress was made in the construction of the Lakhnadon-Kahani and Kahani-Ghansore Roads in the Seoni District; an outlay of Rs. 2,500 being incurred during the year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Buildings.

370. The construction at a cost of Rs. 2,300 of an ornamental fountain in front of the Law Courts, Jubbulpore, to the memory of the late Mr. C. W. McIver, District Superintendent of Police, was begun during the year. A new dispensary for the Church of England Zenana Mission at Panagar in the Jubbulpore District, estimated to cost Rs. 4,600, was started towards the close of the year.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

371. Nagpur, Maharaj Bagh Gardens.—Certain additions and alterations to the tiger-house were carried out at a cost of Rs. 3,700. Nagpur, Agricultural School.—Work was in progress on the new hostel and lecture room; and an expenditure of Rs. 13,100 was incurred against an estimate of Rs. 16,000. Nagpur, Ambajheri Water-supply.—Some Rs. 15,600 was spent on improving the storage of the reservoir; and an expenditure of Rs. 3,800 was incurred in the provision of a "Venturi" metre and recording apparatus. Hoshangabad.—An expenditure of Rs. 700, against an estimate of Rs. 6,200, was incurred in the provision of dry-stone pitching on the left bank of the Nerbudda River at site of the Commissioner's bungalow. The outlay on water-works in Harda was Rs. 1,800; and in Bhandara Rs. 5,900.

IRRIGATION.

## 9.—IRRIGATION.[1]

Sources of irrigation.

372. There are 47,000 temporary and 15,000 permanent wells, and 44,000 irrigation tanks. Of the total area of 745,000 acres irrigated in the Province, 88,000 acres are irrigated from wells and 624,000 from tanks. There has been a considerable increase during the decade in the number of irrigation tanks and wells, many having been made during the famines, but the number is still very small compared with the extent of cultivation. In the year 1900-01, some 500 sanads or certificates for exemption from enhanced assessment at the next settlement were given for the construction of works of improvement of a permanent character, which were in the main wells. Over 100 were given in each of the districts of Wardha, Balaghat and Nimar. There are no Government irrigation works at present, but it is intended to undertake some at once.

Area irrigated.

373. Irrigation is of importance in Seoni, and, with the exception of Wardha, in the districts of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions. These districts comprised 93 per cent. of the provincial irrigated area. The irrigated area was proportionately largest in Bhandara Zamindaris, where it was 31 per cent. of the cropped area of the district, in Bhandara Khalsa it was 21 per cent., and in Balaghat Khalsa and Chanda Khalsa 15 per cent. 54 per cent. of the provincial irrigated area was included in these tracts. The area irrigated during the year under report was 745,000 acres, and was almost double that of the previous year. The area irrigated has never exceeded 790,000 acres in these Provinces. In the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions the area irrigated was 430,000 acres and 240,000 acres, showing increases of 40 and 900 per cent. respectively.

Protective character of irrigation.

374. The irrigation consists almost wholly of the watering of rice from tanks, 84 per cent. of the area being so irrigated, and is itself peculiarly dependent on the season's rainfall. If the rainfall is heavy and well distributed, there is not so much need of irrigation, so that the irrigated area falls. If there are no heavy falls, the tanks do not fill and there is not a sufficient supply of water for irrigation, which again goes below normal. Thus in 1899-1900 the irrigated area fell to 255,000 acres. Irrigation is most largely resorted to in years when there are some heavy falls of rain to fill the tanks, followed by an early withdrawal of the monsoon. These conditions prevailed during the year under report, with the result that the irrigated area very nearly reached its maximum. From what has been said above it will be seen that the present system of irrigation is no protection from famine in years of almost complete failure of the rains, although it assists to prevent famine by the storage of the excess water in years of normal rainfall for use during years of partial failure.

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[1] Further details and statistics will be found in the "Season and Crop Report of the Central Provinces for the year 1901-02" published at the Secretariat Press, Nagpur, and in the "Agricultural Statistics of British India for the years 1897-98 to 1901-02."

# CHAPTER V.

# REVENUE AND FINANCE.[1]

## A.—GROSS REVENUE.

375. The following statement compares the receipts, expenditure and closing balance under the various heads of revenue for the years 1900-01 and 1901-02. The figures for receipts and expenditure do not include the amount of the opening and closing balances:— **Gross Revenue.**

| Head. | Receipts. | | Expenditure. | | Closing Balance. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1900-01. | 1901-02. | 1900-01. | 1901-02. | 1900-01. | 1901-02. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Imperial Revenue ... | 17,59,276 | 44,07,597 | 1,92,59,564 | 12,88,402 | ... | ... |
| Provincial Revenue ... | 92,35,248 | 1,17,41,392 | 92,35,248 | 94,84,290 | ... | 22,57,102 |
| Local Funds— | | | | | | |
| Incorporated ... | 11,92,758 | 17,69,767 | 13,56,229 | 14,07,467 | 1,07,375 | 4,69,675 |
| Excluded ... | 4,36,166 | 4,47,076 | 4,15,296 | 4,37,495 | 1,31,434 | 1 41,015 |
| Municipal Revenues ... | 15,71,900 | 15,05,231 | 15,41,068 | 14,43,449 | 2,88,341 | 3,50,123 |
| Total ... | 1,41,95,348 | 1,98,71,063 | 3,18,07,405 | 1,40,61,103 | 5,27,150 | 32,17,915 |

## B.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

376. The following statement shows the Imperial receipts and expenditure of the Provinces in 1901-02 as compared with those of 1900-01:— **Imperial Revenue.**

| Receipts. | 1900-01. | 1901-02. | Expenditure. | 1900-01. | 1901-02. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. |
| I.—Land Revenue ... | —14,66,864 | 5,10,003 | 1. Refunds and Drawbacks | 9,687 | 17,539 |
| II.—Opium ... | 2,16,897 | 2,00,476 | 2. Assignments and Compensations. | 65,514 | 1,89,165 |
| IV.—Stamps ... | 3,27,877 | 3,89,456 | 6. Stamps ... | 12,626 | 16,356 |
| V.—Excise ... | 13,41,244 | 14,63,389 | 7. Excise ... | 34,975 | 34,873 |
| VII.—Customs ... | 80,588 | 1,07,730 | 10. Assessed Taxes ... | 314 | ... |
| VIII.—Assessed Taxes ... | 2,17,795 | 2,07,135 | 11. Forest ... | 4,65,381 | 4,87,608 |
| IX.—Forest ... | 4,81,531 | 5,57,861 | 12. Registration ... | 22,121 | 23,487 |
| X—Registration ... | 38,078 | 48,253 | 13. Interest on other obligations. | 1,238 | 1,825 |
| XI.—Tributes ... | 2,53,832 | 3,12,407 | 18. General Administration. | 83,171 | 75,131 |
| XII.—Interest ... | 14,349 | 15,205 | 23. Ecclesiastical ... | 49,678 | 42,296 |
| XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation. | 35,739 | 29,035 | 26. Scientific and other Minor Departments. | 30,800 | 96,481 |
| XXIII.—Stationery and Printing. | 982 | 2,671 | 27. Territorial and Political Pensions. | 2,34,285 | 2,32,054 |
| XXV.—Miscellaneous ... | 2,17,228 | 5,63,976 | 29. Superannuation ... | 847 | 1,733 |
| | | | 32. Miscellaneous ... | 12,580 | 11,919 |
| | | | 33. Famine ... | 1,82,36,347 | 57,935 |
| Total ... | 17,59 276 | 44,07,597 | Total ... | 1,92,59,564 | 12,88,402 |

[1] Further details and statistics will be found in the "Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1901-02."

Land Revenue.

377. The increase during the year 1901-02 was due to the recovery of the Province from the agricultural distress of the previous year. A large amount of arrears of land revenue of previous years was collected during 1901-02.

Sources of Imperial Revenue other than the Land.

378. *Opium.*—The decrease in the opium revenue was mainly in the proceeds of sales of opium at the treasuries as the license fees were only a very little less than in the preceding year. There was a large decrease in the duty paid by the Feudatory States and Zamindaris for the opium supplied to them. The decrease in expenditure was due mainly to the smaller purchases of opium from the factories.

*Stamps.*—There was an increase of Rs. 1,70,000 (20 p. c.) in receipts from the sale of court-fee stamps, of Rs. 65,000 (19 p. c.) from the sale of impressed non-judicial stamps, and of Rs. 13,000 (32 p. c.) from the sale of stamped copy sheets. These results have accrued from the rise in litigation and in transfers of property, which have followed on the general return of prosperity. On the other hand there was a decrease of Rs. 4,700 (12 p. c.) in the receipts from the sale of one-anna revenue stamps. An increase of Rs. 3,300 in the amount of discount allowed to vendors of stamps led to a rise in expenditure.

*Excise.*—The increase in the revenue from spirits and country liquor was due partly to larger vend fees for the licenses for the manufacture and sale of country liquor, and partly to increased distillery receipts. The increase under these heads was Rs. 1,40,000 (13 p. c.), the result in great part of the improvement in the purchasing power of the drinking classes. Some Rs. 19,000 of arrears were collected. There was an increase of Rs. 9,000 (5 p. c.) in the receipts from ganja, due to the increase in duty from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per seer. As an experimental measure, a rebate was granted on country liquor manufactured in Jubbulpore and exported to the surrounding country. This led to an increase in expenditure of Rs. 4,000.

*Customs.*—Receipts increased owing to the exceptionally good cotton crops of 1901, the returning prosperity of the working classes, and the additional duty realized from the mills in the Nagpur and Wardha districts.

*Assessed Taxes.*—There was a decrease of Rs. 8,000 (9 p. c.) in receipts from the taxation of salaries of Government servants, a result of the abnormally large number of officers on famine duty during the year 1900, and of many of these officers having taken leave during 1901. A decrease of Rs. 10,000 (28 p. c.) under the head "Profits of Companies" ensued on the decline in the income of the cotton ginning, spinning and weaving factories, due to the lateness of the cotton crop of 1900. There was a decrease of Rs. 4,000 (2 p. c.) under the important head "Other sources of income" owing to bankers, money-lenders and grain-dealers having had to write-off many bad debts rendered such by the distress of the preceding year.

*Forests.*—The increase in the receipts of 1901-02 was in general due to the better demand for timber and firewood consequent on the recovery of the people, and in particular to the large revenue derived from the sleepers supplied to the Satpura Railway. There was also an increase in expenditure on the latter account, and also under commission on the sale of stamps.

*Other heads.*—The improved condition of the people led to a greater number of transfers of property and to an increase in the *Registration* receipts. The variation in the figures under the head *Tributes* between the two years was due to a remission of Rs. 16,000 having been granted in 1900-01, and to arrears being realized in 1901-02. Under the head *Miscellaneous*, the increase was due to sale-proceeds of cloth manufactured in the famine of 1900-01, and of materials, &c., purchased during the same period.

# C.—REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

## PROVINCIAL REVENUES.

379. The following statement shows the actual receipts and charges on account of Provincial services for 1901-02 as compared with those of 1900-01 :— **Provincial Revenues.**

| Receipts. | 1900-01. | 1901-02. | Expenditure. | 1900-01. | 1901-02. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Opening Balance ... | ... | ... | *Direct Demands on the Revenue*— | | |
| | | | 1.—Refunds and Drawbacks. | 16,511 | 23,471 |
| *Principal Heads of Revenue*— | | | 2.—Assignments and Compensations. | 4,672 | 2,799 |
| I.—Land { Proper .. | 23,50,114 | 42,42,771 | 3.—Land Revenue ... | 11,13 362 | 11,71,882 |
| Revenue { Adjustments.. | +38.16 977 | +38,32,768 | 6.—Stamps ... | 37,876 | 49 066 |
| IV.—Stamps .. | 9,83 631 | 11,68,367 | 7.—Excise ... | 11.659 | 11 625 |
| V.—Excise ... | 4.47,081 | 4,87,796 | 10.—Assessed Taxes ... | 314 | ... |
| VI.—Provincial Rates ... | 1,87,185 | 3,02,738 | 11.—Forest ... | 4,65 382 | 4.87.668 |
| VIII.—Assessed Taxes ... | 2,17,795 | 2,07,135 | 12.—Registration ... | 22.121 | 23.488 |
| IX.—Forest ... | 4,81,531 | 5,57,862 | Total ... | 16,71.897 | 17,69 939 |
| X.—Registration ... | 38,078 | 48,253 | | | |
| Total ... | 85,22,392 | 1 09.47,690 | | | |
| XII.—Interest .. | 70,744 | 1,00,488 | 13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt. | 1,14 523 | 1,03,024 |
| XIII.—Post Office ... | 16,597 | 7,806 | 15.—Post Office ... | 77 296 | 68,431 |
| *Receipts by Civil Departments*— | | | *Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments*— | | |
| XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law. | 85 611 | 1,01,557 | 18.—General Administration... | 5,06,362 | 4.97.820 |
| XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails. | 2,48,294 | 2,48,262 | 19-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law. | 10,62,721 | 9 91.276 |
| XVII.—Police ... | 11,798 | 15,879 | 19-B.—Law and Justice—Jails. | 6,50,818 | 5.20 191 |
| XIX.—Education ... | 41,393 | 46 833 | 20.—Police ... | 15,31.209 | 14 68 702 |
| XX.—Medical ... | 8,608 | 7.699 | 22.—Education ... | 3.59 598 | 3 78 651 |
| XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments | 22,205 | 25,802 | 24.—Medical .. | 3 97 918 | 3 25 031 |
| | | | 25.—Political ... | 36,019 | 39,942 |
| Total ... | 4,17.909 | 4.46.032 | 26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments. | 63 311 | 67,342 |
| *Miscellaneous*— | | | Total ... | 46.68,556 | 42 98 865 |
| XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation. | 19 441 | 18,546 | *Miscellaneous Civil Charges*— | | |
| XXIII.—Stationery and Printing. | 26.337 | 15 860 | 29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions | 3.42.274 | 3.64,042 |
| XXV.—Miscellaneous ... | 80,190 | 1,16 883 | 30.—Stationery and Printing... | 1,98,189 | 1,89 804 |
| | | | 32.—Miscellaneous ... | 2,90,078 | 5.41 471 |
| Total ... | 1.25.968 | 1,51,289 | Total ... | 8.30 561 | 10,95,317 |
| XXXII.—Civil Works— | | | 45.—*Civil Works*— | | |
| By Public Works Department. | 47,298 | 60.535 | By Public Works Department. | 15.03,502 | 19,79,504 |
| By Civil Department | 9,192 | 8 129 | By Civil Department ... | 23,643 | 23,480 |
| | | | Total ... | 15,27,145 | 20,02 984 |
| Total ... | 56,490 | 68,664 | | | |
| Contributions ... | 25,148 | 19,423 | Contributions ... | 4,05,270 | 1,45,730 |
| | | | Closing Balance ... | ... | 22.57,102 |
| Total ... | 92,35,248 | 1,17.41.392 | GRAND TOTAL ... | 92,35 248 | 1,17.41,392 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 92,35,248 | 1,17,41,392 | PROVINCIAL SURPLUS ... | ... | 22,57,102 |

*Receipts.*—The fluctuations under the major heads *Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise, Forest* and *Registration*, which are divided in a fixed proportion between Imperial and Provincial Revenues, have been explained in the section on Imperial Finance. The adjustments between Imperial and Provincial Revenues under Land Revenue resulted in a net addition to the latter of Rs. 38,32,768. The increase under *Interest* and *Law and Justice—Courts of Law* was due to the recovery of the Province from the agricultural distress of the previous year. The improvement under *Police* was attributable to realizations from the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company on account of the pay of guards supplied for the Satpura Railway in the Balaghat, Jubbulpore and Seoni districts. The

increase under *Education* was due to enhanced fee rates and to the increased receipts of the Jubbulpore Reformatory School. The improvement under *Scientific and other Minor Departments* was due to larger receipts from the experimental and sewage farms at Nagpur. The decrease under *Stationery and Printing* was due to less printing work having been done at the Nagpur Jail Press, while the increase under *Miscellaneous* was the result of larger credits on account of unclaimed deposits, foreign service contributions, and rents of town, civil station and nazul lands.

*Expenditure.*—The fluctuations under the major heads which are divided in fixed proportion between Imperial and Provincial Revenues have been explained in part in the section on Imperial Finance. The increase under *Land Revenue* was due partly to settlement operations having been suspended in 1900-01 and partly to large commissions on Land Revenue collections. The decrease under *Interest on Ordinary Debt* was due to the outstanding balance under advances to cultivators and loans to Municipalities at the close of 1901-02 being smaller than that at the close of the previous year. The decrease under *Post Office* was attributable to a smaller expenditure on village postmen and runners, grain compensation, and travelling allowances. The inclusion of indirect famine charges in the actuals of 1900-01 explains the reduction under the following heads :—*General Administration, Law and Justice—Courts of Law, Law and Justice—Jails*, and *Police*. The decrease under *Medical* was due to reduction in the expenditure on account of plague. The increase under *Miscellaneous* was due to the debiting to this head of those loans to agriculturalists which were written off as irrecoverable.

## LOCAL FUNDS.

**Local Funds.** 380. These Funds consist of Incorporated and Excluded Local Funds.

**Incorporated Local Funds.** 381. The following table shows the income, expenditure, and opening and closing balances of the Incorporated Local Funds for the year 1901-02 :—

| Name of Fund. | Opening Balance. | Receipts. | Total. | Payments. | Closing Balance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| District Fund ... ... ... | 86,872 | 10,87,478 | 11,74,350 | 8,80,234 | 2,94,116 |
| Patwari Fund ... ... ... | ... | 6,74,391 | 6,74,391 | 5,27,105 | 1,47,286 |
| Inland Labour Transport Fund ... | 20,503 | 7,898 | 28,401 | 128 | 28,273 |
| Total ... | 1,07,375 | 17,69,767 | 18,77,142 | 14,07,467 | 4,69,675 |

Two of the most important sources of income of the *District Fund* were receipts from the Education and Road cesses, amounting to Rs. 5,84,977, and grants from Government towards the general purposes of the fund, amounting to Rs. 1,45,730. A contribution from Government of Rs. 2,83,377 had to be made at the close of the year 1900-01 to the *Patwari Fund* to meet the deficit in that year.

Excluded Local Funds

382. The transactions of the Excluded Local Funds were as follows:—

| Name of Fund. | Opening balance. | Receipts. | Total. | Payments. | Closing balance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Cantonment Funds ... ... | 23,332 | 2,10,237 | 2,33,569 | 1,98,822 | 34,747 |
| Town and Bazar Funds ... .. | 4,186 | 5,799 | 9,985 | 4,999 | 4,986 |
| Police Remount Fund ... ... | 3,597 | 4,747 | 8,344 | 5,738 | 2,606 |
| Cantonment Hospital Funds... ... | 296 | 5,787 | 6,083 | 6,083 | ... |
| Dispensary Funds ... ... | 89,857 | 1,82,356 | 2,72,213 | 1,83,773 | 88,440 |
| Museum Funds ... ... | 4,467 | 1,653 | 6,120 | 2,924 | 3,196 |
| Famine Orphan Charitable Relief Fund ... | 287 | 34,359 | 34,646 | 33,601 | 1,045 |
| Education Fund—Scholarships &c. ... | 5,412 | 2,138 | 7 550 | 1,555 | 5,995 |
| Total ... | 1,31,434 | 4,47,076 | 5,78,510 | 4,37,495 | 1,41,015 |

A loan of Rs. 26,000 was made to the Cantonment Committee of Kamptee to meet payments on account of refunds of octroi which had been allowed to fall into arrears. The receipts under Dispensary Funds include Rs. 1,37,549 on account of grants from the District and Municipal Funds.

## MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

Municipal Revenues.

383. The opening balance of the Municipal Fund was Rs. 2,88,341, and the receipts amounted to Rs. 15,05,231. The latter amount includes Rs. 39,600 on account of grants from Government and Rs. 11,273 subscriptions from private persons for general and educational purposes. The payments and closing balances were Rs. 14,43,449 and Rs. 3,50,123, respectively.

# CHAPTER VI.

# VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

## 1.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.[1]

**General population.**

384. The returns of vital statistics are based for the first time in the year under report on the figures of population obtained at the census of 1901. The difference between the census population and that deduced from the returns of the previous census, by adding the births and subtracting the deaths reported in the decennial period, was very considerable, amounting to a decrease of 5·2 per cent. on the deduced figures. It is explained in the section on Census that the difference is partly to be accounted for by defective reporting and partly by emigration. The decrease of population during the decennial period was 9 per cent. in the area for which returns of vital statistics are available.

**Births.**

385. The famine of 1899-00 naturally produced abnormal fluctuations in the birth and death rates; the birth-rate for the year 1900 was 31·9 per mille; during 1901, it decreased still further to 28·8, the after effects of famine being evidenced by the decreased reproductive powers of the people. The only other year in the past two decades when the birth-rate was less than this was the famine year of 1897, in which it fell to 26·8. The decennial mean birth-rate was 41·6. During 1901 the birth-rate was lowest in Chanda (20·7) and highest in Nimar (37·2). The ratio of males to females births was 148 to 140. Except in Bhandara and Chanda births exceeded deaths. There was little difference in the urban and rural rates.

**Deaths.**

386. The death-rate was 23·5 per mille as against 56·7 in 1900 and the decennial mean of 32·4. It varied from 17·2 to 29·4 in different districts and was 25·2 for males as against 21·8 for females; it was 20·7 for Hindus, 26·7 for Muhammadans and 40·1 for other classes, mainly aboriginals. The mortality of infants in the first year of life was 241 per mille for males and 225 for females; and the urban rate was 28·5 as against 23 for rural tracts.

**Registration of vital statistics.**

387. In non-municipal areas the registration of births and deaths is carried out by the police on the reports of village watchmen. The report books of the latter are checked by Superintendents of Vaccination, Police and Revenue Officers, and Civil Surgeons. The number of entries checked (150,000) was less than in the previous year. About 1,300 cases of omission to report and 800 erroneous entries were discovered during the inspections. Judging by the very small number of prosecutions for failure to report in Municipalities, it is to be feared that registration in these areas is defective. Steps have been taken to improve the situation in these areas.

**General history of chief diseases.**

388. The death-rate from fevers was 14·3 per mille. It may be mentioned that early in 1902 a Conference on Malaria was held at Nagpur, at which delegates from other parts of India attended. Quinine to the value of Rs. 2,700 was sold during the year by rural postmasters as against Rs. 1,800 in the preceding year. The quinine is sold in 5-grain packets at the rate of six packets for an anna. The system has now been extended by enlisting the services of schoolmasters, stamp-vendors, and village accountants. There were only 49 cases of cholera, usually imported. Small-pox ended fatally in 6,100 cases; the death-rate being high in Nagpur (2·5) and Damoh (2·4); the epidemic was a continuation of the previous year's outbreak. There were 10 imported cases of plague, of which nine

[1] Further details and statistics will be found in the "Annual Sanitary Report of the Central Provinces for the year 1901," published at the Secretariat Press, Nagpur, and in the "Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1901-02."

ended fatally. There were only two plague inspection stations in existence at the end of the year, *viz.*, at Burhanpur and Wardha; those at Katni and Jharsuguda had been closed in July 1901. The death-rate from dysentery and diarrhœa was 1·2. There were 860 suicides.

**Deaths caused by accidents, and attacks of wild animals.**

389. 3,650 deaths resulted from wounds and accidents: of the latter 1,150 were from snake-bite and 480 from the attacks of wild animals. Every dispensary is now provided with Calmette's serum and 54 cases of snake-bite were treated during the year. Reports were received on 36 of these cases. In 31 the patient recovered and of the remaining five fatal cases, in two the full dose was not injected, and in a third the patient was brought to the hospital 3½ hours after being bitten. Of the two remaining cases, in one the snake was certainly, and in the other probably, of the species *Daboia Russellii*. It is very doubtful whether the serum is an effective protection against the venom of this snake. In only six cases was the snake killed, and in one captured. Only 3 of these snakes were produced before a Civil Surgeon, but in all of these cases it was recognised as venomous. The results achieved may be regarded as highly satisfactory. In connection with a scheme to assist the Research Laboratory, Bombay, in the preparation of the serum, 127 live snakes were supplied to the Laboratory during the year. In the first four months of 1902, 357 snakes were so supplied by the Civil Surgeon of Nimar alone.

## 2.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

EMIGRATION.

**Recruiting districts.**

390. The districts from which emigration chiefly takes place are the three Chhattisgarh districts, and Balaghat, Nimar and Jubbulpore. Bilaspur and Sambalpur are by far the most important recruiting grounds, and these two districts returned 4,200 emigrants out of the 5,500 that left the Province during the year ending the 30th June 1902.

**Number of emigrants.**

391. There were 3,000 male and 2,500 female emigrants and 3,150 dependants. Except in Nimar the tendency has been for emigration to decrease. Jubbulpore showed only 201 emigrants against 1,772, and Balaghat 113 against 1,477 recruited in the preceding year. One reason assigned for this is the better season—in 1900 the Province was suffering from famine,— and in Jubbulpore and Balaghat the construction of the Satpura Railway gave employment to labour which might otherwise have left the Province. Another important reason is the introduction of the new Assam Emigration Act, the stopping of unregulated recruiting and the stricter control now exercised. The effect of the latter is noticeable in the smaller proportion of female emigrants. It may be mentioned that a large number of the emigrants recruited in the Chhattisgarh districts are really drawn from the adjoining Native States. Arrangements have been made to regulate recruitment in these States on lines similar to those which obtain in British territory.

**System of recruitment.**

392. Recruitment by contractors was confined to two districts, *viz.*, Sambalpur and Bilaspur. The garden-sardars working under the local agents of the Tea Districts Labour Supply Association were specially exempted from certain of the provisions of the Act dealing with the execution of labour contracts and medical inspection. In the district of Sambalpur permission was given, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, to approved garden-sardars to recruit labourers subject to certain conditions as to surveillance.

**Accommodation and sanitary arrangements.**

393. The accommodation and sanitary arrangements provided for labourers awaiting removal to the labour districts were generally satisfactory. Depôts and places of accommodation were regularly inspected during the year.

**Irregularities.**

394. Only two irregularities of a serious nature came to light in connection with the recruiting operations. These were cases of abduction, the offenders in both cases being criminally prosecuted and convicted. The licenses of eight recruiters were cancelled for improper conduct in recruitment, and one person was prosecuted for recruiting without a license. The certificates of seven garden-sardars were cancelled for breach of the provisions of the Act. In Bhandara action

EMIGRATION.

had to be taken against six garden-sardars who failed to return to their gardens, a result not to be wondered at perhaps, seeing that they could not get any coolies. All over the Province garden-sardars did badly during the year: it took 1,684 of them to procure 4,181 labourers.

**Financial.**

395. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 10,242. Rs. 4,140 was realized as license fees, and Rs. 6,102 as registration fees. The direct expenditure of the year amounted to only Rs. 357, being the pay of special emigration clerks entertained in certain districts of the Province.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

## 3.—MEDICAL RELIEF.[1]

**Number of Dispensaries.**

396. There were open during the year 188 dispensaries, out of which 77 were private institutions; 27 of the latter were maintained by the Feudatory States, 17 by missionary bodies and private individuals, and 24 by railway companies; but of these some were only temporary, being kept up on lines where railway construction was in progress. The statistics show that there is now one dispensary to every 614 square miles, and to every 63,000 persons. In the Nagpur district the ratio per cent. of the population treated at dispensaries reached the surprisingly high total of 41. The ratio was about twice as high as in any other district. On the whole it may be said that having regard to the stage of development which popular feeling on the subject has reached, the provision of European medical treatment by means of dispensaries is fairly adequate as far as the open cultivated districts are concerned: in the hilly and densely wooded tracts the character and habits of the people, as well as the distances to be traversed, make the establishment of a new dispensary a matter of much difficulty.

**Number of patients treated.**

397. The total number of patients, both in-door and out-door, treated at dispensaries in the Central Provinces in 1901 was 1,810,000, of whom 1,350,000 were treated in Government public dispensaries, 30,000 in Police dispensaries, 300,000 in dispensaries in the Feudatory States, 50,000 in Railway dispensaries, and 80,000 in other private dispensaries. The year is said to have been a healthy one; and the increase in the number of patients is generally attributed to the growing popularity of dispensaries. It may be noted here, in qualification of these figures, that there is in some places a tendency on the part of the inferior staff to inflate the number of attendances by the supply of a short stock of medicine, necessitating the return of the patient. The attention of Civil Surgeons has been called to this.

**Classification of patients.**

398. The number of in-door patients in Government dispensaries was 10,600 out of whom 1,170 were received into the Victoria Hospital, Jubbulpore. There was a very satisfactory increase in Khandwa and Burhanpur. 73 per cent. of the in-door patients were cured and 9 per cent. died; the latter were generally pauper incurables. The number of out-door patients in Government dispensaries was 1,340,000; of these 80 per cent. attended in person.

**Relative frequency of diseases.**

399. Malaria furnished the largest number of cases (24 p. c.); other diseases which show a high proportion were skin diseases, ulcers, diseases of the digestive system (each 10 p. c.), diseases of the eye (8·4 p. c.) and diseases of the respiratory system (7·6 p. c.). Local reports in many cases draw attention to the prevalence of a kind of paralysis (lathyrism) induced by the consumption of the vetch *lathyrus sativus*. This matter has now been made the subject of special investigation.

**Surgical operations.**

400. The number of surgical operations performed was 33,000, the percentage of deaths being ·2 per cent. The number of extractions of lens for cataract was 900, and the proportion of successful cases was 89 per cent. There were 40 operations for removal of stone by cutting and 69 by crushing, death resulting in two and five cases respectively. There were three cases of

[1] Further details and statistics will be found in the "Triennial Report on the Government Charitable Dispensaries in the Central Provinces for the year 1901," published at the Secretariat Press, Nagpur, and in the "Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1901-02."

Uni-

vovariotomy, all of which ended fatally. The number of *post-mortem* examinations conducted for the purpose of judicial investigation was 542, out of which 197 were held by Civil Surgeons.

**Attendance of women.**

401. The number of women attending the medical institutions is steadily increasing, and this is a matter for great satisfaction. In most places arrangements have been made for the separation of male and female out-patients while being examined and prescribed for. Of the patients treated in Government institutions in 1901, 53 per cent. were adult males and 21 per cent. adult females, the remainder being children; in private dispensaries, the proportion of adult female to male patients was somewhat higher It is noteworthy that in the Feudatory State of Kalahandi the female hospital returns a total of 6,400 female out-door patients.

**Private subscriptions.**

402. It was hoped that with the institution of separate dispensary funds there would be an increase in the inducement to private subscribers to contribute towards the support of dispensaries; but these hopes have scarcely been realised, though there have been several isolated examples of praiseworthy generosity. The circumstances of the last few years have not been favourable; but something more might now be done to encourage private aid, especially in such ways as the endowment of beds, and in giving prominence to the names of the more liberal donors. Hitherto well-to-do non-subscribers have received their medical aid free. But experience in Nimar has shown that these persons can be induced to pay for their medicine without decreasing the attendance. This is a most desirable reform, and shows that the receipts at some other places might probably be raised without harm to the popularity of local institutions. It is not the object of a charitable dispensary to provide medicine or even medical advice for the well-to-do.

**Poor-houses.**

403. There has in the past been some diversion of dispensary funds with a view of providing for paupers. The maintenance of poor-houses is one of the objects to which the funds of Municipalities may in accordance with law be applied, and in municipal towns it is the Municipal Committee, not the Dispensary Committee, who have to deal with the question of pauper maintenance if it should present itself. In extra-municipal areas the question does not as a rule arise, but if it were necessary to establish a poor-house outside a Municipality as a public institution, District funds might legally be applied to its support. The flow of private liberality is as a rule sufficiently free to make it possible to provide for the support of the poor without having recourse to the establishment of anything in the nature of a public institution. Attention has been drawn to the fact that the maintenance of poor-houses from dispensary funds is inexpedient.

**Finance.**

404. The total income of the Government dispensaries apart from the opening balance was Rs. 2,10,000, of which sum 29 per cent. was contributed by Government, 17 per cent. by District Funds, 34 per cent. by Municipal Funds, and 14 per cent. by subscriptions. Of the last-mentioned source of income Europeans contributed 16 per cent. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,90,000, 22 per cent. of this being spent on medicines, mainly European, 9 per cent. on buildings, and 48 per cent. on establishment. Nothing was invested during the year and securities to the value of Rs. 7,500 were sold; the endowments at the end of the year were represented by a capital of Rs. 94,000.

**Personnel.**

405. The introduction of the new grading of Hospital Assistants, which was effected during the year 1901, has been gratefully received by this well-deserving body of Government servants.

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

## 4.—TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.[1]

**Statistics of Asylums.**

406. There are two Lunatic Asylums in the Central Provinces, at Nagpur and Jubbulpore; the numbers of inmates of the two asylums at the end of the year were 146 and 155, respectively; of whom 37 and 40 were women. 42 persons

[1] Further statistics will be found in the "Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums in the Central Provinces for the year 1901," published at the Secretariat Press, Nagpur, and in the "Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1901-02."

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

were admitted into the two asylums during the year, three of these being re-admitted. Out of 33 persons discharged, 26 were sent out cured, and the custody of 2 persons was made over to their friends. There were 20 deaths of inmates of asylums during the year. There were altogether 82 criminal lunatics, of whom five were females.

Nature and cause of insanity.

407. There were 159 patients suffering from mania (17 cases epileptic); 25 from melancholia; 80 from dementia, and 25 from idiocy. In the two latter cases the proportion of females was high. The cause of insanity was unknown in 165 cases. It was ascribed to moral causes in 56, to vice in 20, to epilepsy in 19, fevers in 13, and to ganja-smoking in 13 of the remaining cases.

Financial.

408. The cost of the Nagpur asylum was Rs. 24,400 and of the Jubbulpore asylum Rs. 13,400, the total cost being Rs. 37,800. To this sum receipts from patients contributed Rs. 4,000 and the value of articles produced in the asylums Rs. 3,600.

## 5.—VACCINATION.[1]

VACCINATION.

Number of vaccinators.

409. There were 214 vaccinators employed throughout the year.

Operations performed.

410. The total number of vaccinations effected was 426,000, 336,000 in British territory and the remainder in the Feudatory States. Of these 82 per cent. were primary operations. The lower birth-rate was no doubt the reason of the decrease in the number of vaccinations in British territory. 54 per cent. of the primary vaccinations were performed upon infants under one year of age, and 66 per cent. of the infants available were vaccinated. The proportion of successes in primary vaccination was 97 per cent. 96 per cent. of the vaccinations were performed by the Provincial Vaccination Establishment, and 4 per cent. by Hospital Assistants.

Re-vaccination.

411. The number of re-vaccinations increased by 8 per cent. in British territory and by 25 per cent. in the Feudatory States. Of persons re-vaccinated 47 per cent. were adults and the rest children. It was reported from one district that many young children had been uselessly re-vaccinated to swell the vaccinator's figures. Re-vaccination is also reported in parts to be unpopular and to be confined chiefly to low-castes. However, it is noticeable that in the Wardha district the prevalence of small-pox led to a sudden increase in the number of re-vaccinations. Recently a new standard has been fixed of the success in cases of re-vaccination. In view of the fact that district reports give percentages of success varying from 21 to 100, the classification of these cases is a matter which requires much closer attention.

Lymph.

412. In 62 per cent. of the cases vaccination was done with animal buffalo-calf lymph; in 18 per cent. with glycerinated calf lymph; in 19 with human lymph, and in 1 with lanoline lymph. The percentage of successes was 96, 91, 95 and 89 respectively. The results obtained from the use of glycerinated lymph have been more successful owing to improvements effected in its preparation.

Financial.

413. The total cost of the Provincial Vaccination Department amounted to Rs. 43,000; the average cost of each successful vaccination was Re. 0-2-3.

Attitude of the people.

414. On the whole, vaccination was not unpopular. Some of the local reports bear testimony to the dislike evinced towards it by certain sections of the community; but it cannot be said that there is any general antipathy to it. At the same time, the number of unvaccinated children in municipal areas, where, as a rule, the people are better educated and more intelligent, is considerable. Orders intended to secure improvement in this respect have been issued since the close of the year.

[1] Further statistics will be found in the "Triennial Report on Vaccination in the Central Provinces for the season 1899-1900, 1900-01 and 1901-02," published at the Secretariat Press, Nagpur, and in the "Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1901-02."

## 6.—SANITATION.[1]

Sanitary works in the larger towns.

415. Little was done in the way of sanitary works. There was some expenditure on the improvement or extension of the water-supply mainly in Nagpur and Harda. Considerable attention was devoted to the improvement of the drainage in most large towns, mainly in Nagpur and Jubbulpore. It is noteworthy that in almost all towns where water-works have been provided the death-rate has perceptibly risen, a fact which points to the necessity of securing thorough drainage in such cases.

Expenditure on public health by Local Bodies.

416. In Municipalities about 33 per cent. of the income was spent on sanitary works and 6·4 per cent. on medical relief. Besides these, 25 large villages in the Provinces have a Sanitary Board, which does something towards improving the sanitary condition of the village. More extended action will be possible when the resources and powers of these local bodies have been amplified, as is contemplated under the new Bill. Very little was done by District Councils in the rural areas of the Provinces, but of late years a chronic shortness of funds has precluded the possibility of the local bodies attempting much in this direction. With the advent of better times the improvement of village sanitary conditions will receive its due share of attention.

[1] Further details and statistics will be found in the "Annual Sanitary Report of the Central Provinces for the year 1901," published at the Secretariat Press, and in the "Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1901-02."

# CHAPTER VII.

# INSTRUCTION.

## 1.—GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

**Classification of Schools.**

417. Schools in these Provinces may be classified as :—

(1) Schools for general education.

(2) Schools for special education, *i. e.*, instruction in a special branch of technical or professional education.

**Schools for general education.**

418. Schools for general education may be classified according to—

(1) The languages and standards of instruction taught in them.

(2) The authority (public or private) which manages them.

The primary division of schools for general education is : —

(1) Institutions whose curricula are fixed by the Education Department.

(2) Institutions in which instruction is given in the courses for degrees prescribed by a University.

**Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools.**

419. Schools are also classified as Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular, according to the languages in which teaching is given. All Primary Schools other than Primary Schools for Europeans are Vernacular Schools; Middle Schools may be either Vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular. Vernacular Schools are also divided according to the curricula prescribed for them into rural and non-rural. Primary Boys' Schools are ordinarily rural schools. Schools attached to Anglo-Vernacular and Normal Schools as well as Vernacular Middle Schools and Board and Aided Schools in urban limits are non-rural. A Primary School contains four classes and a Vernacular Middle School two classes. An Anglo-Vernacular Middle School contains four English classes.

**High Schools and Colleges.**

420. High Schools prepare pupils who have passed through the Middle School course for the Matriculation and School Final Examinations. They contain two classes. Colleges provide instruction in the courses for degrees prescribed by a University.

**Managing Agency.**

421. The classification according to the agency by which schools are managed is :—

(1) Public Schools under public management which include Government and Board Schools.

(2) Public Schools under private management, *i. e.*, under the management of missionary or other societies. They are either aided or unaided.

(3) Private Schools under private management, *i. e.*, the so-called "Indigenous" schools established and conducted by natives of India upon native methods and teaching in the vernacular only. These are all unaided schools.

**Government and Aided institutions.**

422. Of the Government institutions the Jubbulpore College—the only Government College in the Provinces—is affiliated in Arts and Law to the Allahabad University. There are five Government High Schools, all of which prepare candidates for the Matriculation or School Final Examination of the Allahabad

p.versity, except Sambalpur, which sends up candidates to the Calcutta University. Of the aided institutions two are Colleges, *viz.*, the Morris and Hislop Colleges of Nagpur. Both are affiliated to the Calcutta University.

**Board Schools.**

423. All Middle and Primary Schools under public management are controlled by local bodies, except those in the Mandla district and in the Sironcha tahsil, and the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Sironcha, the Primary School, Pachmarhi, and the Cantonment Branch School, Saugor. Board Schools within Municipal limits are managed by Municipal Committees, and those outside by District Councils. In their relations with the Board Schools, the officers of the Education Department confine themselves generally to—

(1) ascertaining that the funds set aside for educational purposes are spent on Middle and Primary education and to the best advantage;

(2) inspecting and reporting on schools;

(3) ascertaining that the fee rules and the rules in force for the inspection of schools are complied with;

(4) supplying certificated teachers;

(5) seeing that school buildings are kept in repair and that the furniture and appliances are adequate;

(6) arranging for the supply of school books, maps, apparatus, &c., on payment;

(7) assisting local bodies with advice and suggestions in educational matters.

The power of appointment and transfer of teachers in Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools under Municipal management is vested in the Director of Public Instruction, and draft rules have been recently framed giving powers to the Departmental Officers in respect to the transfer and punishment of District Council teachers. These rules empower the Director to transfer any master from one district to another or to dismiss him. More limited powers of fine and suspension are given to Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

**Middle and Primary Schools.**

424. There are 231 Middle Schools, of which 80 are Anglo-Vernacular and 151 Vernacular. One hundred and thirty-one are Board Schools, *i. e.*, under the management of local bodies, and 49 are aided institutions.

The Primary Schools number 2,290, of which—

| | |
|---|---|
| 35 are Government Schools. | 282 are Schools in the Feudatory States. |
| 1,006 „ Board Schools. | 888 „ Aided Schools. |

79 are Unaided Schools.

The grant-in-aid system by results has recently been abolished. There were 888 Aided Primary Schools, of which 629 have been taken under local bodies.

**Schools for Special Education.**

425. The schools for special education are the following:—

(1) The Training Institution, Jubbulpore. } Normal Schools.
(2) The Normal School, Nagpur. }
(3) The Normal School, Raipur. }
(4) The Female Normal School, Jubbulpore. }
(5) The Female Normal School, Nagpur. }
(6) The Agricultural School, Nagpur.
(7) The Normal Agricultural Class, Nagpur.
(8) The Malguzari Class, Nagpur.
(9) The Practical Engineering Class, Jubbulpore.
(10) The Law Classes.
(11) The Industrial School attached to St. Francis de Sales College, Nagpur.
(12) The Rajkumar College, Raipur.

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*Normal Schools.*—The Normal School students are instructed in the principles and art of teaching with a view of their becoming teachers after their course of training is over.

*Agricultural School.*—In the Agricultural School students are prepared for appointments in the Subordinate Revenue, Settlement and Court of Wards establishments. To ensure that the students acquire a practical knowledge of agriculture, plots of land are allotted to them which they are required to cultivate with their own hands. Attached to the Agricultural School is a Normal Agricultural Class, the object of which is to train vernacular schoolmasters in the proper methods of teaching the lessons on agriculture (taken from Fuller's Agricultural Primer) incorporated in the reading books in use in the vernacular schools of these Provinces. The course of training extends over six months. In the current year a class known as the Malguzari Class for the training in agriculture of the sons of malguzars and others has also been opened in the existing Agricultural School.

*Engineering School.*—The Engineering School is designed to train candidates for lower subordinate appointments in the Public Works Department of these Provinces and for employment under local bodies, on Wards estates, and the like. The course of study extends over two years, with an additional course of six months' practical training under an Executive Engineer.

*Law Classes.*—Law Classes are attached to the Jubbulpore and Morris Colleges. The course of study is for two years, at the end of which time students may appear either for the B. L. or LL. B. Examination of the University to which the College at which they are studying is affiliated.

*Reformatory School.*—The Reformatory School, Jubbulpore, has been transferred to the Education Department since 1901. It is an industrial school for youthful criminals.

*Drawing Classes.*—There is no special institution for drawing, but the subject receives much encouragement, and is taught in schools where there are qualified teachers. Students from these Provinces appear for the examination of the Bombay School of Art which is conducted annually at different centres in the Provinces.

*Rajkumar College.*—The Rajkumar College, Raipur, is intended for the education of the sons of Feudatory Chiefs, Zamindars and native gentlemen of position. There are 22 students.

**European Schools.**

426. The European Schools in these Provinces are regulated by the provisions of the Bengal Code for European Schools. They are 16 in number, all aided institutions, except the Convent School, Harda, and are examined every four years for grants.

**Female Education.**

427. There are 187 Girls' Schools. The number of girls under instruction has increased by over 45 per cent. in the last 10 years. Of the 10,963 girls in Primary Schools as many as 2,984 attend Boys' Schools. Considering the attitude of the people towards female education and taking the famines and unfavourable seasons of the last decade into consideration, this may be regarded as not unsatisfactory. An important change which has been made in respect of control of female education is the transfer of the management and support of all Girls' Schools from local bodies to the Government.

**Levy of fees.**

428. The fee rules have been recently revised, the rates increased, and the system of assessment according to the income of the parent or guardian introduced in Colleges and High Schools. The fees payable in the B. A. and F. A. classes of a Government College are as follows:—

| | | | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st grade—Annual income estimated | not to exceed | | 600 | ... | 30 per term or Rs. 5 a month. |
| 2nd do.— | Do. | do. | 2,400 | ... | 48 per term or Rs. 8 a month. |
| 3rd do.— | Do. | to exceed | 2,400 | ... | 96 per term or Rs. 16 a month. |

The fees payable in the M. A. class are 25 per cent. in excess of the rates prescribed for the B. A. and F. A. classes. In a Government High School, the rates are for the incomes of the 1st grade Rs. 12 per term or Rs. 2 per mensem, for the 2nd grade Rs. 24 per term or Rs. 4 per mensem, and for the 3rd grade Rs. 48 per term or Rs. 8 per mensem. For Aided Colleges and High Schools a scale of minimum rates has been prescribed. In the College department for Law and M. A. classes the lowest rate fixed is Rs. 5 per mensem, for B. A. classes Rs. 4-8-0 per mensem, and for F. A. classes Rs. 4 per mensem. In High Schools the fees are Rs. 2 per mensem. In Government and Board Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools the rates vary from annas 8 to Rs. 5 per mensem according to the income of the parents, and in the primary departments of these schools they range from 1 anna to 8 annas per mensem. In Government and Board Vernacular Middle Schools the rate varies from annas 2 to Rs. 2, and in Primary Schools from 1 to 8 annas. In the case of aided schools minimum rates of 1 anna for Primary, 2 annas for Vernacular Middle, and 8 annas for English Middle School classes are prescribed.

**Discipline.**

429. Much attention is paid to the moral side of education, *viz.*, the inculcation of habits of truthfulness, obedience, courtesy and respect for authority. Punishments are prescribed for breaches of discipline in Colleges and Schools. Excellent hostels have now been provided for every College and High School. In the year 1901, new rules were framed regulating the residence of students in Colleges and Schools. Under these, no student can be admitted to a College, High School or Anglo-Vernacular Middle School unless he lives (1) with his parents or with suitable guardians, (2) in a hostel recognised by the Director of Public Instruction, (3) in lodgings licensed as such by the Director of Public Instruction. Supplementary to this, arrangements were made last year to introduce the tutorial system, under which students are arranged in batches according to propinquity of residence and are assigned to the care of a tutor, who looks to their moral and physical welfare. Sports and athletic exercises have received much attention. Drill and gymnastics are taught in all High and English Middle Schools, and cricket, football and tennis are played. In vernacular schools gymnastics on the native system have been substituted for the more expensive English system, and have proved most popular.

**Public Examinations.**

430. The course of study in Colleges and High Schools is, as stated above, regulated by the requirements of the University.

The examinations conducted by the Department are as follows:—

(i) The Primary Examination.

(ii) The High School Scholarship Examination.

(iii) The School Final Examination.

(iv) The Teachers' Certificate Examination.

(v) The examination of officers whose vernacular is not that of the people of the section of the country to which they are posted.

(vi) The examination of Deputy Inspectors.

The objects of the Primary Examination are to regulate promotion to a Middle School and the award of Middle School scholarships. Certificates of having passed the examination are also given to boys who do not wish to carry on their education beyond the primary stage. It is no longer a public examination conducted by means of papers set for all the schools in the Provinces; but is conducted by the Deputy Inspector of Schools *in situ*. The names of those who pass are no longer published: each boy who passes obtains a certificate. The High School Scholarship Examination is conducted by Examiners appointed by the Director of Public Instruction. The object of the examination is to determine the award of High School scholarships. The School Final Examination, to be conducted by the Department, is shortly to be instituted. The

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objects of the examination are to provide a fitting test for those who desire to prosecute their studies no further than the Entrance Class of a High School and who wish to enter Government or private service. If the Universities agree, it will probably be a test for entering a College, in place of the Matriculation Examination. The course of study will extend over two years in addition to the Middle School course.

Scholarships.

431. Scholarships may be classed according as they are payable from public or private funds.

Scholarships payable from public funds are as follows:—

(1) Seventy-six Middle School scholarships, ordinary, given annually on the results of the Primary Examination, of the value of Rs. 4 per mensem each.

(2) Seven Middle School scholarships, special, attached to 2nd grade Vernacular Middle Schools, value Rs. 4 per mensem each.

(3) Forty High School scholarships tenable for two years in any recognized High School and awarded annually to pupils of Middle Schools at a special examination, value Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per mensem.

(4) Twenty-seven Junior College scholarships awarded annually on the results of the Matriculation and School Final Examinations, 19 being reserved for technical subjects. The value varies between Rs. 7 and Rs. 10 per mensem.

(5) Six Senior College scholarships awarded annually on the results of the F. A. or Intermediate Examination. Two of these are reserved for Medicine. The value of the scholarships varies between Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 per mensem.

(6) Two Graduate's scholarships for Medicine and Arts, awarded annually on the results of the B. A. Examination, value varying from Rs. 14 to Rs. 20 per mensem.

(7) Two Rurki scholarships, value Rs. 20 and Rs. 40 respectively, awarded annually and tenable for three years in the Rurki College by candidates competing successfully in the Entrance Examination of this College.

(8) Two hundred and fifty-three Normal School scholarships. Sixteen are for Masters of Colleges and High and Middle Schools to enable them to undergo a course of instruction for one year in the Training Institution. During training the master receives his ordinary salary. Seven are special scholarships for students who have passed any University Examination, and the remainder for boys who have passed the Primary Examination, and who wish to become teachers. Some are also given to women. The value of these scholarships is from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per mensem.

Besides these, there are a number of Girls' special scholarships, usually given to girls who assist as monitors. There is no separate school for the training of Uriya teachers, but ten scholarships of Rs. 5 each were awarded to Uriya students intending to become teachers. In consequence of the opening of new schools in Sambalpur, the number has now been raised to 20. There are 15 technical studentships, of which 10 are for Natives and 5 for Europeans and Eurasians. They are awarded with the object of enabling selected students to be trained as mechanics. They are tenable for two years, and their value varies from Rs. 8 to Rs. 15 per mensem according to the nationality of the student. A special scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem tenable in the College of Science, Poona, is offered annually to an F. A. student of the Agricultural Class, Nagpur, to enable him to obtain the Diploma in Agriculture of the Bombay University. On his obtaining the diploma, the student is offered a Tahsildarship or an appointment carrying a salary of not less than Rs. 100 per

mensem. Scholarships payable from private funds are awarded by private individuals or are supported by endowments. Altogether there are 38 scholarships of this class in these Provinces.

The Education Department and its Officers.

432. The superior staff of the Department is composed as follows:—

*A.—Indian Educational Service.*

(1) The Director of Public Instruction.
(2) The Principal, Jubbulpore College.
(3) Two Inspectors.
(4) The Superintendent, Training Institution for Teachers.

*B.—Provincial Service.*

(1) One Inspector.
(2) Five Professors of the Jubbulpore College.

*C.—Subordinate Service.*

(1) The Lady Superintendent, Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.
(2) The Superintendents, Male Normal Schools, Nagpur and Raipur.
(3) The Deputy Superintendent, Reformatory School, Jubbulpore.
(4) The Superintendent, Engineering Class, Jubbulpore.
(5) Twenty-nine Deputy Inspectors of Schools.
(6) Two Assistant Professors, Government College, Jubbulpore, and the Assistant Lecturer, Engineering Class, Jubbulpore.
(7) Head Masters and Assistants in Departmental schools.
(8) The staff of the offices of the Director of Public Instruction and Inspectors, and of the Principal, Government College, Jubbulpore.

The Director of Public Instruction.

433. The Educational Department of these Provinces commenced work in 1862. A Director of Public Instruction was appointed to control the whole Department. Subsequently his title was changed, at the instance of Sir G. Campbell, to that of Inspector-General of Education. But it was again changed to that of Director of Public Instruction in the year 1902. The Director controls the Education Department generally.

Inspectors of Schools.

434. There are four Inspectors of Schools whose grading and pay is indicated in the margin. Two belong to the Indian Educational Service, one to the Provincial Service, and one is paid by the Feudatory States. The Provinces were originally divided into 3 Circles of inspection, but in 1895 the feudatory schools, formerly included in the Eastern Circle, were placed under a separate Inspector, forming a fourth Circle. The Northern Circle comprises 7 districts, the Southern 8, and the Eastern 3. The Inspector, Southern Circle, also visits the European Schools of the whole Province and of Central India. The Inspector, Northern Circle, is required to visit once a year the schools in Sehore (Bhopal). The Inspector visits Colleges and Normal Schools twice a year, and Anglo-Vernacular and High Schools once a year. He also tours through his districts and sees all the Vernacular Schools once in three or four years on an average.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3rd grade | ... Rs. 750 to 1,000. |
| 4th ,, | ... Rs. 500 to 750. |
| Provincial | ... Rs. 500 to 700. |
| Feudatory | ... Rs. 250. |

Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

435. There are now 29 Deputy Inspectors of Schools for British districts besides those employed in the Feudatory States. Their pay ranges from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 a month. The Deputy Inspectors are in immediate charge of all Vernacular and 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools. They inspect each school under their control at least three times a year. They keep the District Councils informed of the state of education, help them in establishing schools where required, and make suggestions from time to time to the District Councils regarding their schools.

School Boards.

436. Local bodies entrust the supervision of education under their control to a School Board, consisting of certain of their own members who take a special interest in education and of other persons likely to give useful advice and assistance in the management of schools. The number of members should not

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ordinarily exceed 7. All questions relating to the appointment, promotion and punishments of masters are in the first instance decided by the School Board, and they are deemed to have been ratified by local bodies if no objection is raised by any member on the proceedings being laid before them.

**School Committees.**

437. Local bodies appoint for each school a School Committee consisting of not less than five residents of the town, village or area for which the school has been established. School Committees visit schools collectively once a month at least, and a record of their proceedings is made in a book kept for the purpose. One of the members visits the school once a week. The School Committees take all possible measures to secure regularity of attendance, settle matters of discipline, and arrange, in accordance with the rules for the time being in force, what rates of fees scholars shall pay and what boys shall be free scholars. They also bring irregularities connected with the management of the school, the want of suitable accommodation or furniture, and the necessity for repairing the school buildings, &c., to the notice of local bodies.

**Text-book Committee.**

438. The Central Provinces Text-book Committee consists of a Central Committee and three Sub-Committees. The Central Committee takes into consideration any works in the English language brought before it by the Director as suitable for library, prize or text books, and in the case of text-books submits them, if approved, for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, through the Director. The vernacular books approved of by Sub-Committees, but disapproved by the Director, are also brought before the Central Committee for decision. The Sub-Committees situated at Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Raipur take into consideration any works in Marathi, Hindi or Urdu, and Uriya, respectively, which may be brought before them by the Director and pronounce on their suitability for use.

**Progress of education.**

439. The progress of education in the Central Provinces in the past forty years is illustrated by the following table:—

| Class of Institutions. | | 1861-62. | | 1872-73. | | 1882-83. | | 1892-93. | | 1901-02. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. |
| Colleges ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 60 | 3 | 249 | 5 | 319 |
| Secondary Schools | Boys ... | 4 | 1,046 | 69 | 3,616 | 56 | 3,154 | 267 | 27,604 | 236 | 9,947 |
| | Girls ... | ... | ... | 1 | 147 | 3 | 25 | 11 | 334 | 20 | 310 |
| Primary Schools | Boys ... | 1,180 | 16,748 | 1,584 | 74,924 | 1,368 | 81,034 | 1,776 | 100,560 | 2,123 | 123,331 |
| | Girls ... | 2 | 29 | 117 | 4,038 | 89 | 3,932 | 142 | 6,017 | 167 | 8,147 |
| Special Schools ... | | 1 | 4 | 7 | 205 | 47 | 1,301 | 11 | 461 | 12 | 666 |
| Total ... | | 1,187 | 17,827 | 1,778 | 82,930 | 1,565 | 89,506 | 2,210 | 135,225 | 2,563 | 142,720 |

It will appear from the above that since the date on which educational work commenced in these Provinces the number of schools has been more than doubled and that of pupils has increased eight-fold. During the last decade there has been an increase of 353 or 15 per cent. in the number of schools, and of 7,495 or 6 per cent. in that of scholars. The progress would no doubt have been greater but for the succession of unfavourable agricultural seasons.

EDUCATION.

## 2.—EDUCATION.[1]

### BRITISH TERRITORY.

**General.**

440. The past few years have been characterised by conditions peculiarly unfavourable to the development of education. The two famines through which the Province has passed had direct effects in the way of reduced attendance

[1] Further details and statistics will be found in the "Report on the state and progress of Education in the Central Provinces for the quinquennium ending 1901-02," and in the "Report on the Reformatory School at Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces for the year 1901," published at the Secretariat Press, Nagpur, and in the "Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1901-02."

and entire disappearance of pupils; but the indirect effects, such as the diversion of attention from education and the curtailment of funds, were perhaps not less serious. The past year has been, however, marked by a return to a happier state of things. Schools have increased by 144 and the number of scholars by 13,900, or by 12 per cent. In Raipur schools have increased by 65 and in Sambalpur by 49. Most of these are schools which had been closed in the preceding year owing to want of funds. In Damoh the number of pupils has increased from 2,890 to 4,342, or by 50 per cent. As compared with 1896-97 there has been a slight increase in the number of schools and a decrease of 5 per cent. in the number of scholars. The population of the Provinces has decreased during the past decennium, and the decrease has probably been most pronounced during the past five or six years. Hence the statistics are not in themselves ground for discouragement. There is every reason to believe that the recovery during the past year is real, as it is in accord with the return of more normal seasons.

**Variations by districts, castes, &c.**

441. The great variations from district to district in physical configuration, sparseness of population and proportion of castes and races, are reflected in the percentages borne by the boys attending school to those of school-going age. The latter are usually taken to be $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total population. The proportion varies from 11 per cent. in Sambalpur to 25 per cent. in Nagpur; and for the Provinces as a whole is 16 per cent. The percentage for females is 1·3. Turning to an examination of the number of pupils with a view to ascertaining to what extent educational facilities are utilised by the different races, castes and religious denominations, we find that the proportion of boys attending school to those of school-going age is largest in the case of Europeans, Eurasians and Native Christians, but the position of the latter is probably due in great measure to the great number of famine orphans in the institutions maintained by the various Missions. The proportion of Brahman boys attending school is about 66 per cent. of the number of that caste of school-going age. The proportion of Muhammadans is about half of this. It is, however, in the higher grades that the predominance of the Brahman becomes especially accentuated. As many as 34 per cent. of the pupils receiving secondary education and 68 per cent. of those receiving collegiate education belong to this caste. The study of English appears to be very popular with the Brahman caste and little store is set upon the study of a classical language in the secondary stage of education. It is matter for regret that Muhammadans avail themselves to such a small extent of the facilities for higher education.

**Expenditure.**

442. There was an increase in expenditure during the past five years from Rs. 9,90,000 to Rs. 10,30,000. Of this sum Colleges received Rs. 61,000 in direct expenditure, Secondary Schools Rs. 2,53,000 and Primary Schools Rs. 4,28,000. The increase was most marked in the case of the last-named, which five years ago received Rs. 3,70,000. There are also primary classes in the Secondary Schools, so that a proportion of the expenditure on Secondary Schools was really incurred on primary education. There was a considerable increase in the income from fees in Secondary Schools, and 36 per cent. of the total cost of those schools was in the year 1901-02 met from that source as against 23 per cent. in the year 1896-97, a result of the promulgation of new Fee Rules. The increase is the more satisfactory as in the case of Primary Schools there was a very large decrease, in spite of the fact that most of the students in these schools pay but one anna a month. Rs. 30,000 was expended on scholarships, of which only 6 per cent. was contributed by private sources. The proportion of the total expenditure borne by fees was 14 per cent., by public funds 71 per cent., and by income derived from other sources 15 per cent.

**Recent changes in the system of education.**

443. Amongst the more important of the many improvements effected during the last few years are the following:—(*a*) The revision of the curriculum for Primary Schools. The course has been made more attractive for agriculturists by the introduction of the half-time system, under which the children of agriculturists attend for three hours only in the day, and by a revision of the curriculum. (*b*) The issue of more stringent rules in the year 1902 regarding the residence of pupils in colleges and schools, and the introduction of the tutorial system.

(*c*) The opening in the year 1901 of a school for the instruction in agriculture of the sons of landed proprietors. (*d*) The revision of the Fee Rules. As a result of the Educational Conference held in Simla in 1901, it has been decided to abolish the Middle School Examination and the result-grant and combined systems; and to substitute an examination *in situ* for the present system of Primary School Examinations.

**Local management.**

444. The relations of the Department with district officers and local bodies have been throughout satisfactory. School Committees have continued to do good work in exercise of the functions entrusted to them. The co-operation of these bodies is essential to the securing of the most satisfactory results, and the extent to which such co-operation is obtained is an index of the popularity of the instruction imparted.

**Primary education; boys.**

445. As noted above a change of great importance has been the introduction of the half-time system under which the children of agriculturists will attend the school in the morning only. The curriculum has also been simplified in some respects and amplified in others. Thus boys are now taught the writing up of the village accountant's papers, to understand the village map, and the writing up of the village money-lender's books. Instruction is also imparted in the elements of agricultural practice and of the law of landlord and tenant. The appointment of the village accountant to the membership of the School Committee should secure that these subjects are properly taught. The number of Primary Schools for boys decreased from 1,880 in 1897 to 1,853 in 1902; and the number of boys in the Primary stage similarly decreased from 116,000 to 108,000 (8 per cent.). The expenditure on Primary Schools for boys during the year 1901-02 was Rs. 3,53,000, of which Rs. 2,86,000 was defrayed from public funds. It is difficult to ascertain exactly the progress which has been made in the instruction of the agricultural population of these Provinces. Rough estimates place the proportion of agriculturist pupils at percentages varying from 74 per cent. in Sambalpur to 34 per cent. in Chanda. The number of aboriginals under instruction is still very small.

**Secondary education; boys.**

446. *High Schools.*—There were 20 High Schools for boys with 934 pupils. Practically all of these pupils were learning English. The number of passes in the Entrance Examinations during the past five years from Secondary Schools was 690, and last year the number was 154. The number of students who passed the Final School Examination in 1902 was 24.

*Middle Schools.*—There were 185 Middle Schools for boys, of which 64 were Anglo-Vernacular. The number of pupils in the Middle stage increased during the past five years by 10 per cent. to 8,400, of whom 78 per cent. were learning English.

**Collegiate education.**

447. The total number of students enrolled in the three colleges, which was 291 in the year 1896-97, fell to 282, whilst expenditure increased from Rs. 49,700 to Rs. 57,700; the raising of the scale of fees must have had a great effect in lowering the numbers. During the past quinquennium fewer students passed for the M. A. or B. A. degrees, or by the F. A. Examination, than in the preceding 5 years.

*Government College, Jubbulpore.*—The number of students enrolled decreased between the years 1897 and 1902 from 93 to 85, but the cost of the institution increased to Rs. 27,400.

*Hislop College, Nagpur.*—The strength of this College increased between the same years from 90 to 110 and the cost to Rs. 16,700. There was a falling-off in the number of passes, which were B. A. 49 and F. A. 84 as against B. A. 62 and F. A. 94 in the preceding quinquennium.

*Morris College, Nagpur.*—The passes secured by this institution during the period 1897—1902 were B. A. 38 and F. A. 82 as compared with B. A. 28 and F. A. 90 during the preceding period of 5 years. The strength fell from 99 to 87 and expenditure rose to Rs. 13,600.

448. The Training Institution at Jubbulpore had a strength of 14 students. There were 191 male and 23 female students in Normal Schools. The want of a Normal School for the training of Marathi-speaking female teachers has now been met by the opening of a school in Nagpur. The cost of training one female teacher was Rs. 300, of a teacher for the Collegiate grade Rs. 327, and of the others Rs. 115. Use is also made of the Middle Schools as training grounds by the grant of a bonus for each pupil passed, and 68 were passed out in this way during the year; but the scheme has not been altogether a success, and it is probable that a re-organization of the system will be required. **Training Schools.**

449. Of the 40 Mission Orphanages in the Province 24 teach industries of various kinds and the whole of the industrial education of the Province is in the hands of the Missions. In but few of them, however, is the work turned out for the market. An interesting experiment is being made in the Weavers' Home at Itarsi, which is carried on under the auspices of the Friends Mission and where about 180 weavers are cared for, by an attempt to revive by the introduction of the flying-shuttle what is now a fast decaying industry; but so far the experiment has not proved altogether a success. Proposals are being considered with a view to fostering industrial education by the systematizing of the instruction and the granting of aid by Government. This matter is receiving the attention of the Industrial Commission. **Technical education.**

450. There are two Law Colleges in Jubbulpore and Nagpur. In the former the raising of the scale of fees lowered the numbers to 9; in the latter the number was 28. The aggregate number of passes was 17 in 1902. **Law Colleges.**

451. The number of pupils enrolled in the Engineering School, Jubbulpore, during the year 1901-02 was 33. The standard of admission has been raised to the Matriculation and School Final standard. It is proposed to modify the course by increasing it from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, the last 6 months being spent in working under an Executive Engineer. **Engineering School.**

452. The popularity of the Agricultural School at Nagpur does not appear to have increased during recent years, and there were only 11 students on the roll in 1901, as against 17 in 1896. A further development has been the opening of a class for the instruction of landed proprietors. An inducement to these to attend, should one be required, is the provision by District Councils of an annual scholarship of Rs. 100. **Agricultural School.**

453. 541 students were successful in the final examination of the Normal Agricultural School at Nagpur during the past 5 years. The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 38. **Normal Agricultural School.**

454. The medical and technical scholarships were all taken up. **Scholarships.**

455. *Special and technical education.*—There were no female students in colleges or in the technical schools. The number in schools for special education was 58, of whom 23 were in Training Schools and 35 in Industrial Schools. **Female education.**

*Secondary Education.*—The number of schools for the secondary education of females was 20, of which 19 were aided institutions. One of the latter was a High School with 23 pupils. 24 girls, all of whom were Europeans or Eurasians, were receiving a high grade education. The number receiving a middle grade education increased from 193 to 305 during the quinquennium; of these 119 were Europeans or Eurasians, 130 were Native Christians, 42 were Hindus, 12 were Parsis, and only 1 was a Muhammadan. 191 were receiving instruction in English, of whom 119 were Europeans or Eurasians, 47 were Native Christians, 13 were Hindus, and 12 were Parsis.

*Primary Education.*—The number of Primary Schools for girls was 155 and the number of girls receiving a primary education was 9,600. Of these 470 were Europeans or Eurasians and 1,580 were Native Christians. 53 per cent. of

the girls were in schools under private management, and 37 per cent. were in boys' schools. There was an increase during the past five years of 8 per cent. in the number of girls in Primary Schools. That part of this increase was real is a probable result of the pupils being drawn from urban classes, who are not directly affected by a failure of crops, and this fact is evidenced by the large increase in fee receipts from Rs. 11,500 to Rs. 16,000 during the past 5 years. There is, however, no doubt that a good deal of the increase merely represents the number of famine orphans who were received into the various Mission institutions.

*Expenditure.*—The expenditure on female education increased from Rs. 79,000 to Rs. 1,03,000 during the quinquennium. There was a noticeably large increase in the amount of grants-in-aid to Mission schools.

**Schools for Europeans.**

456. The 16 institutions devoted to the education of Europeans in the Provinces are situated in the largest towns and other railway centres. The numbers under instruction increased from 1,160 to 1,320 during the past quinquennium. Some 150 students were enrolled in the Volunteer Cadet Corps.

**Rajkumar College, Raipur.**

457. There were 22 students in this College during the year. The basis of education has been widened by including amongst the subjects taught elementary survey, agriculture, the maintenance of village papers and the system of village banking accounts. In connection with a scheme for ensuring a closer supervision over the students and at the same time removing them from evil influences, an arrangement has been devised whereby the students will dine under one roof, while still conforming to the dictates of caste. A difficulty in the management is the necessity of providing instruction in seven languages.

**Reformatory School, Jubbulpore.**

458. There were 161 boys in the Reformatory School at the end of the year. Fifty-seven boys were released during the year; bringing up the total of releases within the last three years to 118. The expenditure was Rs. 16,000. As a result of continued endeavour the institution has now practically put off its character as a jail in favour of that of an industrial school. Important features of the year's work were improvement in trade-teaching by the grouping of boys in standards according to their proficiency, and the adoption in practice of the system of licensing boys to follow a trade outside the school premises. Greater freedom has been exercised in the way of taking the boys beyond the school precincts; and systematic effort has been made towards moral training. Separation into different grades makes for discipline and economy of teaching power, and also affords to the boys an immediate inducement to exert and improve themselves. The industries, the teaching of which was undertaken, were all of a simple character, namely, shoe-making, tailoring, painting and cane-weaving, blacksmith's work, carpentry, weaving, and gardening; more than a third of the boys were being trained in gardening. The conduct of the boys was reported to have been on the whole satisfactory; such offences as occurred were of a petty nature.

## FEUDATORY STATES.

**General.**

459. In eleven of the Feudatory States the inspection of schools is entrusted to the Agency Inspector, who is directly subordinate to the Political Agent. Of the remaining States, Sakti and Makrai have the services of the Deputy Inspectors of Bilaspur and Hoshangabad respectively; Bamra has its own Director of Public Instruction, and Kanker makes its own arrangements for inspection. During the past five years while the number of schools increased from 260 to 313 the number of pupils decreased from 14,840 to 14,770. On the other hand the past year was one of marked progress, the number of schools and scholars having risen from 288 and 13,400 respectively. The proportion of scholars to children of school-going age was 9 per cent. for boys and only ·7 per cent. for girls. Expenditure on education during the quinquennial period increased from Rs. 63,000 to Rs. 80,000.

**Primary education; boys.**

460. There was during the past five years an increase in the number of Primary Schools for boys from 229 to 270; but the number of pupils fell from

13,600 to 12,750 (6 per cent.). Expenditure during the same period rose from Rs. 27,500 to Rs. 40,000 (45 per cent.).

**Secondary education; boys.**

461. There was one High School at Khairagarh which was opened in the year 1901-02 and had 12 pupils. The number of Middle Schools was 30, of which 10 were Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The number of pupils in the Middle stage rose during the past quinquennial period by 63 per cent. to 680, of whom 56 per cent. were learning English.

**Female education.**

462. There were no schools for the secondary education of girls. The number of Primary Schools for girls and female scholars was 12 and 1,370 respectively, the latter having increased by 50 per cent. during the past five years. The expenditure on female education was during the year 1901-02 Rs. 2,500.

## 3.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

**Publications.**

463. The publications noted below were issued during the year 1901-02 :—

| No. | Subject. | Language. | Nature of contents. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Drama ... | Marathi ... | Poems of Sangit Virsen Manjari Drama. |
| 2 | Do. ... | Hindi ... | Raja Nala Damayanti Natak. |
| 3 | Fiction ... | Do. ... | "Pansau Ashrafi" (Five hundred Mohurs). Novel in the form of a dialogue describing the moral courage of a chaste woman. |
| 4 | Language ... | Do. ... | "Shabdarth Darpan" of Hindi Third Book (Key to the Hindi Third Book). |
| 5 | Do. ... | Do. ... | "Shabdarth Darpan" of Hindi Second Reader (Key to the Hindi Second Reader). |
| 6 | Do. ... | Do. ... | "Shabdarth Darpan" of New Hindi Fourth Book (Key to the New Hindi Fourth Book). |
| 7 | Do. ... | Do. ... | "Gurharth Amrut" (Explanatory Notes on Ramcharitra Manas by Tulsi Das). |
| 8 | Law ... | Do. ... | "Shara Rahbari Dad Khwahan" (Law for Petitioners and Complainants). |
| 9 | Mathematics ... | Marathi ... | "Lower Primary Ganit." |
| 10 | Medicine ... | Do. ... | "Arogya Marga" (Way to Health). |
| 11 | Miscellaneous ... | Urdu ... | "Makhzan i-Maani," Part IV (or Key to New Urdu 4th Reader). |
| 12 | Poetry ... | Hindi ... | "Kajri Mousam" Baber, Part I (Songs of interest). |
| 13 | Do. ... | Marathi ... | "Pada Sangraha" (Collection of Marathi Padas or Poetical Pieces). |
| 14 | Do. ... | Hindi ... | "Vairagya Bhushan" (Translation of Shanti Shatak). Composed by the great poet Sheehan Misra. |
| 15 | Do. ... | Do. ... | "Kichak Vadha Lila" (Poetical Description of the Murder of Kichak). |
| 16 | Do. ... | Do. ... | "Raga Harshani" (Collection of selected poetical pieces). |
| 17 | Do. ... | Do. ... | "Kartar Sahasranama" (Thousand Names of the Creator). |
| 18 | Do. ... | Do. ... | "Bhajan Sudhakar" (Ocean of Prayers to Deities). |
| 19 | Do. ... | Do. ... | "Dillagiki Chat" (A short poem of amusement in the Brij Dialect.) |
| 20 | Religion .. | Marathi ... | "Adniath Puran" (A description in verse of the Jain Deity). |
| 21 | Do. ... | Sanskrit and Hindi .. | "Yajurvedi Sandhya Vidhi" (Hymns of Brahmins of the Yajurvedi Class). |
| 22 | Do. ... | Hindi ... | "Hidayat-ul Musalmin" (A collection of Muhammadan hymns). |
| 23 | Do. ... | Do. ... | "Granth Gyan Sagar" (A collection of metrical religious dialogues between Kabir and his disciple Dharamdas). |
| 24 | Do. ... | Do. ... | "Nurnama" with Nasihatnama and Risala Tanbih Benamaj (Advice to Muhammadans who are remiss in their religious observances). |
| 25 | Do. ... | Marathi ... | "Jain Bhajanamrut Padya Sangraha" (Collection of Jain prayers in metrical form). |
| 26 | Do. ... | Hindi ... | "Sakrat-namah" (Funeral prayers). |

**Presses.**

464. There are printing presses in the following eleven districts of the Central Provinces—Nagpur, Seoni, Chhindwara, Jubbulpore, Nimar, Damoh, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Narsinghpur, Raipur and Sambalpur.

LITERARY SOCIETIES

## 4.—LITERARY SOCIETIES.

**Libraries and Literary Societies**

465. The number of Libraries and Literary Societies increased from 49 to 52. The following are the most important :—

(1) Native General Library, Nagpur.
(2) Anjuman-e-Hami-e-Islam, Nagpur.
(3) Rajaram Sitaram Dixit Library, Nagpur.
(4) Native General Library, Ramtek.
(5) Native Library, Umrer.
(6) Public Library, Bhandara.
(7) Napier Library, Bhandara.
(8) Native General Library, Wardha.
(9) Do. do., Arvi.
(10) Do. do., Hinganghat.
(11) Public Library, Chanda.
(12) Do., Warora.
(13) District Library, Jubbulpore.
(14) Anjuman Islamia, do.
(15) Hitkarni Sabha, do.
(16) Church Mission High School Library, Jubbulpore.
(17) The Muhammadan Union, Jubbulpore.
(18) Anjuman Islamia, Murwara.
(19) Hit Sabha, Saugor.
(20) Reading Club, Damoh.
(21) Victoria Library, Seoni.
(22) Teachers' Association, Hoshangabad.
(23) Arya Samaj, Narsinghpur.
(24) Morris Memorial Library, Khandwa.
(25) Public Library, Burhanpur.
(26) Kavi Samaj, Rajim.
(27) Chantapara Reading Club, Bilaspur.
(28) Bengal-Nagpur Railway Institute, Bilaspur.
(29) Students' Diamond Jubilee Association, Sambalpur.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

## 5.—ARTS AND SCIENCES.

**Museums, Arts and Sciences.**

466. The Provincial Museum at Nagpur and the local Museum at Raipur are still the only institutions of this class in the Provinces. The daily average number of visitors to the Nagpur Museum was 287. A number of coins and other exhibits were obtained during the year by gift or purchase; and some valuable additions to the library were made. The number of visitors to the Raipur Museum was smaller than in the preceding year owing to the prevailing agricultural distress. A suggestion has been made towards obtaining a collection of samples of all the crops grown in the district, of forest products, metalware, glassware, lacquerware, cloth and other articles of local manufacture.

# CHAPTER VIII.

## ARCHÆOLOGY.

467. This Department is not under provincial management, and no operations were carried on in these Provinces during the year.

# CHAPTER IX.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Co-operation with the Reporter on Economic Products.

468. A collection was made of gums and yams and sent to the Reporter on Economic Products for the Indian Museum and Imperial Institute, London, as well as a collection of specimens of clays used in pottery. Additional specimens of the vetch, *lathyrus sativus*, the eating of which induces a kind of paralysis, were also supplied to the Reporter.

Lac and Tassar-silk industries.

469. Enquiry was proceeding during the year into the condition and possible development of the lac industry; and enquiries were also instituted with a view of fostering the tassar-silk industry. Some of the work in connection with this has been referred to in the section on "Forests." It is contemplated to excise suitable areas from the forests and to establish settled villages of the caste who rear the tassar-worm.

Veterinary work.

470. A senior Veterinary Inspector was appointed at the beginning of the year, pending the arrival of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department. The latter officer entered upon his duties towards the end of the year. The number of veterinary dispensaries in the Provinces remained at eight throughout the year. Two students were sent to the Ajmere Veterinary College. Orders were received from the Government of India on the scheme for the re-organization of the Civil Veterinary Department. The ultimate scheme is that there should be a dispensary at each tahsil head-quarters, to which should be attached two Veterinary Assistants, one of whom should be constantly [illegible] peripatetic work.

Sugar manufacture from the date palm.

471. The experiments made by private [illegible] not yet proved that the manufacture of date [illegible] Central Provinces, but they have shown th[illegible] ultimate success.

Hindi Agricultural Gazette.

472. The first number of this monthl[illegible] Agriculture in January 1902. Its object[illegible] concerning agriculture and to describe in[illegible] be suitable for trial.

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